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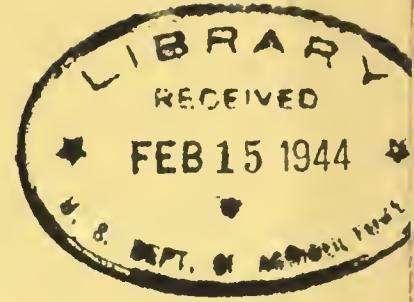
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



- O -

Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 20

BOUNTIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A Selected Bibliography

Compiled by A. M. Hannay
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
July, 1927

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

"Bounties are sometimes called premiums, as drawbacks are sometimes called bounties. But we must in all cases attend to the nature of the thing without paying any regard to the word." - Smith, Adam. *An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations.* Everyman's library. v.2, p. 23.

In this bibliography the terms bounty, subsidy and premium have been used interchangeably, in spite of the distinction made by Dr. Victor S. Clark in his *History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860*, p. 33: "Among the most prominent colonial laws relating to manufactures, were those providing bounties, premiums, and subsidies. Bounties, which were the most common, applied properly to all articles of a specified kind and quality, and were designed to promote an abundant production. Premiums were given for a few specimens of exceptional quality, and logically were intended to raise the standard of manufactures. Subsidies differed from bounties and premiums in being offered only to a particular person, instead of to any producer, though like the former they were paid upon products. For this reason they are not to be confounded with such forms of aid to specific individuals or companies as loans, land grants, lotteries, monopolies, and other assistance not based on the amount and quality of the articles manufactured."

This bibliography has been limited as far as possible to references to direct bounties, except in the case of the indirect sugar bounties granted by various European countries in the eighteenth century, and the import certificate system which has recently been adopted or reintroduced by several countries. General references to the granting of bounties on sugar and to the various international conferences relating to the question of the sugar bounty are grouped together under the heading "sugar." The various controversies that have arisen from time to time in the United States with regard to the payment of sugar bounties authorized by the McKinley Tariff law, and which have been referred to the Supreme Court for decision, have not been included. In addition to the articles mentioned in the bibliography, the student is referred to short historical and critical articles on the import certificate system contributed by Professor F. Beckmann and Professor H. Neisser to the fourth edition of the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* (Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1923 -) Similar articles by Dr. W. Lexis are to be found in earlier editions of the same work.

Legislation having the effect of granting a bounty, including government loans, tariff concessions, grants of statutory privileges, of patents of monopoly, of letters of protection, of privileges to medieval boroughs and gilds, exemption from taxation, reduced freight rates, free distribution of seeds, has not been taken into account. Bounties for the killing of wild and predatory animals granted by many of the American states in their early days have been omitted. Salt and a few commodities manufactured from agricultural products are included.

The arrangement is alphabetical by country, and by author and title under the country.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

July, 1927.

SOURCES CONSULTED

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Library of Congress catalogue.
Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of the States of the United States. Prepared for the Department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. [Washington, D. C.] Carnegie institution of Washington, 1907 - 22.
United States Federal Statutes and compiled statutes of the separate states.
Colonial and state records of Georgia, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina.
Archives of Maryland.
Great Britain. Statutes. Magna Charta - 1925.
Australia. Commonwealth. Statutes 1901 - 1926.
Queensland. Statutes. 1890 - 1926.
New South Wales. Statutes. 1875 - 1925.
Western Australia. Statutes. 1896 - 1925.
Victoria. Statutes. 1896 - 1925.
New Zealand. Statutes. 1880 - 1925.
Union of South Africa. Statutes. 1910 - 1926.
Ireland. Statutes. 1310 - 1799.
Scotland. Acts of Parliament. 1124 - 1707.
Great Britain. Board of Trade Journal. 1886 - 1927. (April)
France. Bulletin des lois de la République Française. 1793 - 1920.
International Institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de legislation agricole. 1911 - 1925.
New York. State library. Index of legislation, 1890 - 1908. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1891 - 1909. 19v.

In addition to the sources listed above, the following material in manuscript form was consulted in the Library of Congress, but no bounty laws were found that were not also in Hening's Statutes at Large:

Virginia. Miscellaneous records 1606-92. The so-called "Bland Ms."
Virginia. Executive council minutes, 1698 - 1700.
Acts of Virginia assembly 1660 - 1697; 1705 - 2 sess. ch. 2-53; 1662-1702.
Virginia records. Mercer's Ms. by Th. Jefferson.
Virginia records. 1705, '10, '11 in part only.
Virginia records. Laws and orders concluded by the General Assembly, March the 5th, 1623.
Laws of Virginia, 1642 - 1662.

BOUNTIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A Selected Bibliography

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GENERAL

1. Caldecott, A. Bounties. (In Palgrave's dictionary of political economy. ed. by Henry Higgs. London, Macmillan & co., 1925, v. 1, p. 171)
2. Castelot, E., and Hargreaves, E. L. Bounties on sugar. (In Palgrave's dictionary of political economy, ed. by Henry Higgs. London, Macmillan & co., 1925, v. 1, p. 173)
3. Fisk, G. M. and Peirce, P. S. International commercial policies with special reference to the United States. New York, Macmillan co., 1923. 322p. (Social science text-books, ed. by R. T. Ely) Bibliography at end of each chapter; "general bibliography": p. 291-305.
A summary of the politics of international commerce from the days of Athens, Tyre, Carthage, etc., through the middle ages with their city leagues, the period of mercantilism and the revolt against it, the struggle between protection and free trade, down to the modern tariff systems, reciprocity and most-favored-nation policy. Chapter 9 deals with direct and indirect export bounties.
4. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. London, H. M. Stationery office [1895] 72 p. (Commercial no. 7 (1895) In continuation of Parl. paper "commercial no. 26 (1889)": C. 5867) (Parliamentary papers by command. C. 7897)
Many forms of direct and indirect bounties are discussed. A number of reports indicate the absence of any bounty system in the countries to which they refer.
5. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on sugar bounties in the countries in which they reside. London, H. M. Stationery office [1896] 22 p. (Commercial no. 7 (1896) In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, "Commercial no. 7 (1895)" C. 7897) (Parliamentary papers by command. C. 8109)
Discusses sugar bounty legislation in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Rumania.
6. Great Britain. Foreign office. Reports by His Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. In continuation of Parliamentary paper, "Commercial no. 7 (1895)" C. 7897. Presented

to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty. February, 1904. London, Printed for H. M. Stationery office by Harrison and sons, 1904. 110p. (Commercial no. 2, 1904) (Cd. 1946)

Contains reports on bounties on sugar in the Argentine Republic; spirits in Austria-Hungary; sugar in Belgium; alcoholic beverages, sulphuric acid and manufacturing of beet sugar in Chile; silk, hemp and flax in France; cacao, tobacco, manufactures containing sugar, salt, spirits, beer in Germany; manufactured tobacco in Japan; beer and vinegar in the Netherlands; manufactured cotton goods, spirits, corn brandy, hemp and flax in Russia; etc. On p. 39-42 is to be found a brief account of advantages granted by the German government in order to favor the exportation of grain, flour and other mill products including the system of issuing certificates of identity, later replaced by import certificates.

At the time this report was issued no bounties on agricultural products were paid in Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Central American Republics, Italy, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Persia, Peru, Rumania, Servia, Siam, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Zanzibar.

7. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports from Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties on export other than those paid on shipping and sugar. London, H. M. Stationery office [1889] 55p. (Commercial no. 26 (1889) C. 5867)

Contains also much information on indirect bounties, usually in the form of drawbacks as well as a list of countries that grant no bounties at all.

8. Grunzel, Josef. Economic protectionism. Oxford, Clarendon press; London, New York, H. Milford, 1916. 357p.

A chapter on "protection affecting commodities by positive measures" contains references to export bounties granted by various countries at different times, as the bounty on exportation of grain in England in 1689, and the temporary bounties on the exportation of various products granted by Venezuela in 1910. It deals also with the bounties on silk culture in France under Colbert and several production bounties granted by the Australian Bounties Act of 1907. A more detailed account is given of the direct and indirect export bounties on sugar and distilled liquors in various countries and of shipping bounties. - p. 200-250.

The effect of export bounties is discussed. - p. 318-329.

9. Hamilton, Alexander. Report on manufactures. Communication to the House of Representatives. December 5, 1791. Washington [Govt. print. off.] 1913. 62p. (63d Cong. 1st sess. Senate. Doc. 172)

Protecting duties, prohibition of import and export bounties, premiums, drawbacks, etc. are discussed. The author states that the granting of bounties "has been found one of the most efficacious means of encouraging manufactures and in some views the best." It is

a more positive and more direct form of encouragement than any other; it avoids or reduces to a minimum the inconvenience of a temporary augmentation of price; it does not tend to produce scarcity, as high protecting duties do; "bounties are sometimes not only the best but the only proper expedient for uniting the encouragement of a new object of agriculture with that of a new object of manufacture." - p. 38.

10. League of nations. Natural silk industry. Geneva, 1927. 34p. (Publication of the League of nations II. Economic and financial, 1927 II. 15).

Chapter seven of this pamphlet, prepared for the International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May, 1927, deals with measures taken by the various states for the promotion of the silk industry, including direct bounties granted by France, Austria, and China, and legislation in other countries having the effect of an indirect bounty.

11. Marshall, Alfred. Principles of economics; an introductory volume. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1910. 871p.

"Ignoring for the time the fact that the direct economic effect of a tax or a bounty never constitutes the whole, and very often not even the chief part of the considerations that have to be weighed before deciding to adopt it, we have found...that it might even be for the advantage of the community that the government should levy taxes on commodities which obey the law of diminishing return, and devote part of the proceeds to bounties on commodities which obey the law of increasing return. These conclusions, it will be observed, do not by themselves afford a valid ground for government interference. But they show that much remains to be done." - Bk. 5, chap. 13, p. 475.

12. Ricardo, David. Principles of political economy and taxation. Ed. with introductory essay, notes and appendices by E. C. K. Gouner.

London, Geo. Bell & sons, 1903. 455p.

In chap. 22, Ricardo, after criticising the conclusions of Adam Smith with regard to bounties, goes on to say that "the sole effect of high duties on the importation either of manufactures or of corn, or of a bounty on their exportation, is to divert a portion of capital to an employment which it would not naturally seek. It causes a pernicious distribution of the general funds of the society...It is the worst species of taxation, for it does not give to the foreign country all that it takes away from the home country, the balance of loss being made up by the less advantageous distribution of the general capital."

Chap. 23: "A bounty on the production of corn would produce no real effect on the annual produce of the land and labour of the country, although it would make corn relatively cheap and manufactures relatively dear."

13. Smith, Adam. An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent & sons, ltd.; New York, E. P. Dutton & co. [1910] 2 v. (In Everyman's Library. Ed. by Ernest Rhys)

In Book IV, chap. 1-8. the principles of the mercantile system are discussed, drawbacks and bounties receiving special attention.

"A trade which is forced by means of bounties and monopolies may be and commonly is disadvantageous to the country in whose favour it is meant to be established...But that trade which, without force or constraint, is naturally and regularly carried on between any two places is always advantageous, though not always equally so to both." - v. 1, p. 431.

Drawbacks, according to the author, are, for many reasons, the most justifiable encouragements to exportation, but only in the case of goods exported to countries "altogether foreign and independent." - v. 2, p. 1-6.

In chap. 5 of Book IV, the author discusses bounties in general and uses the British corn laws as a text for the development of his theories.

"Bounties upon the exportation of any home-made commodity are liable, first, to that general objection which may be made to all the different expedients of the mercantile system - the objection of forcing some part of the industry of the country into a channel less advantageous than that in which it would run of its own accord; and, secondly, to the particular objection of forcing it, not only into a channel that is less advantageous but into one that is actually disadvantageous; the trade which cannot be carried on but by means of a bounty being necessarily a losing trade. The bounty upon the exportation of corn is liable to this further objection, that it can in no respect promote the raising of that particular commodity of which it was meant to encourage the production."

"To encourage the production of any commodity, a bounty upon production, one should imagine, would have a more direct operation than one upon exportation...Bounties upon production, however, have been very rarely granted." - v. 2, p. 16.

Sugar

14. Aulnis de Bourouill, Baron d'. *Les Primes à l'exportation du sucre. Exposé de leurs différentes formes, de leur mode d'évaluation et de leur influence sur les prix du marché intérieur et extérieur, suivi de quelques considérations au sujet de leur suppression.* The Hague, Belinfante frères; London, Sampson, Low, Marston & co., ltd. 1899. 112p.

A brief survey of direct and indirect sugar bounties in various European countries and a chapter on countervailing duties in the United States.

15. Baden-Powell, George. *A last word on sugar bounties.* (In *Fortnightly Review*, v. 42, Nov. 1884, p. 638-648)

After outlining the chief arguments that have been advanced for and against the retention of the bounty system, the author summarizes his views on the evils of the system, and points out that it has led to tremendous over-production accompanied by a ruinous fall in prices, and that it has forced people to use that sugar which it costs most to produce. He suggests as a remedy "manufacturing and refining under excise supervision."

16. Beeton, Mayson M. The truth about the foreign sugar bounties. The case for abolition. London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & co., ltd., 1898. 168p.
A summary of facts and opinions in support of the abolition of bounties in the interests of free trade.

17. Blakey, Roy G. The United States beet-sugar industry and the tariff. New York, Longmans, Green & co., 1912. 286p. (In Studies in history, economics and public law, ed. by the faculty of political science of Columbia university, v. 47, no. 2.)
A brief account is given of the bounty system in Europe, the Brussels convention of 1902 and its results, one of which was the restriction of beet growing by a number of European countries. - p. 20-31.

18. Boizard, E., and Tardieu, H. Histoire de la législation des sucres (1664-1891) suivie d'un résumé général des lois et règlements en vigueur, d'annexes, de tableaux statistiques et d'une table chronologique et analytique des lois, règlements et décrets depuis l'origine. Paris, Bureau de la sucrerie indigène et coloniale, 1891.
Discusses bounties, drawbacks and other aids granted to the sugar industry in various European countries.

19. Bounties; sugar bounties; the sugar bounties conference. (In Saturday Review, v. 64, July 30, 1887, p. 142-3; 725-6; 847-8)
Three brief articles discussing the question of sugar bounties and the conference of 1887.

20. British and colonial anti-bounty association. Foreign state bounties; their effect upon British and Colonial industries; with a statement of the bearing of most favoured nation treaties upon the question. London, British and Colonial anti-bounty association, 1888. 40p.
An account of the injury inflicted upon British interests by the sugar bounty system and some arguments in favor of its abolition.

21. Brown, Henry A. Hawaiian sugar bounties and treaty abuses which defraud the U. S. revenue, oppress American consumers and tax-payers, discriminate against other sugar-producing countries and endanger American sugar industries. Statements made to Congress...Washington, Judd & Detweiler, 1883. 29p.

22. The Brussels convention. Reprinted, by permission, from "Commercial Intelligence." January, 1903. Printed and published for the Cobden Club by Cassell & co., ltd., London. 8p. (Leaflet no. 137)
Shows that "the Brussels Convention was not prompted by the desire to promote Free Trade, and has not resulted in Free Trade."

23. Brussels sugar convention. (In U. S. Dept. of state. Bureau of foreign commerce. Consular reports, v. 69, no. 260, May, 1902, p. 142-147)
Translation of the international sugar convention signed March 5, 1902, to suppress direct and indirect bounties on sugar.

24. Dönges, Reinhard. Die handelspolitische bedeutung der ausfuhrprämien. Frankfurt A. M., Knauer, 1902, 138p.
"Literaturnachweis": p. VII-VIII.
Short account of export bounties on sugar in Austria, Russia, the Netherlands, other European countries, the Argentine Republic, Canada, Japan and some of the Australian states.

25. Farrer, T. H. The sugar convention. London [etc.] Cassell & co. ltd., 1889. 135p.
A scathing criticism of the sugar convention of 1888.

26. Farrer, Sir Thomas Henry. On sugar bounties. Shall we retaliate on sugar bounties? Printed and published for the Cobden Club by Cassell & co., ltd., London [n.d.] 4p. (Leaflet no. 55)
"Retaliation on bounty-fed sugar would be a precedent for still more dangerous retaliations."

27. Fuchs, Carl J. The trade policy of Great Britain and her colonies since 1860. Tr. by Constance H. M. Archibald. London, New York, Macmillan co., 1905. 413p.
Discussion of the sugar bounties and of three different views with regard to them held by British politicians, economists, and the general public. - p. 79-100.

28. Griffin, Charles S. The sugar industry and legislation in Europe.
(In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 17, Nov. 1902, p. 1-43)
An account of the growth of the sugar bounties and of the situation in 1902.

29. Guyot, Yves. The sugar industry on the continent. (In Royal statistical society. Journal, v. 65, part 3, Sept. 1902, p. 419-440)
In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society on May 27, 1902, the author discussed the sugar bounty system in France, Austria-Hungary, and Germany and its results from the point of view of state intervention in the economic life of nations. "The success of the Sugar Conference is the most important achievement of economic liberal policy in Europe since the signing of the commercial treaties of 1860."
The paper was discussed by Mr. Harold Cox, Sir Nevile Lubbock, Sir Robert Griffen and others. - p. 441-446.

30. Guyot, Yves. The sugar question in Europe. (In North American Review, v. 174, no. 542, Jan. 1902, p. 85-94)
Discusses the sugar situation at the time of the meeting in Brussels in the middle of December, 1902, of the International Sugar Conference.
"The entire sugar industry in Europe is subject to a system of bounties...All the legislation on this subject is characterized by instability. I shall indicate rapidly its variations in the last twenty years, its actual character and its effect upon production,

internal consumption and commerce...Bounties stimulate production, encourage foreign consumption, establish industries founded on privileges, always threatened by 'crises'".

31. Guyot, Yves. The sugar question in 1901. London, Hugh Rees, ltd., 1901. 140p.

The aim of the sugar legislation in Europe was to promote production, to limit home consumption and to encourage foreign consumption. To this end production and export bounties were granted in France, direct export bounties in Germany and Austria-Hungary and indirect bounties in Belgium and Russia. The author traces the progress of this bounty system especially during the last twenty years and emphasises its influence on production, home consumption and trade.

32. Hager, Carl. Die ueberwälzung der zuckersteuer und die prämie der rübenzuckerindustrie in Deutschland und Frankreich. Inaugural-Dissertation. Berlin, Emil Dreyer, 1893. 82p.

Contains a brief review of bounties paid on sugar production and export in France and Germany. The author contends that the question of bounties is a question of cost of production.

33. Herzfeld, Adolf. Über die wirkungen der Brüsseler zucker-konvention vom 5. März, 1902. Inaugural-Dissertation. Borna-Leipzig, Robert Noske, 1906. 59p.

Outlines the effects of the Brussels Convention of 1902 which stopped the granting of sugar bounties from Sept. 1, 1903, with regard to production and cost of production, price, import, export, etc. in adhering and non-adhering countries.

34. Hinckes, Ralph T. Seven years of the sugar convention, 1903-1910. A vindication of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial and commercial policy. London, P. S. King and son, 1910. 53p.

A brief account of the origin of the sugar convention of 1902 and its effects on beet and cane growers, on prices, on the consumer and on British sugar manufacturers.

35. International conferences on the question of sugar bounties.*

1864. Correspondence respecting the sugar convention of 1864, and the conferences held at Brussels in May 1875. London, Harrison and sons [1875] 221p. (Commercial. no. 20 (1875))

1872. Minutes of the international conferences held at the Foreign Office in London, on the subject of the drawbacks on refined sugars established by the convention of November 8, 1864. London, Harrison and sons [1873] 41p. (Miscellaneous. Commercial. no. 1. (1873) Parl. papers by command. C. 706)

Delegates present from Belgium, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands at the conference held in August, 1872.

1873. Minutes of the international conferences held in Paris, in April and May, 1873, on the subject of the drawbacks on refined

*Correspondence of the various countries interested in the sugar bounty question is to be found in the British sessional papers and in the diplomatic documents of the Ministère des affaires étrangères of France.

sugars established by the convention of November 1864; together with reports of the British delegates, and other papers. London, Harrison and sons [1873] 131p. (Miscellaneous. Commercial. no. 2 (1873) Parl. papers by command. C.861)

Delegates present from Belgium, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands. The object of the convention "was to remove from the methods of collecting the tax in the four countries, any system which would have the effect of granting bounties, or any protection whatever, on the importation manufacture, or exportation of the sugars." - p. 85.

1875. Gt. Brit. Foreign Office. Minutes of the international conferences held at Brussels, May 1875; together with reports of the British delegates, and other papers. London, Harrison and sons [1875] 70p. (Commercial. no. 19 (1875) Parl. papers by command. C. 1356)

Minutes of the conference on sugar duties held at Brussels in 1795 between delegates of Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. Indirect bounties in the form of drawbacks and reduction of sugar duty were discussed.

1877. Minutes of the international conferences on the drawbacks on sugar held at Paris in February and March, 1877. London, Harrison and sons [1877] 85p. (Commercial. no. 20 (1877) Parl. papers by command. C. 1837)

Minutes of meetings between delegates of Great Britain, Belgium, France and the Netherlands.

1887. International conference on the sugar question. Minutes of proceedings and papers laid before the conference. London, H. M. Stationery office [1888] 134p. (Commercial. no. 3 (1888) Parl. papers by command. C. 5260)

International conference on the sugar question, held in London in 1887.

Delegates present from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden. It was decided that the delegates recommend to the legislatures of their respective countries the abolition of direct and indirect export bounties on sugar.

1887. France. Ministère des affaires étrangères. Documents diplomatiques. Conférence internationale sur le régime des sucres. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1888. 143p.

Report of meetings of the international conference for the suppression of export bounties on sugar held in London in 1887.

1888. International conference on the sugar question. (Second and third sessions: April-May and August, 1888) Minutes of proceedings and papers laid before the conference. London, H. M. Stationery office [1888] 451p. (Commercial no. 13 (1888) Parl. papers by command. C. 5577)

Countries represented: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Russia.

Progress in efforts to abolish sugar bounties was reported. The campaign was to be continued.

1898. Sugar bounties. Proceedings of the conference on the question of sugar bounties held at Brussels, June 7 to 25, 1898...Prepared under the direction of the [U. S.] Senate committee on finance. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1901. 133p. (U. S. 56th Cong. 2d sess. Senate Doc. no. 171)

Delegates present from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden. Contains minutes of the meetings of the delegates; summary and statistics of sugar legislation in different countries for the years 1883-1897; correspondence between the Belgian government and various countries respecting the programme of the conference.

1902. France. Ministère des affaires étrangères. Documents diplomatiques, primes sucrières, 1895-1902. Conférences internationales de 1898 et de 1901-1902. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1902. 587p.

Contains many official communications relating to sugar bounties as well as the minutes of the international conferences of 1898 and of 1901-2.

1902. Gt. Brit. [Foreign Office] Correspondence respecting the ratification of the sugar convention signed at Brussels, March 5, 1902. Commercial. no. 2. (1903) London, H. M. Stationery office [1903] (Cd.1470)

Contains letters of ratification from various European governments, that of Great Britain being deposited under the explicit declaration that "the Government of His Britannic Majesty will not consent under any circumstances to be bound to penalize bounty-fed sugar imported into the United Kingdom from any of the self-governing British colonies."

1902. Gt. Brit. Foreign Office. Despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Brussels respecting the International sugar convention of March 5, 1902. Commercial. no. 5 (1907) London, H. M. Stationery office, 1907. (Cd. 3577)

The British Minister at Brussels is instructed to inform the Belgian government that the British government cannot continue to carry out the provisions of the convention requiring the penalization of bounty-fed sugar. "At the same time His Majesty's Government have no desire that there should be a revival of sugar bounties or of sugar trusts or cartels, dependent on the existence of high protective tariffs, which are now prohibited under the convention. Nor is there any desire or intention on their own part that any bounties on the production or importation of sugar shall be given in the United Kingdom or in the sugar-exporting Crown Colonies, or that any preference shall be given to cane as against beet sugar, or to colonial sugars as against the sugars of the contracting states on importation into the United Kingdom or the Crown Colonies."

Great Britain was relieved from the above obligation after Sept. 1, 1908, by the Additional Act to the Brussels sugar convention, Aug. 28, 1907. (Correspondence respecting the additional act to the Brussels sugar convention of March 5, 1902. Cd. 3780)

1902. Sugar conference at Brussels. Despatch from the British delegates inclosing copy of the convention signed on March 5, 1902. London, H. M. Stationery office [1902] (Miscellaneous. No. 4. (1902) Parl. papers by command. C. 1003)

All bounties direct, or indirect, on the production or exportation of sugar to be abolished. Signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway.

36. International sugar commission. Procès-verbaux des séances. Bruxelles, A. Lesigne, 1903-1913. 11v. (At head of title: Commission permanente instituée par la convention internationale du 5 mars 1902 sur le régime des sucres)

Contains references to sugar legislation in various countries subsequent to the international sugar convention of 1902.

37. Lubbock, Nevile. The West Indies and sugar bounties. (In Journal of the Society of Arts, v.46, no. 2,367, April 1, 1898, p. 441-450)

A clear and able presentation of the case against bounties. The author describes the effect of the sugar bounties on Great Britain, on her colonies, and on the continent of Europe. "Whichever way we look at them they appear to be mischievous in the highest degree."

38. Martineau, George. The Brussels sugar convention. (In Economic Jour. v. 14, no. 53, March, 1904, p. 34-46)

A concise account of the granting of sugar bounties in Europe and the attitude of Great Britain towards the system from 1864 to the Brussels sugar convention of 1902.

39. Meyer, Conrad. Ueber die Lage der zucker-industrie zur zeit des abschlusses der Brüsseler konvention in Februar/März, 1902. Berlin, Hermann Walther. 1902. 35p.

Rejects the Brussels Convention and outlines the conditions that must be met before the German sugar industry will agree to the abolition of the export bounty system.

40. Noël-Paton, Frederick. Notes on sugar in India. 3. ed. Calcutta, Superintendent government printing, India, 1911. 63p.

A brief account of the sugar bounty system in Europe up to the Brussels Convention of 1902 which prohibited export bounties, direct or indirect bounties on production, special exemptions from duty and excessive drawbacks. - p. 3-8.

List of countries granting bounties on the production or exportation of sugar in 1911. - p. 10.

41. Perris, G. H. The cost of the sugar convention. London, printed by Cassell & co., ltd. [for the] Cobden Club, 1905. 4p. (Leaflet no. 170)

"The Convention has indeed produced a kind of stability in prices - the stability of a steady rise."

42. Perris, G. H. The results of the sugar convention. London, Cobden Club [n.d.] 38p.

The effect on prices, trade and employment of the "first experiment in fiscal reform."

43. The Russian sugar bounty and the American tariff. (In Yale Review, v. 10, May, 1901, p. 1-4)

A brief discussion of the countervailing duty on beet sugar imported into the United States from Russia in 1897, and the subsequent retaliatory measure of the Russian government.

44. Rutter, Frank R. International sugar situation. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1904. 98p. (In U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of statistics. Bul. 30)

"Origin of the sugar problem and its present aspects under the Brussels convention." Contains a brief account of the sugar cartels in Germany and Austria-Hungary which regulated the domestic sugar market, the bounty system in various countries, price-fixing in Russia.

45. Schippel, Max. Zuckerproduktion und zuckerprämien bis zur Brüsseler konvention, 1902. Eine wirtschaftliche und handelspolitische darstellung. Stuttgart, J. H. W. Dietz Nachf, 1903. 419p.

A historical survey of the sugar bounty system, of the counter-current in non bounty granting countries, and of the international sugar conferences.

46. Schneider, F. jr. Sugar. (In Foreign Affairs, v. 4, no. 2, Jan. 1926. p. 311-320)

Contains a concise account of the system of direct and indirect bounties on sugar from the first government bounty granted by Napoleon in 1806 to the Brussels convention of 1902 which suppressed the bounties, and which remained in force with minor modifications up to the outbreak of the world war.

47. Spencer, Earl, and Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H. The Brussels convention and free trade. London, New York [etc.] Cassell & co., ltd., 1903. 32p.

Speeches delivered at a Cobden club banquet on November 28, 1902, in opposition to the proposed Brussels convention as being protectionism in the guise of free trade.

48. Sugar bounties. (In Saturday Review, v. 94, Nov. 29, 1902, p. 664-665)

In an article inspired by the ratification of the Brussels Convention of March 5, 1902, by the British House of Commons, the writer points out that it took forty years of effort and the holding of nine international conferences to do away with "the monstrous system of bounties." In his view, Britain was the victim of the protectionist policy of foreign countries.

Other articles on sugar bounties are to be found in the Saturday Review, v. 64, p. 142, 725, 847; v. 65, p. 4.

49. Sugar bounties in Europe. (In Nation, v. 42, May 20, 1886, p. 420)

A brief sketch of the origin and development of sugar bounties in Germany and in France. "These bounties cost Germany alone several million dollars a year; they are unsettling the sugar trade of the whole world; they are seriously affecting the agriculture of the continent."

50. The sugar bounty conference. (In Nation, v. 46, Jan. 19, 1888, p. 45)

"Not only were the fiscal results of the bounty system lamentably unsatisfactory, but it was found that instead of protecting a home industry at the expense of foreign labourers, the bounties had resulted in protecting foreign labourers from the expense of paying for

their sugar the actual cost of its production."

"The fact that...an agreement has now been reached is conclusive evidence how intense and universal was the conviction that the long-continued bounty system had proved a complete failure."

51. Sugar bounty convention. Opinions of the Rt. Hon. John Bright and the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Printed and published for the Cobden Club by Cassell & co., ltd., London, 1889. 4p. (Leaflet no. 64)

Reproduces an extract from the Times of May 4, 1881, p. 12, C.4, containing letters from John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain. "The above letters are important authorities against the original proposal of the Anti-Bounty Agitators, to impose on Bounty-fed sugars a retaliatory duty which should countervail the Bounty. They are still more important authorities against the present Convention, because the effect of the present Convention on the supply and price of sugar will be much more serious and injurious than the effect of countervailing duties would have been."

52. The sugar bounty question. (In Saturday Review, v. 57, June 14, 1884, p. 780-781)

The sugar bounties are "indefensible in principle...in practice they are unjust to the countries which pay them and mischievous to the rest of the world."

53. Sumner, William Graham. Protectionism, the ism which teaches that waste makes wealth. New York, Henry Holt and co., 1888. 172p.

Shows that the sugar bounty was one of the worst forms of protectionism. It increased the price of sugar in the country paying the bounty and decreased it abroad. Even in the United States, with "the assistance of a drawback, which clearly amounts to a subsidy of about 50 cents a hundred pounds, our large sugar monopolists are assisted by the government to increase the cost of sugar to American consumers." - p.80-90.

54. Taussig, F. W. The end of sugar bounties. (In Quarterly Jour. of Economics, v. 18, Nov. 1903, p. 130-134)

A brief account of the provisions of the Brussels sugar convention of 1902. "The strong probabilities are that the bounty system has reached its end once for all."

55. Taylor, Benjamin. The Brussels sugar convention. (In North American Review, v. 190, Sept. 1909, p. 347-358)

A discussion of the Brussels sugar convention of 1902 which "provided a method of abolishing bounties by international agreement... The sugar market has now two unrestricted sources of supply and is not controlled by the beet-growers and the bounties."

56. Wells, David A. Recent economic changes and their effect on the production and distribution of wealth and the well-being of society. New York, D. Appleton and co., 1899. 135p.

Brief account of sugar bounties in European countries outlining the results and the evils of the bounty system. - p. 126-131, 295-309.

57. Wiley, H. W. Sugar bounties and their influence. (In Forum, v. 23, July, 1897, p. 591-597)

After pointing out the nature and amount of the bounties paid on sugar by Germany and France, the two principal sugar producing countries of Europe, the author urges the United States to avoid the disastrous effects of a bounty-granting policy.

ALGERIA

58. Décret déterminant en ce qui concerne la sériciculture, les conditions d'application en Algérie de la loi du 11 juin 1909, relative aux encouragements à donner à la sériciculture et à la filature de la soie. (In Journal Officiel [France] 43. année, no. 32, Feb. 2, 1912, p. 1106)

Provides that the law of June 11, 1909, granting to silk cocoon producers in France a premium of 60 centimes per kilogramme of fresh cocoons shall be made applicable to Algeria.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

59. Bounties on exportation of live cattle and preserved beef and mutton from the Argentine Republic. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 4, no. 18, Jan. 1888, p. 46-47)

A law passed in the Argentine Republic on November 12, 1887, provides for the granting of bounties for three years on the exportation of live cattle and of preserved beef and mutton.

60. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. London, H. M. Stationery office [1895] 72p. (Commercial no. 7 (1895) In continuation of parl. paper "commercial no. 26 (1889": C.5867) (Parliamentary papers by command. C.7897)

Law of July 27, 1873, to encourage the culture silk.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of 80 dollars for 1,000 mulberry trees of two years growth, of 40 dollars for 20 kilogrammes of cocoons, of 200 dollars for 50 kilogrammes of silk made into thread or woven in the country.

Law of Nov. 10, 1888, to encourage the exportation of fresh or preserved beef.

Authorizes the Executive Power to give an annual guarantee, during a period of ten years, of 5 per cent on the capital of companies exporting beef, fresh or preserved.

For a brief account of the history of the above law and its results, see appendix to Commercial no. 26 (1889); C. 5867.

Law of Dec. 16, 1892, for encouraging the cultivation of beetroot and the manufacture of sugar therefrom.

Provides for the payment of bounties to the amount of 200,000 dollars annually for six years to encourage the cultivation of beetroot and the manufacture of sugar. The bounty is to be granted, pro rata, according to the number of hectares cultivated and the quality of the

crop, to those possessing at least 10 hectares of land planted with beetroot, giving a minimum crop of 25,000 kilogrammes to the hectare, no one to receive more than 150 dollars per hectare, except in the case of the largest cultivator who is to receive a further bounty of 5000 dollars. The sugar manufacturers, in order to receive a bounty, must prove that they turn out at least 334 tons of sugar annually.

61. Martinez, Albert B. and Lewandowski, M. The Argentine in the twentieth century...Tr. by Bernard Miall from the French of the third edition, revised and brought up to date. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1911. 376p.

To facilitate the export of her surplus sugar the Argentine Republic had recourse to bounties. "A law of 1894 forced the producer to pay 6 centavos per kilogram...on manufactured sugar; but offered him a bounty of 16 centavos per kilogram...on all sugar exported under certain conditions. This law ceased to be in force on the 31st of December 1904; but was replaced by another of the 1st of January 1905, by which the manufacturer who did not export 25 per cent of the sugar he produced paid 15 centavos per kilogram on a quarter of his produce, or on the proportion which he did not export...In April, 1905, the tax of 15 per cent was suppressed, together with the obligation of exporting a certain percentage of the sugar made. The sugar industry thereupon entered upon a new period of absolute liberty and at the same time was deprived of official protection." - p. 191, 192.

Catamarca

62. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. London, H. M. Stationery office [1895] 72p. (Commercial no. 7 (1895) In continuation of Parl. paper "commercial no. 26 (1889)": C.5867) (Parliamentary papers by command. C.7897)

Law for encouraging grape-vine culture.

Provides for the payment of a single premium of 70 dollars for every 100 square metres planted with vines during a period of eight years.

Entre Rios

63. Premium for meat freezing establishment in Entre Rios. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 76, no. 797, Mar. 7, 1912, p. 512)

"Provision has been made for the payment of a bounty of 3 shillings and six pence for each carcase of cattle, and four pence for each carcase of sheep, preserved by means of cold storage, and exported from the first establishment erected in the Province of Entre Rios" for a period of five years.

Salta

64. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. London, H. M.

Stationery office [1895] 72p. (Commercial no. 7 (1895) in continuation of parl. paper "commercial no. 26 (1889)": C. 5867) (Parliamentary Papers by command. C. 7897)

Law for encouraging the planting of grape vines and olive trees.

Growers of more than 100 olive trees are granted a single premium of 500 dollars after January 1, 1895.

San Luis

65. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. London, H. M. Stationery office [1895] 72p. (Commercial no. 7 (1895) In continuation of Parl. paper "commercial no. 26 (1889)": C.5867) (Parliamentary papers by command. C.7897)

Law of Sept. 17, 1886, for encouraging grape-vine culture.

Provides for the payment of a premium of 50 dollars for every 2,000 vines not less than two years old, and bearing fruit.

Tucuman

66. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. London, H. M. Stationery office [1895] 72p. (Commercial no. 7 (1895) In continuation of parl. paper "commercial no. 26 (1889)": C.5867) (Parliamentary Papers by command. C.7897)

Law encouraging the growing of orange trees, bananas, custard apples and coffee.

"A project has just been sanctioned for encouraging the planting of oranges, bananas, custard apples, and coffee plants, by which a premium is given of 1 dol. 50c. currency on every one of such plants, on condition that not less than 1,000 trees are cultivated."

AUSTRALIA

67. Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. [Melbourne] Government printer for the State of Victoria.

Nov. 28, 1907. No. 12 of 1907: Bounties Act.

Provides for the payment of bounties to the growers or producers of certain commodities or the materials of which they are made. The commodities specified are cotton, ginned; New Zealand flax; flax and hemp; jute; sisal hemp; cotton seed and linseed for the manufacture of oil; rice, uncleaned; rubber; coffee, raw, as prescribed; tobacco leaf for the manufacture of cigars, high grade, of a quality to be prescribed; dates, dried; fruits, dried (Except currants and raisins) or candied, and exported; combed wool or tops, exported.

This act was amended by no. 34 of 1912, chiefly with regard to wages and conditions of labour and the period for which the bounty is paid.

Dec. 24, 1912. No. 26 of 1912: Sugar Bounty Abolition Act.

Repeals the Sugar Bounty Act 1905-1912, comprising Acts of 1903, 1905, 1910 and 1912 providing for the payment of bounties to growers of sugar cane and beet.

Dec. 24, 1912. No. 32 of 1912: Wood Pulp and Rock Phosphate Bounties Act.

Provides for the payment of bounties for the manufacture or production in Australia of wood pulp and rock phosphate during a period of five years from Jan. 1, 1913.

Oct. 30, 1913. No. 7 of 1913: Sugar Bounty Act, 1913.

Provides for the payment of bounties to growers of cane or beet within the commonwealth at the rate of two shillings and two pence per ton for cane and two shillings per ton for beet.

June 19, 1918. No. 21 of 1918: Apple Bounty Act.

Provides for the payment of a bounty upon the export of apples grown and evaporated in Australia and sold to the Imperial government for delivery between Apr. 1 and Aug. 31, 1918.

Sept. 25, 1922. No. 11 of 1922: Meat Export Bounties Act.

Provides for the payment of an export bounty on beef and live cattle for slaughter during certain months of 1922 and 1923.

Aug. 11, 1923. No. 4 of 1923: Meat Export Bounties Act.

Provides for the payment of an export bounty on beef and live cattle for slaughter during certain months of 1923 and 1924.

Sept. 1, 1923. No. 32 of 1923: Wheat Pool Advances Act.

Authorizes the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to guarantee advances made to finance schemes for the marketing of wheat.

May 24, 1924. No. 2 of 1924: Canned Fruit Bounty Act.

Provides for the payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of bounties on the production and export of apricots, peaches, pears and pineapples canned in the Commonwealth during the period from Nov. 1, 1923 to Sept. 30, 1924.

July 23, 1924. No. 9 of 1924: Hop Pool Agreement Act.

Ratifies an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Tasmanian Hop-Growers' Pool, Limited, by which the government makes an advance of 24,500 pounds on 2,558 bales of hops shipped to London, the money to be paid to the growers of hops in Tasmania in accordance with certain conditions.

Aug. 15, 1924. No. 14 of 1924: Cattle Export Bounty Act.

Provides for the payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to bona fide pastoralists of a bounty of ten shillings per head of live cattle for slaughter exported from the Commonwealth on or after July 1, 1924, and on or before June 30, 1925.

Sept. 17, 1924. No. 23 of 1924: Wine Export Bounty Act.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of 4 shillings per gallon on fortified wine exported from the Commonwealth on or after Sept. 1, 1924, and on or before Aug. 31, 1927.

Oct. 20, 1924. No. 42 of 1924: Export Guarantee Act.

Provides for a trust fund of 500,000 pounds to assist the export and marketing of primary products. Guarantees may be given to banks to cover advances made by them to finance the export and marketing

of such products, the guarantee not to exceed 80 per cent of the market value of the products.

Amended by no. 4 of 1925.

February 15, 1926. No. 7 of 1926. Papua and New Guinea Bounties Act 1926.

Provides for the payment for ten years of a bounty of one penny halfpenny per pound on raw cocoa beans and cocoa shells produced in Papua or New Guinea and imported into the commonwealth of Australia; of six pounds per ton on manilla and sisal hemp; of three pounds per ton on coir; of one penny per pound on sage not packed for household use; of two shillings per pound on vanilla beans; of four pounds per ton on bamboos and rattans, unmanufactured; of one penny halfpenny per pound on nutmegs, mace, pepper, cloves, ginger, unground; of one halfpenny per pound on spices, unground, n.e.i., and of two pence per pound on kapok.

August 23, 1926. No. 51 of 1926. Cotton Bounty Act 1926.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of one penny half-penny per pound on seed cotton of certain prescribed grades grown in Australia and of three farthings per pound on seed cotton of lower grades and of a bounty on cotton yarn varying from one third of a penny up to one shilling per pound, subject to the limitations specified in the Act.

68. Bounties on the export of agricultural produce from British colonies. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 26, no. 154, May 1899, p. 608)

"The Board of Trade have received through the Colonial Office copy of a return showing the British colonies which pay bounties on the export of agricultural produce."

Victoria - green fruit - one shilling per case of approved quality.

Victoria - fruit pulp - one halfpenny per lb. of approved quality.

Queensland - chilled meat exported to the Southern Colonies - one farthing per lb.

Queensland - wool sold by public auction...the greater part of which is subsequently exported - one pound per ton.

69. Bounty acts. (In Commonwealth of Australia. Parliamentary debates. 1st sess. 1926, nos. 4 and 5, Jan. 27, 1926, p. 377)

In answer to a question on the subject the Minister for Trade and Customs gives a list of the bounty acts passed by the government since 1916 and the amount paid under each. The acts enumerated are iron and steel bounty act; iron and steel products bounty act; shale oil bounty act; meat export bounties [acts]; sulphur bounty act; canned fruits bounty act; cattle export bounty act; wine export bounty act.

This list is also given in Commerce Reports (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce) March 22, 1926, p. 743.

70. Bounty for Australian-made paper. (In Manchester Guardian Commercial, Dec. 3, 1925, p. 602)

"The Commonwealth Government has definitely decided to pay a bounty of £4 per ton for the manufacture from Australian raw materials" of various kinds of paper. "If the company makes more than ten per cent profit on its capital the bounty will be correspondingly reduced."

71. The Commonwealth budget. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 117, new series, no. 1546, July 22, 1926, p. 101)

The Treasurer, in his budget speech, proposed to grant bounties estimated at 150,000 pounds to encourage cotton growing and the spinning of cotton yarns with a view ultimately to manufacture the Australian crop locally into cotton goods.

72. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1925. 740p.

P. 355-358 contain an outline of Australia's protectionist policy. "The prime minister of Australia, in a speech made in the middle of 1924, outlined the future fiscal policy of his ministry...[as] protection for Australian primary and secondary interests and determination to secure markets for those producers...Assistance is to be rendered in finding and developing new markets, in ensuring produce being efficiently and economically marketed, well advertised and sold as Australian goods, and in granting subsidies, bounties on exports..."

73. Oversea correspondence. (In Economist, London, June 14, 1924, p. 1207)

The Australian premier, in speaking at Sydney on April 16, said that the government proposed to use part of the customs revenue to aid producers dependent upon overseas markets. The scheme was to include freight subsidies and export bounties. In order to receive government assistance, every exporting industry must prove that it is on an efficient basis.

74. Primary and secondary industries. Bonuses and subsidies. (In Commonwealth of Australia. Parliamentary debates. 1st sess., 1926, Aug. 3, 1926, p. 477)

Statement of amounts paid in "bonuses, subsidies, or assistance to industries, primary or secondary, in each state," during the four years ended June 30, 1926.

Queensland

75. Meat and dairy produce encouragement act of 1893. Regulations. (In Government Gazette, v. 63, no. 25, Jan. 26, 1895, p. 199)

Amount of export bounty on butter to be at rate of one penny per pound and on cheese one halfpenny per pound.

76. Proposed bonus on seed cotton produced in Queensland. (In Queensland. Parliamentary debates. Sept. 9, 1926, p. 559-575)

"Moved that...as the Federal Government has granted a bounty of 1-1/2d. per pound on seed cotton and a further bounty on cotton goods manufactured in Australia containing at least 50 per cent of cotton produced in Australia...the Government of Queensland...should also grant assistance by way of a bonus of at least 1/2d. per pound on all seed cotton produced in this state during the period of the industry's development."

Commonwealth bounty on cotton discussed.

77. Proposed bounty on Queensland cotton. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v. 12, no. 24, June 14, 1926, p. 831)

"A proposal is before the Queensland, Australia, Tariff Board to give cotton growers a bounty of about 4.06 cents per pound for seed cotton...The bounty would take the place of a guaranteed selling price of 10.65 cents now given jointly by the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments...Private reports state that already many farmers have expressed their intention to expand the cotton area during the 1926-27 season if the bounty becomes effective."

78. The Queensland statutes in six volumes. Pub. by authority. Brisbane, Govt. printer, 1911.

The Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement Acts, 1893 to 1910. - v. 2, p. 2098-2108.

The act of 1894 provides for the payment of export bounties on butter and cheese.

South Australia

79. Acts of the parliament of South Australia. 1893. Adelaide, Govt. printer, 1894.

Sept. 27, 1893. 56 & 57 Vict. no. 565. Butter Bonus Act.

Provides for the payment for three years of an export bonus on butter of 2 pence per pound.

Victoria

80. Acts of the parliament of Victoria. Melbourne, Govt. printer.

Nov. 25, 1889. 53 Vict. no. 1046. An act relating to certain grants for promoting agricultural and other industries.

Appropriates the sum of 233,000 pounds for the payment of bonuses to be given to promote the agricultural, dairy, fruit and wine industries in accordance with division no. 101 of the annual appropriation act of 1889, no. 1043.

Amended as to amounts paid by Agricultural and other Grants Act, 1891, no. 1235 and by Agricultural and other Grants Act, 1892, no. 1266.

Sept. 21, 1896. No. 1451. Treasury Bonds Act 1896.

Authorizes the issuing of Treasury bonds to provide, among other things, "for the giving of bonuses for dairy produce, fruits and honey of best quality, and in best order exported to markets other than Australian; for the construction of wineries in vine-growing districts and viticultural education generally; for the sowing and planting and cultivation of seeds or plants to be used for the manufacture of fibre, oil, etc.; also for the manufacture of same; and for the manufacture of raisins, currants and figs to be expended under regulation to be approved by the Governor in Council."

For regulations see Victoria Government Gazette.

81. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports received from Her Majesty's colonial possessions on bounties, other than those on shipping and navigation granted by the governments of the various colonies. London, H. M. Stationery office, [1896] 61p. (Parliamentary papers by command. C. 7960)

Regulations for the expenditure of the sum of two hundred and

thirty three thousand pounds granted by Parliament to promote the agricultural, dairy, fruit and wine industries, p. 14-34.

A full account of the various bonuses authorized to be paid in Victoria on the export of agricultural products between 1890 and 1895.

82. Regulations for payment of bonuses for dairy produce and fruits to 30th June, 1895. (In Government Gazette, v. 94, no. 158, Dec. 28, 1894, p. 4921)

Approved by the Governor in Council, Dec. 20, 1894.

Provides for the payment of three pounds for each ton weight of cheese and a proportionate amount for any lesser quantity over and above one ton weight of Victorian cheese exported between July 1, 1894 and May 31, 1895, provided the price obtained for the cheese be not less than two pounds ten shillings for one hundred and twelve pounds weight of cheese; and of a bonus not exceeding two shillings per case on all green fruits exported.

83. Regulations for the distribution of the sum of 10,000 pounds for giving bonuses for dairy produce, fruits and honey, of best quality and in best order, exported to foreign markets; also for the development of the wine industry, as also in connexion with the shipment of poultry and meat, and to include expenses in connexion with any of the items named herein. (In Government Gazette, v. 95, no. 35, March 8, 1895, p. 936)

Provides for the payment of one penny per pound on honey of approved quality made in Victoria and exported.

AUSTRIA

84. League of nations. Natural silk industry, Geneva, 1927. 34 p. (Publications of the League of Nations, II. Economic and financial, 1927, II. 15)

"From 1904 onwards Austria gave a bounty of 133 crowns for every reeling basin, this corresponding to a State contribution of about 1.20 lire for every kilo of silk produced." - p. 21.

85. Vienna. K. K. Landwirtschaft-Gesellschaft. Das wesen der Brüsseler konvention und ihre bedeutung für unsere landwirtschaft. Vienna, Verlag des K. K. Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft [n.d.] 22p.

The author discusses the Brussel's sugar convention of 1902 and its effect upon Austrian agriculture. He comes to the conclusion that its acceptance by the government is a lesser evil than its rejection.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

86. Gesetz betreffend die zuckerbesteuerung, June 20, 1888. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, no. 32, June 23, 1888, p. 331-345)

Provides for the payment after August 1, 1888, of an export bounty of 1fl. 50 kr. per hundred kilogrammes on sugar polarizing between 88° and 93° 1fl. 60 kr. per hundred kilogrammes between 93° and $99-5/10^{\circ}$; 2fl. 30 kr. per hundred kilogrammes on sugar polarizing not less than $99-5/10^{\circ}$, the total amount paid annually to be limited to 5,000,000 gulden.

87. Gesetz...wegen zeitweiser abänderung einiger bestimmungen des zuckersteuergergesetzes. July 5, 1896. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, no. 42, July 7, 1896, p. 404)
Increases the amount to be paid in export bounties on sugar from 5,000,000 gulden as fixed by the Sugar Act of June 20, 1888, to 9,000,000 gulden.
Prolonged until July 31, 1898, by an Imperial Ordinance of August 24, 1897.

88. Kaiserliche verordnung...wegen abänderung der gesetze betreffend die mit der industriellen production in enger verbindung stehenden indirekten abgaben, dann des österreichisch-ungarischen zolltarifes. July 17, 1899. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, no. 48, July 20, 1899, p. 225-263)
The export bounty is fixed at 3 K. 20^h. per 100 kilogrammes on sugar polarizing 90° and 99.3° and 4K.60h. per 100 kilogrammes above 99.3°, the total amount to be expended annually being 18 million kronen.

BOLIVIA

89. Bounties on sugar and condensed milk manufactories in Bolivia. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 20, no. 116, Mar. 1896, p. 326)
A decree of the Bolivian government has established bounties on sugar, sugar machinery and factories for condensed milk.

90. Cotton growing in Bolivia. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 114, new series, no. 1472, Feb. 12, 1925, p. 194)
A decree of November 13, 1924, establishes a system of prizes to foster the cotton growing industry in Bolivia.

BRAZIL

91. Bounties for the cultivation of the coconut palm. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 81, no. 865, June 26, 1913, p. 764)
The Brazilian ministry of agriculture has agreed to grant certain bounties for the encouragement of the cultivation of the coconut palm and the exportation of copra.

92. Diario oficial.
Dec. 30, 1906. Lei n. 1617 de 30 de Dezembro de 1906, que fixa a despeza geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil para o exercicio de 1907, et de outras providencias. - Jan. 1, 1907, p. 84-36.
The budget contains provision for the expenditure of 70,000 milreis on premiums for fostering the silk industry (p. 27) and 4,000,000 gold milreis on premiums and subsidies to sellers of coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco and maté in foreign countries. - p. 30.
Jan. 4, 1912, Lei n. 2544, que fixa a despeza geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil para o exercicio de 1912. - Jan. 5, 1912, p. 189-243.
Under the terms of the Brazilian budget for 1912, the president is authorized to grant premiums to silk cocoon producers at the rate of one milreis per kilogramme, and premiums to silk cocoon producers who can prove that they have treated at least 2,000 mulberry trees.
Premiums are to be granted also to grape and wine producers. - p. 240.

Feb. 27, 1918. Decreto n. 12,889, que estabelece favores para amparar e fomentar a criação de ovinos e caprinos no paiz. - Mar. 1, 1918, p. 2903

Encourages the breeding of sheep and goats by granting premiums for the importing of animals for breeding purposes. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1918, p. 583)

Mar. 6, 1918. Decreto n. 12,896, que concede premios em machinas agricolas no valor correspondente a 30 \$000 por hectare cultivado, aos agricultores e aos syndicatos ou cooperativas agricolas que no corrente anno e em 1919 cultivarem trigo. - Mar. 9, 1918, p. 3207.

Grants premiums of agricultural machinery to farmers and agricultural syndicates or cooperative societies that sowed wheat in the 1918-19 season, provided that the yield be not less than 15 hectolitres per hectare and that the ripe grain be of a density of not less than 780 grammes per litre. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1918, p. 234)

Mar. 6, 1918. Decreto n. 12,897, que estabelece medidas no intuito de intensificar a cultura de essencias florestaes. - Mar. 8, 1918, p. 3155.

Provides for the payment of premiums to planters of eucalyptus and other trees from which essences are extracted, who make new plantations within a period of three years from the date of the decree, the amount of the premium to be 150 reis per tree of not less than 18 months growth, provided that the number of trees be not less than 500.

Sept. 15, 1923. Decreto n. 16,154, que regula os favores a conceder as tres primeiras emprezas ou companhias legalmente constituidas no paiz, com capital não inferior a mil e quinhentos contos de réis, para desenvolvimento de industria sericicola. - Sept. 23, 1923, p. 25809.

Grants for a period of five years to the first three companies with a certain amount of capital established for the development of the silkworm industry certain privileges including subsidies in proportion to the quantity of silkworms produced and the number of mulberry trees cultivated as well as a premium of 3,000 reis per kilogram of silk thread produced from cocoons bred in the country, up to a maximum of 5,000 kilograms per year. (For English translation, see International institute of agriculture. *International yearbook of agricultural legislation*, 1923, p. 474)

93. Souza Carneiro, A. J. de. Rubber in Brazil. [Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa ingleza] 1913. 94p. (At head of title: Ministerio da agricultura, industria e commercio...Superintendencia da defesa da borracha... Monograph n. 23)

Contains translation of decree of Jan. 5, 1912, which specifies the measures intended to aid and develop the cultivation of rubber. It grants exemption from duty on utensils and materials intended for the culture, gathering and refinement of rubber, awards a bounty to cultivators, and authorizes the establishment of demonstration farms.

An account is also given of the measures adopted for the carrying out of the above law, including the payment of premiums for "plantation or replantation of specified areas of rubber producing trees."

Premiums are awarded for the planting of artificial pasturage, the cultivation of rice, beans, maize and farina, and the production of dairy produce and dried beef.

94. State encouragement of wheat cultivation. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 100, new series, no. 1120, May 16, 1918, p. 602)

"The Diario official of 9th March publishes a decree granting to farmers and to cooperative agricultural societies or syndicates cultivating wheat during the current year and 1919, bounties in the shape of agricultural implements and machines."

Minas Geraes

95. Bounties on establishment of lard factories. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 71, no. 731, Dec. 1, 1910, p. 446)

"The Government of the State of Minas Geraes propose to encourage the manufacture of lard in that State by granting a bounty of 50 contos of reis to each of the first 3 factories established there for that purpose, provided that the capital invested is not less than 500 contos."

Pará

96. Laws for the protection of the rubber industry. New York, Issued by the Commercial association of Pará. 1912. 26p.

Contains various decrees of the State of Pará, including no. 1109 of Nov. 6, 1909 "granting premiums and advantages to agriculturists of the State," and the decree of the Federal government of Brazil of Jan. 5, 1912, granting premiums for rubber cultivation as well as for the planting of artificial pasturage, the cultivation of rice, beans, maize and farina, the production of dairy products and dried beef.

Rio de Janeiro

97. Premiums for agriculture and manufactures. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 47, no. 419, Dec. 8, 1904, p. 464)

"The 'Dépeche Coloniale' states that the Government of Rio de Janeiro have instituted a series of premiums for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures." Certain sums of money are to be awarded to the three largest exporters of cotton; a premium will be granted to the first factory that exports a certain fixed quantity of lard, and one to the first agriculturist who shows more than 1,000 feet of new cacao plants, in full production."

BULGARIA

98. Sugar bounties. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 34, no. 242, July 18, 1901, p. 160)

"In 1899 the Government, on the representation of the Factory Company that they could not otherwise compete with foreign bounty-fed sugars, agreed to give a bounty of five francs per ton of beet delivered at

the factory... The Sobranje having refused to pass the credit for this year's bounty, the Director of the factory threatens to repudiate his contracts with the peasants... The Government used its utmost efforts, short of making it a vote of confidence, to induce the House to vote the bounty, but the motion was rejected on two separate occasions."

CANADA

99. Acts of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

Sept. 30, 1891. 54-55 Vict. Chap. 31. An act to encourage the production of beetroot sugar.

Authorizes the payment to producers of raw beetroot sugar produced in Canada from beets grown there between July 1, 1891, and July 1, 1893, of a bounty of one dollar per hundred pounds, and, in addition, three and one third cents per hundred pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree over seventy degrees shown by the polariscopic test.

Continued until June 30, 1896, by chap. 8 of 1892 (July 9, 1892)

July 22, 1895. 58-59 Vict. Chap. 6. An act respecting the bounty on beet-root sugar.

Provides for the payment to producers of raw beetroot sugar produced in Canada from beets grown there, between July 1, 1895 and July 1, 1897, of a bounty of 75 cents per hundred pounds and, in addition, one cent per hundred pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree over seventy degrees shown by the polariscope test, such bounty in no case to exceed in the aggregate one dollar per hundred pounds.

April 27, 1907. 6-7 Edw. 7, Chap. 5. An act to amend the act respecting the manufacture of binder twine in Canada.

Amends the Act of October 24, 1903. Authorizes the payment on cordage manufactured in Canada from manila fibre of a bounty equal to the amount paid as export duty in the Philippine Islands on manila fibre used in the manufacture of cordage in Canada.

April 1, 1912. Chap. 3. 2 Geo. 5, 1911-12: An act for the aid and encouragement of agriculture.

Authorizes the governor in Council to grant to any province for the encouragement of agriculture a subsidy not exceeding such sum as may be voted by parliament for that purpose.

June 30, 1923, Chap. 50. 13-14 Geo. V. 1923: Hemp Bounties Act.

Provision is made for the payment of bounties on hemp grown in Canada for domestic consumption at rates decreasing yearly until 1933. No bounty is to be paid on hemp for export. This act did not come into force until 1926.

100. Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. The Canada year book, 1924. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, 1925.

"The only bounty paid by the Dominion government in 1923-24 was for the production of crude petroleum. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921 and on linen yarns in 1923." - p. 571.

The year book of 1915, p. 459, 460, contains a description of the bounties payable since 1883.

101. Canadian bounties. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Monthly consular reports, v. 73, no. 277, Oct. 1903, p. 278-280)

Brief outline of bounties on iron and steel. A resolution of the Dominion Government gives the governor in council power to authorize the payment of a bounty to manufacturers of binder twine in Canada under certain conditions.

102. Canadian bounties. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Monthly consular and trade reports, no. 336, Sept. 1908, p. 190-191)

A summary of the bounties paid in Canada under laws in force in 1908 on iron, steel, lead, petroleum and binder twine.

103. Porritt, Edward. Sixty years of protection in Canada, 1846-1907, where industry leans on the politician. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1908. 478p.

The protective policy of the conservative government from 1878 to 1896 is discussed and the extension of the protective system by the liberals from 1897 to 1907, not only by means of higher duties but by lavish bounties, especially to the iron and steel industries.

Ontario

104. Beet-sugar industry of Ontario. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Consular reports, v. 75, no. 285, June, 1904, p. 701-2)

The beet sugar industry of Ontario "is threatened with disaster, since the bounty granted by the government ceases after 1905." It is suggested, however, that, with continued government assistance, it can be made a valuable industry.

105. Report of the sugar-beet experiments in Ontario, 1901. Printed by order of the legislative assembly of Ontario. Toronto, L. K. Cameron. 23p..

Contains a copy of "an act respecting the encouragement of the sugar beet industry." 1 Edw. VII, Ch. 11, 1901.

106. Statutes of the Province of Ontario, 1901. Toronto, L. K. Cameron, 1901.

April 15, 1901. Chap. 11. An act respecting the encouragement of the sugar beet industry.

Provides for the payment of one half cent per pound for two years and one quarter cent for the third year for sugar of first class marketable quality produced from beets grown in the province.

CHILE

107. Bounties for production of beet sugar. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 2, 1925, p. 298)

"According to a decree of March 7, 1925, effective April 1, the government of Chile will pay a bounty...for each kilo of sugar containing over 96 per cent of sucrose produced from domestic beets. This bounty will be paid only to those factories erected subsequent to

the enactment of the law and prior to March 7, 1933, which have an annual productive capacity of 1000 tons of 96 per cent sugar and are located in zones approved by the government, and will be paid for a period of 10 years only, beginning with the date upon which each factory begins to produce."

108. Bounties on beet sugar in Chile. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 27, no. 160, Nov. 1899, p. 608)

A bill approved by the Congress of Chile authorizes the president to pay a bounty of 2 centavos per kilogramme of raw beet sugar produced in the country for a period of six years from Jan. 1, 1899.

109. Bounty on home-produced sugar. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 53, no. 490, Apr. 19, 1906, p. 117-118)

A Chilean law provides for the payment of a bounty from Jan. 1, 1907, until Jan. 1, 1915, of 80 centavos per 100 kilogrammes of sugar beets used in the manufacture of sugar.

110. Lei num. 2918. Aug. 12, 1914. (In Diario Oficial, año 38, no. 10944, Aug. 12, 1914, p. 3, 376)

Authorizes the president to make advances to nitrate producers for the remainder of the year.

111. Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización. Decreto-lei numero 310, que dispone el pago de primas, por el Estado, a las fabricas de azucar del pais, que elaboren materia prima nacional. (In Diario Oficial, April 17, 1925, p. 903)

Grants a bounty of thirty cents for each kilogramme of sugar produced in the country, containing at least ninety-six per cent of saccharine matter.

112. Subsidy to flax cultivation. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 61, no. 596, Apr. 30, 1908, p. 258)

"The Chilean Government have granted a subsidy for flax-growing in South Chile" at the rate of twenty-four shillings for 6 years on every hundred kilos of broken flax exported and twelve shillings for the next six years.

CHINA

113. Bonus for silk and cotton industries. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 101, new series, no. 1142, Oct. 17, 1918, p. 496)

"The Provincial Assembly...has granted 20,000 dols. for the encouragement of weaving and of cotton cultivation and sericulture... Bonuses are to be awarded on the basis of the number of loans in operation, of the number of mow of cotton under cultivation, and of the number of mulberry trees planted."

114. League of nations. Natural silk industry, Geneva, 1927. 34p. (Publication of the League of nations, II. Economic and financial, 1927, II. 15.)

In China "The building of new filatures is encouraged by a bounty of three francs for the fifth year, two francs for the sixth, and one franc for the seventh." - n.23.

115. Règlement pour l'encouragement de la culture du coton, présenté par le Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'industrie et du commerce à Pékin et sanctionné par le décret impérial du 23 de la 12^e lune de la 2^e année du règne de l'Empereur Hsuan-Tung. Jan. 23, 1911.

Provides for the granting of rewards for the cultivation and improvement of cotton. The cultivators may receive certificates or medals, or be appointed advisors in the ministry. (For French translation, see International Institute of Agriculture, Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1911, p. 92)

CHOSEN

116. Arrêté n. 55 du gouvernement de la Corée portant règlement de la protection des bêtes bovines. July 10, 1916. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1916, p. 677)

Contains provisions to ensure the protection of cattle in Korea and for the payment of subsidies to breeders.

117. Cotton growing in Korea. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Monthly consular and trade reports. July, 1908, p. 116)

"The future of cotton planting in Korea is full of promise and since the establishment of the Cotton Plantation Association various measures have been adopted to introduce improved methods of planting...Prizes have been given by the government to those who are diligently engaging in the work."

118. Plan for increased rice production in Chosen. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 13, 1926, p. 696)

"The plan to increase rice production in Chosen was approved at the last session of the Japanese Diet...A portion of the funds is to be advanced through the Chosen government general in the form of subsidies."

COLOMBIA

119. Bounties on cotton, coffee, tobacco and rubber. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 58, no. 564, Sept. 19, 1907, p. 566)

"A Colombian Presidential Decree was issued on the 21st July, 1907, providing for the payment of Government bounties on the production and exportation of cotton, and on the exportation of home grown coffee, tobacco, and rubber." A table is given showing the rate of the bounty

and the period during which it is payable.

"The Colombian Government have issued a decree withdrawing the bounty scheme except as regards exports by way of Buenaventura, Tumaco and Cucuta." (Board of Trade Jour., v. 60, no. 587, Feb. 27, 1908, p. 441)

Final withdrawal of scheme. (Board of Trade Jour., v. 65, no. 648, April 29, 1909, p. 236)

120. Decreto número 172 de 1886 por el cual se fomenta la exportación de artículos nacionales, Mar. 16, 1886. (In Diario Oficial, año 22, no. 6626, Mar. 20, 1886, p. 270)

Provides for the payment for five years of an export bounty of 4 per cent of their market value upon all coffee, tobacco, sugar, India-rubber, quinabark, cacao and hides.

Repealed by decreto no. 254 of April 5, 1887. (In Diario Oficial, año 23, no. 7008, April 9, 1887, p. 395)

121. Ley 13 de 1915 por la cual se fomenta la industria de la seda. Oct. 5, 1915. (In Diario Oficial, año 51, no. 15614, Oct. 8, 1915, p. 1113)

Provides for state encouragement by means of premiums of the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the breeding of silk worms and the spinning of silk.

122. Subsidy for lace manufacture; also extraction of oil from cotton seed. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 51, no. 469. Nov. 23, 1905, p. 369)

"According to the Official Gazette of Colombia a contract has been signed between the Ministry of Public Works and...the owner of the textile factory in Cartagena, by which the latter has agreed to set up new machinery for the manufacture of lace, and also for the extraction of oil from cotton seed. The Government...agrees to subsidise the undertaking with a monthly payment of 400 dols, American gold...to take effect from the 1st January, 1906, and to last for three years."

COSTA RICA

123. Government bounties for hemp and other fibre cultivation. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 97, no. 1064, Apr. 19, 1917, p. 138)

"According to a recent issue of the 'Revista Economica'...the Congress of Costa Rica recently provided for the payment of a bounty to growers of hemp, sisal, and similar fibres. This bounty is to be in the form of six per cent treasury bonds at the rate of thirty colones for each hectare planted with a fibre crop, and on receipt of the bounty the grower will execute a first mortgage on the land... The bounty will be divided into three parts, the first to be paid when the fibre is planted, the second part two years later, and the third when the plants are ready to be cut. When the planter has cultivated his fibre crops for ten years after receiving the first bounty and has marketed his crop during this time, the mortgage will be cancelled by the Government."

CUBA

124. Cuba. Secretaría de agricultura, comercio y trabajo. Dirección de montes y minas. Disposiciones vigentes que se han dictado para evitar la destrucción de la riqueza forestal Cubana y tendientes a la conservación y repoblacion de los montes nacionales. Habana, 1923. 10cp.

May 24, 1923. Decreto no. 753. Reglamento para el régimen de los montes protectores y de las reservas forestales.

Provides for the payment of fifty cents for every cedar, rubber, mahogany or other hardwood tree that is planted and successfully grown. (In Gaceta Oficial May, 28, 1923, p. 11776-11784)

125. Ley de defensa económica. Oct. 29, 1914. (In Gaceta Oficial, año XIII, v. 2, no. 111, Nov. 7, 1914, p. 6313-6317)

Authorizes the president to grant a premium of ten pesos for every thousand cigars manufactured in Cuba and exported direct to a foreign country and a premium of five per cent ad valorem for the exportation of leaf tobacco.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

126. Gesetz womit das Gesetz über den Zolltariff für das czechoslovakische Zollgebiet und der Zolltarif teilweise abgeändert und Bestimmungen über die Regelung der Handelsbeziehungen mit dem Ausland erlassen werden. June 22, 1926. (In Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen des czechoslovakischen Staates, July 9, 1926, no. 53, p. 555-563)

A new scale of duties is fixed for agricultural and other products, and the government is authorized to grant import certificates to exporters of grain (except barley and malt) legumes and rice, entitling them to import a like quantity within nine months free of duty. Exporters of flour may import the equivalent in grain. This law is to be in effect from July 14, 1926.

DENMARK

127. Egeljerg, Ivar. The social basis of Danish industries. (In Denmark 1925. Published by the Danish ministry for foreign affairs [Udenrigsministerium] and the Danish statistical department. Copenhagen, 1925, p. 161-164)

"Neither openly nor secretly do the Danish industries enjoy any state subsidies...The Danish state does not in any shape or form pay export premiums on the exportation of industrial products from Denmark...Neither has the Danish state by means of cheap loans, wages, subsidies, or production bounties, attempted to upset the level of costs in favour of the national industrial production. In this respect the support given by the state is limited to an export credit which... is simply a guarantee arrangement." - p. 163.

128. International conference on the sugar question. Minutes of proceedings and papers laid before the Conference. (Parliament Papers by command Commercial No. 3(1888). C. 5260.) London, H. M. Stationery office [1888]

Memorandum communicated by the Danish Government. - p. 80. Draw-backs - Home-grown beet-root sugar may be exported before the duties have been paid, or after they have been paid, with repayment of the same. Under a provision of the law in force since April 1, 1887, but which will cease to operate after the first March, 1888, a further sum of three-fourths ore is paid per pound of sugar exported darker than the Amsterdam colour standard no. 19.

Bounties on export - An administrative regulation provides for the payment of the following bounties on exported sugar and syrup: -

(a) On candy, and on whole or broken loaves, bricks, tablets, or other similar forms, without regard to colour, and on white sugar in powder lighter than the Amsterdam colour standard no. 18, 102 kr. 60 ore per 1000 pounds, and

(b) on syrup, 47 kr. 92 ore per 1000 pounds.

129. Lovtidende A.

March 20, 1918. Lov om Driftsblaan til mindre erhverosdrivende indenfor Landbrug samt Haandvaerk og Handel. - March 25, 1918, p. 623.

Inserts in the budget for the financial year 1918-19 a credit of five million crowns to be distributed in the form of grants to small farmers and traders. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1918, p. 466)

March 20, 1918. Lov vedrørende Avlen af Høsten 1918 m.m. Mar. 25, 1918, p. 600.

Authorizes the government to buy the 1918 grain harvest at fixed prices. Provides for the granting of premiums to potato growers and empowers the government to oblige certain categories of landowners to cede part of their land, in return for compensation, to communal administrations for the purpose of potato growing. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1918, p. 408-413)

Mar. 1, 1919. Lov om Statstilskud til Smaaskovsforeninger. n. 13, 1919, p. 172.

Grants subsidies to afforestation companies to provide them with a technical advisor. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1919, p. 613.)

ECUADOR

130. Bounty for rubber trees. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 48, no. 432, March 9, 1905, p. 467)

A decree of September 30, 1904, authorizes the president to pay a bounty of 10 cents for each rubber tree planted in any part of the republic of Ecuador provided that the number of trees planted be not less than 500, and that these attain the age of five years.

FIJI

131. Bonus on sisal hemp exported. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 81, no. 863, June 12, 1913, p. 636)

"The Board of Trade are informed, through the Colonial Office, that the Governor of Fiji has authorised the payment of a bonus of 500 pounds to the Vesari Sisal Hemp Company for having exported 10 tons of sisal hemp from that colony."

FRANCE

132. Boizard, E., and Tardieu, H. *Histoire de la législation des sucre*s.

Paris, Bureau de la sucrerie indigène et coloniale, 1891.

On September 28, 1684, an export bounty was granted on refined sugar of 9 livres, 15 sous per quintal. - p. 6.

133. France. Laws, statutes, etc.

Recueil général des anciennes lois françaises depuis l'an 420 jusqu'à la Révolution de 1789...par M. M. Jourdan, Decrusy, Isambert. Paris, Librairie de Plon frères, [n.d.] 28v. Table.

April 24, 1775. Arrêt du conseil qui accorde des gratifications à ceux qui feront venir des grains de l'étranger, et qui fait défense d'empêcher la circulation des grains de province à province. - v. 23, p. 155-158.

Provides for the payment from May 15 to August 1, 1775, of a bonus of eighteen sous per quintal of wheat imported into France and of twelve sous per quintal of rye imported; also of twenty sous per quintal of foreign wheat, and twelve sous per quintal of foreign rye imported into Paris; of twenty-five sous per quintal of wheat and fifteen sous per quintal of rye imported into Lyons.

May 25, 1786. Arrêt du conseil concernant les raffineries de sucre établies dans les différents ports du royaume. - v. 28, p. 178.

The provisions are not given in Isambert. They may be found in a collection of pamphlets in the Library of Congress, with binder's title: Arrests, édits-lois.

Grants an export bounty of four livres per quintal of refined sugar.

Jan. 11, 1789. Arrêt du conseil pour encourager par des primes l'importation en France des blés et des farines venant des différents ports de l'Europe. - v. 28, p. 634.

Grants import bounties on grain and flour from European ports.

134. France. Laws, statutes, etc. *Bulletin des lois de la République Française...An 2 [1793]-1920.* Paris, Imprimerie nationale.

3 Thermidor, an X (July 22, 1802). Arrête relatif à la perception des droits de douane sur les denrées coloniales. - 3 serie, t. 6, bull, 203, p. 503.

Grants an export bounty on refined sugar of 25 francs per 5 myriagrammes.

8 Floréal, an XI. (April 28, 1803). Loi relative aux douanes. - 3 série, t. 8, bull. 276, p. 234-260.

Grants an export bounty on refined sugar of 25 francs per 5 myriagrammes. - p. 238.

April 28, 1816. Loi sur les finances. Douanes. - 7 série, t. 2, bull. 81, p. 611-660.

Grants an export bounty of 90 francs per 100 kilogrammes on refined white sugar in lumps of 2 to 5 kilogrammes, the bounty not to be paid for a year after the passing of the present law; and an export bounty of 50 francs per metric quintal on cotton fabrics. - p. 613.

Nov. 22, 1816. Ordonnance du roi qui accorde une prime d'importation pour les grains ou farines de froment, seigle et orge. - 7 série, t. 3, bull. 123, p. 345-346.

Grants an import bounty from Dec. 15, 1816, until Sept. 1, 1817, of 5 francs per metric quintal of wheat or wheat flour; 3 francs, 50 centimes for rye or rye flour; 2 francs, 50 centimes for barley or barley flour.

Mar. 27, 1817. Loi relative aux douanes. - 7 série, t. 4, bull. 147, p. 289-304.

The bounty granted by the law of April 28, 1816, is to be paid from the date of the passing of the present law. The sum of 90 francs is to be paid for lumps of 6 kilogrammes and less, and 60 francs for lumps from 6 to 20 kilogrammes and for candied sugar. - p. 297.

Aug. 11, 1819. Ordonnance, du roi contenant des modifications au tarif des douanes. - 7 série, t. 9, bull. 301, p. 177-180.

Export bounty on refined sugar increased from 90 to 110 francs for lumps of not more than 6 kilogrammes, and from 60 to 80 francs for lumps of more than 6 kilogrammes. - p. 179.

June 7, 1820. Loi sur les douanes. - 7 série, t. 10, bull. 374, p. 809-818.

Grants an export bounty on refined cane sugar of 110 francs for lumps of not more than 6 kilogrammes and of 80 francs for lumps of more than 6 kilogrammes. - p. 815.

Grants also an export bounty on woollen fabrics.

July 27, 1822. Loi sur les douanes. - 7 série, t. 15, bull. 544, p. 105-116.

Drawback substituted for direct bounty. - p. 112.

May 17, 1826. Loi relative aux douanes. - 8 série, t. 4, bull. 91, p. 289-303.

Grants an export bounty of 120 francs per 100 kilogrammes of refined sugar in lumps of not more than 7 kilogrammes, and of 100 francs per 100 kilogrammes for those over 7 kilogrammes. - p. 299.

Also published in Moniteur Universel, May 27, 1826, no. 147, p. 807-808.

April 26, 1833. Loi relative à l'importation et à l'exportation des sucres. - 9 série, 1re partie, t. 5, bull. 95, p. 131-133.

Direct bounty abolished; drawback reestablished.

Also published in Moniteur Universel, Apr. 29, 1833, p. 1193-1194.

June 28, 1833. Loi portant fixation du budget des dépenses de l'exercice 1834. - 9 série, 1re partie, t. 5, bull. 106, p. 269-270.

Reduces the export premium on cottons to 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Mar. 19, May 22, June 13, 1851. Loi sur les sucres. - 10 série t. 7, bull. 405, p. 734-738.

Grants an export bounty of 6 francs, 50 centimes per 100 kilogrammes of refined sugar. - p. 736.

Jan. 13, 1892. Loi qui accorde des encouragements à la culture du lin et aux autres cultures industrielles. - 12 série, partie princ., t. 44, bull. 1454, p. 115; also in Journal Official, Jan. 14, 1892, p. 256.

Jan. 13, 1892. Loi relative aux encouragements spéciaux à donner à la sériculture. - 12 série, partie princ. t. 44, bull. 1454, p. 117; also in Journal Officiel, Jan. 14, 1892, p. 256.

Grants for six years a bounty of 50 centimes per kilogramme of cocoons produced and also a graduated bounty to silk manufacturers in accordance with the work done by the various kinds of reeling basins.

Continued until Dec. 31, 1908 by law of April 2, 1898, which increased the bounty to 60 centimes. Continued until May 31, 1909, by law of May 30, 1908.

April 7, 1897. Loi relative au régime des sucres. - 12 série, partie princ. t. 54, bull. 1852, p. 778-782; also in Journal Officiel, Apr. 8, 1897, p. 2077-2079.

Establishes bounties on the exportation of French native and colonial sugars.

April 9, 1898. Loi ayant pour but d'accorder des encouragements à la culture du lin et du chanvre. - 12 série, partie princ, t. 56, bull. 1926, p. 53; also in Journal Officiel, Apr. 11-13, 1898, p. 2242.

Accords bounties for a period of six years to growers of hemp and flax cultivating an area of not less than eight acres.

Mar. 31, 1904. Loi accordant des encouragements à la culture du lin et du chanvre. - 12 série, partie princ. t. 68, 1904, bull. 2532, p. 1884; also in Journal Officiel, Apr. 1, 1904, p. 2050.

Provides for the payment of premiums not exceeding 60 francs per hectare for the cultivation of flax and hemp during a period of six years.

June 11, 1909. Loi relative aux encouragements spéciaux à donner à la sériculture et à la filature de la soie. - nouv. série, partie princ., 1^{re} sect., t. 1, bull. 11, p. 972; also in Journal Officiel, June 13, 1909, p. 6442.

Provides for the payment of premiums between May 31, 1909, and Dec. 31, 1929, of 60 centimes per kilogramme of silk cocoons.

Apr. 9, 1910. Loi prorogeant pour une durée de six années la loi du 31 mars 1904, accordant des encouragements à la culture du lin et du chanvre. - 12 série, partie princ, t. 68, bull. 2532, p.1884; also in Journal Officiel, Apr. 14, 1910, p. 3381.

Extends for 6 years the bounties on production of flax and hemp established by the law of Mar. 31, 1904.

Apr. 13, 1910. Loi relative aux primes a l'oléiculture. - nouv. serie, partie princ., 1^{re} sect., t. 2, bull. 31, p. 1075; also in Journal Officiel, Apr. 16, 1910, p. 3478.

Provides for the payment of premiums during a period of ten years for the cultivation of the olive tree.

Oct. 24, 1916. Loi prorogeant pour une durée de six ans la loi du 9 avril 1910 accordant des encouragements à la culture du lin et du chanvre. - nouv. série, partie princ, 1^{re} sect., t. 8, bull. 188, p. 174; also in Journal Officiel, Oct. 27, 1916, p. 9371.

Prolongs for six years the law of April 9, 1910, granting premiums not to exceed sixty francs per hectare for the cultivation of flax and hemp.

Aug. 9, 1920. Loi relative a l'alimentation nationale en pain. - nouv. serie, partie princ., 1^{re} sect., t. 12, bull. 279, p. 3718-3721; also in Journal Officiel, Aug. 11, 1920, p. 11630.

Provides for the payment of a premium of 200 francs per hectare cultivated under wheat and 80 francs per hectare under rye for the cultivators of devastated lands, i.e. ground occupied by the troops from January 1, 1915, to November 11, 1918, or evacuated under the pressure of war conditions.

135. French cultivation of cotton in Africa. (In U. S. Dept. of State, Bureau of foreign commerce. Consular reports, v. 71, no. 271, April, 1903, p. 581-5)

Outlines the aims of the "Association Cotonnière Coloniale" formed for the study and development of the cultivation of cotton in the French colonies. "It intends to grant subsidies to those who will make experiments in the cultivation of cotton in the French colonies."

136. French sugar bounties. (In U. S. Dept. of State. Bureau of foreign commerce. Consular reports, v. 70, no. 267, Dec. 1902, p. 538-9)

Translation of a French presidential decree of August 2, 1902, in accordance with which the sugar bounties are 118 per cent lower than those fixed by the decree of September 1, 1898.

137. Lavison, A. de La protection par les primes. Paris, A. Rousseau, 1900. 344p.

A short account of the granting of export bounties on sugar in France, and an outline of France's reasons for not agreeing to abandon the system of granting such bounties. - p. 306-335.

138. Malinvaud, Maurice. Les primes sucrières...Limoges, Imprimerie du "Courrier du centre," 1901. 107p.

These - Univ. de Rennes. "Bibliographie": p. [3]-5.

The author outlines the history of sugar bounties in France from the time of their establishment in 1684 to the International Conference at Brussels in 1898, showing how direct bounties were replaced by the drawback which, in turn, gave way to the system of temporary admission. Legislation in foreign countries is briefly sketched.

139. Sargent, A. J. The economic policy of Colbert. London, New York, Longmans, Green and co., 1889. 138p. (Studies in economics and political science. Ed. by Prof. W. A. S. Hewins)

Bibliography: p. [118]-133.

"The ideal of Colbert was a self-sufficient France...exporting its surplus products...His chief weapon...was the chartered company". promoted by means of "subsidies, bounties and official protection...The companies, one and all, failed." - p. 65-86.

GERMANY

140. Anderson, Eliza, and Sohn, F. Review of the German grain import certificate system. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, June 28, 1926, p. 881-890)

A brief sketch of the import certificate system, its genesis, its effect under the different tariff laws. It is expected that the increase in tariff rates, effective August 1, 1926, and "the resulting increase of the export premium in the form of the import certificate will greatly stimulate exports."

141. Beckmann, Friedrich. Einfuhrscheinsysteme. Kritische betrachtung mit besonderer berücksichtigung der getreide einfuhrscheine. Karlsruhe i.B., G. Braun, 1911. 170p. (Volkswirtschaftliche Abhandlungen der Badischen Hochschulen...Neue Folge, Heft 1)

"Literatur": 1 page following page VII.

A historical account of the import certificate system in Germany and its effect on agricultural production.

142. Birschel, Hermann. Die Bedeutung der Brüsseler Zucker Konvention für Deutschland. Inaugural-Dissertation...Dessau, 1909. 111p.

A study of the Brussels sugar convention and its effect on price and production of sugar in Germany.

143. Closson, Carlos C. Notes and memoranda. (In Quarterly Jour. of Economics, v. 11, no. 1, Oct. 1896, p. 105-107)

A brief account of the German sugar bounty act of May 27, 1896, which "returns to the old ways, reestablishes the export bounty, and puts an end for the time being to all prospects for the abolition of the existing artificial stimulus to the sugar industry of continental Europe."

The act of May 31, 1891, is discussed in Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 6, no. 1, Oct. 1891, p. 96-97. It was hoped that this law had "put the bounty system in the way of ultimate extinction."

144. Details of the law. (In U. S. Dept. of state. Consular reports, v. 51, no. 190, July 1896, p. 512-515)

Discusses the various provisions of the German sugar bounty law of May 27, 1896, and its effects upon the United States.

145. Dureau, Georges. Les cartels sucriers, Étude sur l'organisation et les résultats des cartels sucriers en Allemagne et en Autriche. Clermont, Imprimerie Daix frères, 1902. 94p.

146. German Federal aid to export trade. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce Reports, May 3, 1926, p. 269-271)
"The import drawback system, which has allowed grain exporters in eastern Germany to receive import permits for the introduction of equal quantities of grain duty free into western Germany...acts as a sort of export bounty on grain."

147. German sugar bounties. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 17, no. 99, Oct. 1894, p. 442)
A brief account of the amount granted in sugar bounties by the State since 1871.

148. Gesetz. Zuckersteuergesetz. May 27, 1896. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, 1896, no. 12, p. 109-144)
Provides for the payment of an export bounty of 2.50 marks per 100 kilogrammes on raw sugar and the lower grades of refined sugar, of 3 marks on intermediate grades of refined sugar, and of 3.55 marks on the highest grades.

149. Gesetz, die Besteuerung des Zuckers betreffend. May 31, 1891. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, 1891, no. 19, p. 295-319)
Provides for the payment of a bounty for five years on sugar exported.

150. Gourvitch, Paul P. How Germany does business; chapters on export and finance. New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1917. 142p.
"German international policy could be characterized as a union of bankers, professors, manufacturers, the foreign minister and the State itself." A brief account of the assistance given by the State to German concerns in their foreign trade enterprises, cartels, dumping, the system of "Einfuhrscheine" by which an exporter of grain was allowed to import a corresponding quantity without paying duty. Later these receipts became negotiable and were accepted on the importation of other commodities besides grain. "Premiums on export were also paid by dumping syndicates through premium paying clearing houses." - p. 128-142.

151. Hochschiller, Max. Le traité de commerce russo-allemand et l'Allemagne exportatrice de céréales. (In Jour. des économistes, Apr. 1914, p. 68-82)
The author finds in this treaty a contribution to the study of protectionism. It shows, in his view, how, thanks to a scientific system of bounties and differential tariffs, a country that has imported cereals may become a country that exports them.

152. Junge, Gottfried. Die Getreide-einfuhrscheine im Rahmen unserer schutzzollpolitik. Berlin, Emil Felber, 1912. 133p.
"Literatur Nachweis". 3d preliminary leaf.

153. Lavison, A. de. La protection par les primes. Paris, Rousseau, 1900. 344p.
An account of the granting of export bounties on sugar in Germany and of the way in which Germany's handling of the problem differed from that of France. - p. 316-319.

154. Simon, Fritz. Die getreide-einfuhrscheine. Königsberg, Gräfe und Ungar, 1909. 53p.
A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the abolition of the certificate of identity and its replacement by an import certificate allowing the grain exporter to import an equal quantity of other commodities within a certain period.

155. Verordnung über Einfuhrscheine. Sept. 3, 1925. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, pt. 1, Sept. 12, 1925, no. 44, p. 331)
This order reintroduces, as from October 1, the grain import certificate system whereby exporters of grain or flour will receive certificates (Einfuhrscheine) entitling them to import free of duty an amount of grain proportionate to the amount exported.
A further order, dated Sept. 3, fixes at nine months the period within which these certificates may be used.

156. Wolfe, Archibald J. Commercial organizations in Germany. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1914. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Special agents series, no. 78)
Combinations to control output and prices. - p. 84-95.
A discussion of the organization and activities of cartels, their aims and policies, their effect on industries and on commerce. Brief reference is made to the policy of various syndicates with regard to export bounties.

GREAT BRITAIN

157. Batten, Edward. National economics for Britain's day of need. The solution of the unemployment problem. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & sons, Ltd., 1926. 217p.
An argument for granting a preferential bounty on colonial produce. - p. 138-143.

158. Cunningham, W. The growth of English industry and commerce... 5. ed. London, Cambridge university press, 1910-12. 3v.
List of authorities; [v. 1] p. 657-681.
Contents: [v. 1] The early and middle ages. - v. 2, 3 Modern times: pt. 1, Mercantile system; pt. 2, Laissez faire.
"The desirability of granting a premium on export [of grain] was suggested in 1683. This expedient was adopted in 1689, and a bounty was given on the export when the price ranged below 48 shillings; this was continued, with suspensions in the four famine years of 1689, 1709, 1740, 1757. The result of this measure was very remarkable; from this time onwards corn was treated as a commodity to be grown for export." [v. 2] pt. 1, p. 541.

159. Gras, N. S. B. The corn bounty experiment of Charles II. (In Quarterly Jour. of Economics, v. 24, no. 2, Feb. 1910, p. 419-422)
Discusses "a hitherto forgotten corn bounty act, sixteen years earlier than the bounty act of history. This statute, 25 Car. II, c. 1, sec. 31, is not printed in the Statutes at Large, but is found in

both index and text of Keble's Statutes, printed 1684, and, tho not in the index of the Statutes of the Realm, it is to be found in the text, buried in a money grant of March 29, 1673...This experimental law of 1673-8 brings out the fact that the policy of favoring the exportation of corn by bounty could not have been...a surprise [in] 1689...Taken in reference to the evolution of the export corn policy, this act of 1673 supplies a link between the earlier laws, which merely allowed exportation (with or without restrictions) on the one hand, and the bounty act of 1689 on the other."

160. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. Statutes at large from Magna Charta to the 20th year of George III. [Ed. by Owen Ruffhead.] London, 1763-80. 14v.

1688 (1689?) 1 Will & Mary. Sess. 1, Chap. 12. An act for the encouraging the exportation of corn. v.3, p. 421.

Provides for the payment of export bounties of five shillings on every quarter of wheat when the price is forty-eight shillings a quarter or under; of three shillings and sixpence on every quarter of rye at thirty-two shillings or under; and of two shillings and sixpence for every quarter of barley or malt at or under twenty-four shillings per quarter.

Repealed by 31 Geo. 3, chap. 30, Sec. 1.

1696. 7 and 8 Will. 3. chap. 10, Sec. 14. An Act for continuing several duties granted by former acts upon wine and vinegar and upon tobacco and East India goods and other merchandize imported for carrying on the war against France. - v. 3, p. 601-602.

Provides for the payment of two pence per yard to makers of English sail cloth above what is paid for foreign cloth equally good.

1699. 11 Will. 3. chap. 1. An act for taking away the bounty money for exporting corn, from the ninth day of February, one thousand six hundred ninety-six, to the nine and twentieth day of September one thousand seven hundred. - v. 4, p. 33.

1704. 3 and 4 Anne. chap. 10. An act for encouraging the importation of naval stores from Her Majesty's plantations in America. - v. 4, p. 182.

Provides for the payment for nine years of an import bounty of four pounds per ton of 8 barrels of good merchantable tar, each barrel to contain thirty-one gallons and a half; four pounds per ton of eight barrels of good merchantable pitch; three pounds per ton of rosin or turpentine, six pounds per ton of water rotted hemp, and one pound for masts, yards and bowsprits per ton.

Continued for eleven years by 12 Anne. Stat. 1, chap. 9, which also provides for the payment of the same bounties for tar, pitch, rosin, and masts imported into England from Scotland (v. 4, p. 603). Continued by 5 Geo. 1, Chap. 11 - pitch and tar to be clean (v. 5, p. 197); by 8 Geo. 1, Chap. 12-no bounty to be paid for tar not prepared according to specified directions (v. 5, p. 369)

1706. 5 Anne. chap. 29. An act for ease of Her Majesty's subjects in relation to the duties upon salt, and for making the like allowances upon the exportation of white herrings, flesh, oatmeal and grain called beer alias bigg, as are to be made upon exportation of the like from Scotland. - v. 4, p. 258-261.

Provides for the payment of a waste allowance for salt carried coastwise "after the rate of three bushels for every forty bushels of English white salt, and after the rate of one bushel and a half for every forty bushels of English rock salt so shipped"; of an export allowance of one shilling and sixpence for every barrel of salted beef or pork; "for all oatmeal and grain called beer alias bigg...exported ...there shall be the like premium given...as is to be given upon exportation of oatmeal and beer from Scotland"; a waste allowance on white salt or rock salt exported from England or Ireland of four bushels for every forty bushels of white salt and two bushels for every forty bushels of rock salt; an export bounty of five shillings for every quarter of malt made of wheat.

The waste allowance for salt is explained by 6 Anne. chap. 11. - v. 4, p. 288.

1713. 12 Anne. Stat. 1. chap. 16. An act for the better encouragement of the making of sail cloth in Great Britain. - v. 4, p. 611.

Provides for the payment for seven years of a bounty of one penny per ell of sailcloth or canvas for sails exported from Great Britain.

Continued for seven years by 5 Geo. 1, chap. 25; for seven years by 10 Geo. 1, chap. 17; until March 25, 1742, by 8 Geo. 2, chap. 18; until June 1, 1747 by 15 Geo. 2, chap. 35; until June 1, 1754, by 20 Geo. 2, chap. 45; until September 29, 1760, by 27 Geo. 2, chap. 18; until September 29, 1767, by 33 Geo. 2, chap. 17; until September 29, 1788, by 22 Geo. 3, chap. 13; until September 29, 1799 by 36 Geo. 13, chap. 108; until September 29, 1804, by 39 and 40. Geo. 3, chap. 45. Made perpetual by 45 Geo. 3, chap. 68, 1805.

1721. 8 Geo. 1, chap. 12. An act giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores and for other purposes therein mentioned. - v. 5, p. 367.

The import bounty of six pounds on hemp is continued for sixteen years.

1721. 8 Geo. 1, chap. 15. An act for encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom; and for taking off several duties on merchandizes exported; and for reducing the duties upon beaver-skins, pepper, mace, cloves and nutmegs imported; and for the importation of all furs of the product of the British Plantations into this kingdom only; and that the two corporations of assurance on any suits brought on their policies, shall be liable only to single damages and costs of suit. - v. 5, p. 370.

Provides for the payment for three years of the following export "allowances": three shillings per pound weight of ribbons and stuffs of silk made in Great Britain; four shillings per pound weight of silks and ribbons mixed with gold and silver; one shilling and three pence per pound weight of silk stockings, gloves, fringes, laces or sewing silk; eightpence per pound weight of stuffs of silk and grogram yarn; one shilling per pound weight of stuffs of silk mixed with incle or cotton; sixpence per pound weight for silks mixed with worsted.

Continued for three years by 11 Geo. 1, chap. 29. (v. 5, p. 547); until September 29, 1734, by 2 Geo. 2, chap. 28 (v. 5, p. 703); until March 25, 1742, by 8 Geo. 2, chap. 18 (v. 6, p. 190); until June 1, 1747, by 15 Geo. 2, chap. 35 (v. 6, p. 478); until June 1, 1754, by 20 Geo. 2, chap. 45 (v. 7, p. 70); until March 24, 1758, by 26 Geo. 2, chap. 32,

(v. 7, p. 523); until June 24, 1766, by 32 Geo. 2, chap. 23 (v. 8, p. 359); until June 24, 1774, by 6 Geo. 3, chap. 44 (v. 10, p. 253); until June 24, 1781, by 14 Geo. 3, chap. 86 (v. 12, p. 196); until June 24, 1788, by 22 Geo. 3, chap. 13.

1729. 2 Geo. 2, chap. 35, An act for the better preservation of His Majesty's woods in America, and for the encouragement of the importation of naval stores from thence; and to encourage the importation of masts, yards and bowsprights, from that part of Great Britain called Scotland. - v. 5, p. 714-718.

Provides for the payment for thirteen years of an import bounty of one pound for masts, yards, and bowsprits per ton; two pounds four shillings per ton of eight barrels of merchantable tar, each barrel to gauge thirty-one gallons and a half; one pound per ton of eight barrels of pitch; one pound ten shillings per ton of eight barrels of turpentine; four pounds per ton of eight barrels of tar prepared according to certain directions; one pound per ton of trees fit for yards, masts or bowsprits imported into England from Scotland.

Continued until December 25, 1750, by 13 Geo. 2, chap. 28; (v. 6, p. 406); until December 25, 1751, by 24 Geo. 2, chap. 52 (v. 7, p. 402); until March 25, 1758, by 25 Geo. 2, chap. 35 (v. 7, p. 437); until June 24, 1766, by 32 Geo. 2, chap. 23 (v. 8, p. 360); Bounties on pitch, tar and turpentine from East Florida continued until December 25, 1785, by 25 Geo. 3, chap. 69.

1731. 4 Geo. 2, chap. 27. An act for the further encouraging the manufacture of British sail cloth, by taking off the duties and drawbacks therein mentioned, and allowing an additional bounty on British-made sail cloth exported; [etc.] - v. 6, p. 66-67

Provides for the payment of an additional bounty of one penny for every ell of British-made sail cloth exported.

1742. 15 Geo. 2, chap. 29. An act for granting to His Majesty an additional duty on foreign cambricks imported into Great Britain, and for allowing thereon a bounty upon certain species of British and Irish linens exported. - v. 6, p. 465-468.

Provides for the payment for seven years of an export bounty of one penny per yard of British and Irish linen made of hemp or flax, of the value of sixpence per yard and not exceeding one shilling per yard; and of one halfpenny per yard of such linen under the value of sixpence per yard.

Conditions to be complied with before export bounty on linen will be paid are given in 18 Geo. 2, chap. 24 (v. 6, p. 619):

1745. 18 Geo. 2, chap. 25. An act for allowing certain additional bounties on the exportation of British and Irish linens. - v. 6, p. 620-623

An additional bounty is granted of one halfpenny per yard on linens of value from fivepence to one shilling per yard, and three halfpennies per yard on linens of value from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per yard exported between June 24, 1745, and March 25, 1750.

Continued by 20 Geo. 2, chap. 36 (v. 7, p. 42).

1748. 21 Geo. 2, chap. 30. An act for encouraging the making of indigo in the British Plantations in America. - v. 7, p. 119.

Grants a bounty of sixpence a pound for seven years on indigo imported from the British colonies in America.

Continued until 1763 by law of 28 Geo. 2, chap. 25. (v. 7, p. 62) until 1770 by law of 3 Geo. 3, chap. 25, when bounty was reduced from sixpence to fourpence (v. 9, p. 63); until 1777 by 10 Geo. 3, chap. 37 (v. 10, p. 759); until 1781 by 17 Geo. 3, chap. 44 (v. 13, p. 118).

1756. 29 Geo. 2. chap. 15. An act for granting a bounty upon certain species of British and Irish linens exported; and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarns made of flax. - v. 7, p. 665-667.

Provides for the payment for fifteen years of an export bounty of one halfpenny for every yard of British or Irish linen made of hemp or flax, at least twenty-five inches wide, under the value of five pence per yard; of one penny for linen of the value of fivepence, and under the value of sixpence; of three halfpennies for linen of the value of sixpence and not exceeding the value of eighteen pence per yard.

Continued until June 24, 1778, by 10 Geo. 3, chap. 38, 1770. This act also grants an export bounty on British checked and striped linen and British and Irish diaper, huckaback, sheeting etc.

Continued until June 24, 1786, by 19 Geo. 3, chap. 27; 21 Geo. 3, chap. 40. Bounty extended to British linen, calicoes and cottons, cotton mixed with linen, and buckrams; continued until June 24, 1800, by 39 Geo. 3, chap. 28; until June 24, 1801, by 39 and 40 Geo. 3, chap. 45; until June 24, 1806, by 41 Geo. 3, chap. 97; until March 25, 1808, by 46 Geo. 3, chap. 29; until March 25, 1811, by 48 Geo. 3, chap. 23.

1763. 4 Geo. 3, chap. 26. An act for granting a bounty upon the importation of hemp, and rough and undressed flax, from his Majesty's Colonies in America. - v. 9, p. 185.

Provides for the payment of eight pounds sterling for every ton of merchantable hemp or flax imported from the American colonies between June 24, 1764, and June 24, 1771; six pounds per ton for all imported between June 24, 1771, and June 24, 1778; and four pounds per ton for all imported between June 24, 1778, and June 24, 1785.

Continued until June 24, 1806, by 26 Geo. 3, chap. 53; until March 25, 1808, by 46 Geo. 3, chap. 29; until Mar. 25, 1810, by 48 Geo. 3, chap. 23.

1765. 5 Geo. 3, chap. 45. An act for more effectually securing and encouraging the trade of His Majesty's American Dominions; for repealing the inland duty on coffee, imposed by an act made in the thirty-second year of his late Majesty King George the second; and for granting an inland duty on all coffee imported (except coffee of the growth of the British Dominions in America); for altering the bounties and drawbacks upon sugars exported; for repealing part of an act made in the twenty-third year of his said late Majesty, whereby bar iron made in the said Dominions was prohibited to be exported from Great Britain, or carried coastwise; and for regulating the fees of the officers of the customs in the said Dominions. - v. 10, p. 109-116.

Provides for the payment of bounties on the importation of deals, planks, boards and timber from North America at the rate of twenty shillings for six score boards or planks of certain specifications, and twelve shillings for twenty cubic feet of timber from Jan. 1,

1766 to Jan. 1, 1769; fifteen shillings for the boards and eight shillings for the timber from Jan. 1, 1769 to Jan. 1, 1772; ten shillings for boards and five shillings for timber from Jan. 1, 1772 to Jan. 1, 1775.

The amount of the bounties to be repaid on exportation of the boards or timber from Great Britain.

Drawbacks granted by previous acts on exportation of refined sugars are to cease and a bounty of fourteen shillings and sixpence per cwt. on refined loaf sugar is substituted therefor.

1766. 6 Geo. 3, chap. 45. An act for allowing a bounty on the exportation of British-made cordage; and for discontinuing the drawbacks upon foreign rough hemp exported. - v. 10, p. 254-256.

Provides for the payment for five years of an export bounty of two shillings and four pence three farthings for every hundredweight, containing one hundred and twelve pounds, of cordage manufactured in Great Britain from foreign rough hemp or from British hemp, that of the American colonies excepted.

Continued for three years by 12 Geo. 3, chap. 60 (v. 11, p. 544), which allowed no bounty for cordage exported to Asia, Africa, America, or the Isle of Man; for other three years by 14 Geo. 3, chap. 86. (v. 12, p. 197); for four years by 17 Geo. 3, chap. 44, (v. 13, p. 119); continued by 26 Geo. 3, chap. 85; continued for four years by 36 Geo. 3, chap. 108; expired.

1767. 7 Geo. 3, chap. 58. An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties on certain foreign linens imported into this Kingdom; and for establishing a fund for the encouraging of the raising and dressing of hemp and flax. - v. 10, p. 430.

Additional import duties are established on certain foreign linens to raise a fund for encouraging the raising of hemp and flax.

1769. 9 Geo. 3, chap. 38. An act for further encouraging the growth and culture of raw silk in His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America. - v. 10, p. 618.

Premiums allowed on the importation into the port of London of raw silk grown in the American colonies at the rate of twenty-five pounds for every hundred pounds value from January 1, 1770 to January 1, 1777; twenty pounds from January 1, 1777, to January 1, 1784; fifteen pounds from January 1, 1784, to January 1, 1791.

1771. 11 Geo. 3, chap. 50. An act for granting a bounty upon the importation of white oak staves, and heading, from the British Colonies or Plantations in America. - v. 11, p. 287.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of six pounds for every one thousand and two hundred (each hundred containing five score) pipe staves not less than five feet six inches long, from four and one half inches to six inches broad and two inches thick at the thinnest edge, imported from any of the British colonies or plantations in America between January 1, 1772, and January 1, 1775; of six pounds for every one thousand and eight hundred hogshead staves, not less than four feet six inches long, from four and a half inches to six inches broad and one and a half inches thick at the thinnest edge; of six pounds for every two thousand and four hundred barrel staves, from three feet six inches to three feet eight inches long, from four

inches to five inches broad, and one and a half inches thick at the thinnest edge; of six pounds for every three thousand and six hundred pieces of pipe, hogshead, and barrel heading, the pipe heading being two feet eight inches long, the hogshead heading two feet four inches long, the barrel heading two feet one inch long, all of them from five to six inches broad, and two inches thick at the thinnest edge. The bounty is lowered to four pounds from January 1, 1775 to January 1, 1778, and to two pounds from January 1, 1778 to January 1, 1781.

1773. 13 Geo. 3, chap. 43. An act to regulate the importation and exportation of corn. v. 11, p. 717-723.

After January 1, 1774, the export bounties on grain are to be replaced by others as follows: five shillings per quarter of wheat or malt when the price is under forty-four shillings per quarter; three shillings per quarter of rye when the price is under twenty-eight shillings; two shillings and sixpence per quarter of barley, beer, or bigg, or malt made therefrom, when the price is under twenty-two shillings; two shillings per quarter of oats and two shillings and sixpence per quarter of catmeal when the price is under fourteen shillings.

1775. 15 Geo. 3, chap. 45. An act for allowing the clothing and accoutrements necessary for his Majesty's forces, paid out of his Majesty's revenues arising in the kingdom of Ireland, to be exported from thence to the places where such forces are ordered to serve, and for granting a bounty upon flax seed imported into Ireland for a limited time. v. 12, p. 331-332.

Grants an additional bounty of five shillings per hogshead for two years after January 1, 1776, on all flax seed imported into Ireland.

This bounty is additional to that granted in Ireland by 3 Geo. 3, Chap. 12. (See under Ireland.)

1776. 16 Geo. 3, chap. 41. An act for granting a bounty upon flax seed, the growth of the United Provinces, or of the Austrian Netherlands, imported into Ireland, for a limited time. - v. 12, p. 578.

Grants a bounty of five shillings per hogshead on all flax seed of the growth of the United Provinces or of the Austrian Netherlands, imported into Ireland after January 1, 1776, for two years.

1779. 19 Geo. 3, chap. 37. An act for granting a bounty upon the importation into this kingdom of hemp, of the growth of the kingdom of Ireland, for a limited time. - v. 13, p. 390-392.

Provides for the payment of an import bounty on Irish hemp of eight pounds per ton between June 24, 1779, and June 24, 1786, of six pounds per ton between June 24, 1786, and June 24, 1793, and of four pounds per ton between June 24, 1793, and June 24, 1800.

1780. 20 Geo. 3, chap. 31. An act for allowing a bounty on the exportation of British corn and grain, in ships the property of persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty. - v. 13, p. 546.

Exporters of British corn in vessels belonging to any state in amity with His Majesty to be allowed half the usual bounty until March 25, 1781.

Continued until March 25, 1782, by 21 Geo. 3, chap. 29; until March 25, 1783 by 22 Geo. 3, chap. 13.

161. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statutes at Large of England and of Great Britain from Magna Carta to the union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. [Ed. by John Raithby, etc.] London, Eyre and Strahan [etc.] 1769-1811. 10v.

1784. 24 Geo. 3, Sess. 2, chap. 49. An act for granting additional duties upon raw and thrown silk imported into Great Britain, and upon lead exported from Great Britain into ports beyond the seas; and for allowing a drawback upon the exportation of silks, and stuffs mixed with silk. - v. 8, p. 378-380.

Grants additional export bounties on silks manufactured in Great Britain as well as for a mixture of silk and cotton and silk and worsted.

Extended to silk gauzes by 25 Geo. 3, chap. 69.

1791. 31 Geo. 3, chap. 30. An act for regulating the importation and exportation of corn and the payment of the duty on foreign corn imported, and of the bounty on British corn exported. - v. 9, p. 256-282.

Contains table of prices at which export bounties on wheat, rye, barley, beer or bigg, or oats, ground or unground, or on malt or wheat biscuit may be paid.

Repealed by 44 Geo. 3, Chap. 109.

1792. 32 Geo. 3, chap. 43. An act for regulating the allowance of the drawback and payment of the bounty on the exportation of sugar; and for the permitting the importation of sugar and coffee into the Bahama and Bermuda islands, in foreign ships. - v. 9, p. 382-386.

Sets the price at which the payment of the drawback on Muscovado sugar and the bounty on refined sugar shall cease.

Amended by 33, Geo. 3, chap. 56; 35 Geo. 3, chap. 110; 36 Geo. 3, chap. 106; 38 Geo. 3, chap. 61; 39 Geo. 3, chap. 63; 39 and 40 Geo. 3, chap. 12, chap. 48; 41 Geo. 3, chap. 44, chap. 74, 42 Geo. 3, chap. 47, chap. 59, chap. 60; 43 Geo. 3, chap. 11; 44 Geo. 3, chap. 5; 45 Geo. 3, chap. 24, chap. 93; 46 Geo. 3, chap. 10; 47 Geo. 3, Sess. 1, chap. 29; 49 Geo. 3, chap. 11.

Dec. 24, 1795. 36 Geo. 3, chap. 18. An act for the reduction of the drawbacks and bounties now allowed on the exportation of sugar. - v. 10, p. 16.

Drawbacks and bounties on sugar reduced.

May 1, 1800. 39 and 40 Geo. 3, chap. 35. An act for granting a bounty on the importation of oats, until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred. - v. 10, p. 576. Expired.

No provisions given.

June 20, 1800. 39 and 40 Geo. 3, chap. 53. An act for granting a bounty on the importation of rye, until the fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred. - v. 10, p. 600. Expired.

No provisions given.

Dec. 15, 1800. 41 Geo. 3, chap. 10. An act for granting bounties on the importation of wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease, beans and Indian corn, and of barley, rye, oat and Indian meal, and wheaten flour and rice. - v. 10, p. 775.

No provisions given.

162. Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland...from A. D. 1801; 41 George III to 32 and 33 Vict. 1868-9. London, Printed by G. Eyre and A. Strahan, 1804-69. 29v.

March 24, 1801. 41 Geo. 3 (U. K.) chap. 13. An act for increasing the bounties granted by an act of the last session of parliament on flour imported from America, in ships which shall have cleared out between certain periods. - v. 1, p. 40.

On every barrel of superfine wheaten flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight imported into Great Britain on any ship that shall have cleared out from any port in America between November 12, 1800, and January 10, 1801, and sold by auction within two months, there is granted a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel is less than seventy-eight shillings; on every barrel of superfine wheaten flour cleared from America between January 10, 1801, and March 25, 1801, a sum equal to the difference between the selling price and ninety shillings; and on every barrel of fine flour between January 10 and March 25, 1801, a sum equal to the difference between the selling price and eighty-eight shillings.

April 30, 1801. 41 Geo. 3 (U. K.) chap. 34. An act for granting bounties on the importation into Ireland of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and Indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, Indian meal, and wheaten flour and rice. - v. 1, p. 79-82.

Provides for the payment until October 1, 1801, of bounties on grain and flour imported into Ireland, regulated according to the average prices in the Dublin Gazette or the price obtained on sale by auction.

July 4, 1803. 43 Geo. 3, chap. 70. An act for granting to his Majesty, during the present war, and until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, additional duties on the importation and exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels in Great Britain. - v. 1, p. 865-869.

Grants an additional export bounty on refined sugar at the rate of twenty pounds per cent on former bounty.

Amended by 44 Geo. 3, chap. 53; 46 Geo. 3, chap. 42; 49 Geo. 3, chap. 98; 55 Geo. 3, chap. 32.

August 12, 1803. 43 Geo. 3, Chap. 154. An act for granting to His Majesty certain countervailing duties on the importation into Great Britain of refined sugar of the manufacture of Ireland; and for allowing additional drawbacks or bounties on the exportation to Ireland of refined sugar of the manufacture of Great Britain, during the continuance of certain acts; and for allowing, until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and four, a bounty on the importation of salmon and codfish from the Island of Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador, into Great Britain and Ireland. - v. 1, p. 1121.

Table of additional bounties to be paid on the exportation of sugar to Ireland.

Amended by 44 Geo. 3, chap. 53; 46 Geo. 3, chap. 42; 55 Geo. 3, chap. 32.

July 30, 1804. 44 Geo. 3, chap. 109. An act to regulate the importation and exportation of corn, and the bounties and duties payable thereon. - v. 2, p. 228-231.

Schedules given regulating the export bounties on British corn.

July 21, 1806. 46 Geo. 3, chap. 109. An act for reducing the bounty payable on the exportation of refined sugar from Great Britain and for allowing the like bounty on the exportation of sugar candy, as is payable on refined sugar.

July 21, 1806. 46 Geo. 3, chap. 110. An act for granting during the continuance of the present war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, an additional bounty on the exportation of the silk manufactures of Great Britain. - v. 2, p. 869.

Grants an additional export bounty on silk of British manufacture of thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eightpence per cent on amount of former bounties.

March 17, 1807. 47 Geo. 3, Sess. 1, chap. 19. An act to provide more effectually for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland; and for allowing British Plantation sugar to be warehoused in Ireland; until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eight. - v. 3, p. 28-30.

Contains schedule of drawbacks and bounties to replace those formerly granted.

March 17, 1807. 47 Geo. 3, Sess. 1, chap. 22. An act to allow for two years, from and after the passing of this act, an additional bounty on double refined sugar, and to extend former bounties on other refined sugar to such as shall be pounded, crashed, or broken; and to allow for one year certain bounties on British Plantation raw sugar exported. - v. 3, p. 37-40.

Grants an additional bounty of ten shillings per hundredweight on double refined sugar exported from Great Britain or Ireland; also a bounty on raw sugar, the product of the British Plantations, of two shillings per cwt., when the price of brown or Muscovado sugar is under forty shillings, and of one shilling per cwt. when it is between forty and forty-five shillings.

Continued until March 25, 1809, by 48 Geo. 3, chap. 12; until March 25, 1810, by 49 Geo. 3, chap. 10; until March 25, 1811, by 50 Geo. 3, chap. 9.

April 1, 1813. 53 Geo. 3, chap. 30. An act to allow a bounty on the exportation of the manufactures of refuse or waste silk. - v. 5, p. 86.

The bounty allowed on the exportation of articles manufactured from raw or thrown silk is extended to articles manufactured from the refuse or waste silk, provided the value of the goods at the port of exportation be at least four times the amount of the bounty claimed thereon.

June 27, 1817. 57 Geo. 3, chap. 43. An act for granting for two years, from the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, bounties on sugar refined otherwise than by claying. - v. 7, p. 63.

Grants an export bounty for two years on sugar, not refined by claying, of forty-four shillings per hundredweight on single refined sugar and fifty-two shillings per hundredweight on double refined sugar.

May 23, 1818. 58 Geo. 3, chap. 34. An act to repeal the several bounties on the exportation of refined sugar from any part of the United Kingdom, and to allow other bounties in lieu thereof, until the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for reducing the size of the packages in which refined sugar may be exported. - v. 7, p. 412-413.

Contains schedule of new bounties.

Continued to July 5, 1824, by 1 Geo. 4, chap. 64; to July 5, 1826, by 6 Geo. 4, chap. 104; Continued by 7 Geo. 4, chap. 48, Sec. 42.

July 5, 1825. 6 Geo. 4, chap. 104. An act to repeal certain duties of customs, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; to continue until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six the bounties on refined sugar; and to alter the bounty on cordage. - v. 10, p. 304-307.

Bounty on cordage exported after July 5, 1825, to be three shillings and tenpence per hundred weight; cordage made into rigging to be entitled to the same bounty.

July 5, 1825. 6 Geo. 4, chap. 113. An act to grant certain bounties and allowances of customs. - v. 10, p. 448-490.

Contains a schedule of export bounties granted on cordage, linen, sail cloth, sugar.

July 25, 1828. 9 Geo. 4, chap. 76. An act to amend the laws relating to the customs. - v. 11, p. 578-584.

Bounties on linen and sail cloth to cease on January 5, 1832.

Bounties on refined sugar to be granted whether of the British plantations or not.

July 16, 1830. 11 Geo. 4 and 1 Will. 4, chap. 50. An act for granting to His Majesty, until the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty. - v. 12, p. 159.

Part of the bounties granted by 6 Geo. 4, chap. 104, and 9 Geo. 4, chap. 76, continued. Bounties to be paid as under 6 Geo. 4, Chap. 113. Certain export bounties on refined sugar continued.

August 28, 1833. 3 and 4 Will. 4, chap. 58. An act to grant certain bounties and allowances of customs. - v. 13, p. 299-301.

Grants export bounties on refined sugar.

Continued by 1 and 2 Vict. chap. 33; 7 and 8 Vict. chap. 28.

August 4, 1845. 8 and 9 Vict. chap. 92. An act to grant certain bounties and allowances of customs. - v. 17, p. 923.

Grants export bounties on refined sugar.

August 18, 1846. 9 and 10 Vict. chap. 63. An act for granting certain duties on sugar and molasses. - v. 18, p. 234-236.

Grants export bounties on refined sugar.

September 4, 1848. 11 and 12 Vict: chap. 97. An act to repeal the duties of customs upon the importation of sugar, and to impose new duties in lieu thereof. - v. 19, p. 327-329.

Grants export bounties on refined sugar.

July 10, 1854. 17 and 18 Vict. chap. 29. An act to alter the duties of customs on sugar, molasses and spirits. - v. 22, p. 68-70.

For "bounties and drawbacks payable on the exportation of refined sugar", other "bounties or drawbacks" are granted.

August 25, 1857. 20 and 21 Vict. chap. 61. An act for granting certain duties of customs and excise. - v. 23, p. 598-600.

Schedule of "drawbacks" given.

163. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. Chitty's statutes of practical utility.

6. ed. Ed. by W. H. Aggs. London, Stevens and sons, ltd., 1926.
v. 24.

Mar. 27, 1925. 15 Gec. V. chap. 12. British Sugar (subsidy) Act, 1925.

Provides for the payment of a subsidy in respect of sugar and molasses manufactured in Great Britain from homegrown beet during a period of ten years beginning October 1, 1924.

164. Nicholson, J. S. The history of the English corn laws. London, Swan Sonnenschein & co., ltd.; New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1904. 188p.

"The earliest corn laws were intended to prevent the exaction of monopoly prices and to check speculation. Export of corn was regulated to secure cheapness and plenty at home; the bounty was defended on the same ground; the duties on imports were remitted or relaxed in dear years, and sometimes bounties were given on imports. Up to 1815 the corn laws had in fact little effect on prices, but after that year they raised to some extent the average price, and increased fluctuations beyond what would otherwise have been the case."

165. Smart, William. Economic annals of the nineteenth century. London, Macmillan & co., ltd. 1910-17. 2v. [v. 1.] 1801-1820; [v. 2.] 1821-1830.

In 1698 the linen and woollen compact was made between England and Ireland. "The manufacture of linen in Ireland was directly encouraged, not only by free importation and exportation of flax, but by the payment of a bounty on all linen goods, imported from there into the United Kingdom, as well as, it would seem, by a bounty on Irish linens exported from Great Britain."

In 1800 a bounty was granted "on corn imported from the Mediterranean, America and the Baltic, and on rice."

In 1806 bounties were granted on cotton and linen manufacture and for the encouragement of the growing of flax and hemp.

In 1809 a bill was passed granting a bounty to the Linen Company of Ireland, to encourage the growing of flax seed in that country.

In 1824 the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a gradual reduction of the linen bounties.

166. Sugar beet subsidies in England and the Irish Free State. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v. 12, no. 14, Apr. 5, 1926, p. 462-464)

Describes the working and effect of the sugar beet subsidies in Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

British Colonies

167. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports received from Her Majesty's colonial possessions on bounties, other than those on shipping and navigation, granted by the governments of the various colonies. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1896. 6ln. (Parliamentary papers by command. C. 7960)

According to the reports, no direct export bounties on agricultural products were granted in Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, St. Helena, the Falkland Islands, Tasmania. Bounties granted by Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Canada are discussed.

GREECE

168. Loi n. 513, concernant la sériculture et l'organisation du service séricicole. Dec. 20, 1914/Jan. 2, 1915. (In Gazette Officielle, Dec. 30, 1914/Jan. 12, 1915)

Regulates silkworm breeding and the importation of silkworm eggs. A license must be procured and special rules governing the breeding of the silkworm must be observed. Grants may be made to breeders. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1915, p. 665-670)

GUATEMALA

169. Bounty on cultivation and exportation of henequen fibre. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 50, no. 450, July 13, 1905, p. 78)

In an official notice of a bounty on the cultivation and exportation of henequen fibre in Guatemala, it is provided that "subject to the examination of the plantation by a commission of experts, bounties varying from 2,000 dols. for 10,000 to 30,000 plants, up to 8,000 dols. for more than 100,000 plants will be paid to cultivators in two instalments, the first two years and the second four years after the date of planting. Superior class henequen fibre when exported will likewise receive a bounty of 7.50 dols. a quintal.

HONDURAS

170. Bounties for fibre cultivation. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 101, new series, no. 1127, July 4, 1918, p. 38)

"By the terms of a Decree dated 9th April [1918] the government of the Republic of Honduras undertake to pay a bounty of 15 pesos per hectare to persons cultivating not less than 5 hectares of henequen, cabuva, sisal, or other fibrous plants; each hectare must contain not less than 2800 nor more than 4,000 shoots... The Decree will remain in force for a period of twenty-five years."

171. Decreto n. 37 por el cual se establece una prima para los que se dediquen al cultivo del henequén y otras plantas fibrosas. April 9, 1918. (In Secretaría de Fomento. Boletín, v. 7, no. 6, June 1918)

Provides for the payment of premiums to persons cultivating hemp or other textile plants. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1918, p. 478)

HUNGARY

172. New sugar bonus in Hungary. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Consular reports, v. 74, no. 281, Feb. 1904, p. 345-6)

"Since September 1 [1903] the Hungarian sugar concerns have been trying to establish a private system of bonification to take the place of the forbidden State subsidy, represented in Hungary's Law II of 1903. On the 20th of this month (October) a meeting will be held at which the sugar concerns will sign the trust agreement for three years...The substance of the agreement is that the internal consumption...be proportionately divided among Hungary's 5 refineries and 15 raw sugar factories. Each refinery will have in its charge a certain number of neighboring raw-sugar factories contracting separately to sell the latter's production of sugar...The five refineries...will support a central bureau of sale, through which all Hungarian sugar will come on the market at prices fixed from time to time."

INDIA

173. Tariff Board's report on cotton textile industry. Government's decisions. (In Great Britain, Board of Trade Journal, v. 118, new series, no. 1592, June 9, 1927, p. 675-6)

A special Tariff Board, appointed in June, 1926, to investigate the condition of the cotton textile industry in India recommends the payment of a "bounty of one anna per pound on yarn on 32's and higher counts, based on the production of an average of 15 per cent of the total working spindles in a mill for a period of four years." The Government rejects the proposal.

INDO-CHINA

174. Arrêté allouant des subventions aux planteurs d'arbres à caoutchouc, Nov. 9, 1920. (In *Journal Officiel de l'Indochine française*, Nov. 20, 1920)

Provides for the granting of bounties to planters of rubber trees, payable at the time of exportation of the rubber crop. (International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1920, p. 243)

175. Subsidy to rubber planters. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 106, new series, no. 1268, Mar. 17, 1921, p. 304)

"Under a Decree dated 9th November, 1920, issued by the Governor-General of Indo-China, a subsidy of 450,000 piastres is granted to the rubber planters of French Indo-China in regard to their exports for the year ending 31st March, 1921."

IRELAND

176. Newenham, Thomas. A view of the natural, political, and commercial circumstances of Ireland. London, Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1809. 333p.

Under the title of "Irish Acts of an illusive and ineffectual nature, professing to aim at the attainment of public benefits," the author discusses the various acts granting corn bounties passed from 1707 to 1780. "The example of Ireland affords a full, unequivocal and convincing evidence of the great utility of corn bounties." - p. 122-143.

"Digression concerning the bounties on the exportation of corn, granted in the session 1783-4, and their effects." - p. 209-220.

177. The Statutes at Large passed in the parliaments held in Ireland from the third year of Edward the Second, A. D. 1310, to the thirty-ninth year of George the Third, A. D. 1799, inclusive. Published by authority. 19v. Dublin, George Grierson, 1786-1799.

1707. 6 Anne chap. 9. An act for the encouragement and improvement of the hempen and flaxen manufacture. - v. 4, p. 132-137.

Provides for the payment for nine years of an import bounty of five shillings per hogshead of hempseed of the growth of Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and the "East-Country"; and of an export bounty of one penny per yard for every yard of topsail canvas made of hemp of ten pence per yard value and less than fourteen pence and of twopence per yard for sail canvas, made in imitation of Holland duck, of the value of fourteen pence per yard and upwards.

Provides also for the payment of two shillings and sixpence for every ton of kelp made, to be used in bleaching linen.

Workhouses and houses of correction to sow or cause to be sowed yearly at least two acres of hemp or flax for which certain sums are allotted.

Repealed by 19 Geo. 2, chap. 6.

1707. 6 Anne. chap. 18. An act for encouraging the exportation of corn. - v. 4, p. 168.

Provides for the payment of export bounties of one shilling on every quarter, containing eight bushels, of "bear", barley, or malt when their price is ten shillings or less per quarter, of one shilling on every quarter of rye at nine shillings or less per quarter, of one shilling and sixpence on every quarter of wheat at fourteen shillings or less per quarter.

1709. 8 Anne. chap. 12. An Act to amend the defects of such acts as have been made relating to the hempen and flaxen manufactures, and to encourage the further improvement thereof. - v. 4, p. 240-242.

Extends to flax seed the import bounty of five shillings per hogshead on hempseed granted by 6 Anne. 9, and doubles the export bounty on sail cloth for three years. The bounty was granted to "importer" instead of exporter, but the error was corrected by 9 Anne, chap. 3.

Repealed by 19 Geo. 2, chap. 6.

1715. 2 Geo. 1. chap. 13. An act for continuing the encouragement given by former acts of parliament to the flaxen and hempen manufactures and for the further improvement and regulation of the same. - v. 4, p. 378-382.

Continues for twenty-one years the import bounty on hempseed and flax seed of the growth of Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, of the "East-Country", and continues for ten years the export bounty on sail cloth granted by 8 Anne. 12 and for other eleven years the bounty granted by 6 Anne. 9.

Repealed by 19 Geo. 2, chap. 6.

1723. 10 Geo. 1, chap. 2. An act for amending the several laws now in force for encouraging the hempen and flaxen manufactures in this kingdom, and for the further improvement thereof. - v. 5, p. 81-85.

Extends the export bounty on sail cloth granted by 2 Geo. 1, chap. 13, of two pence for the cheaper grade and fourpence for mainsail canvas as for eight years, the bounty of one penny for the cheaper grade and twopence for mainsail canvas to begin at the end of the extended period and to continue for eleven years.

Repealed by 19 Geo. 2, chap. 6.

1733. 7 Geo. 2, chap. 10. An act for the further regulation and improvement of the flaxen and hempen manufactures. - v. 6, p. 30-33.

Continues for seven years the import bounty of five shillings per hogshead on hemp seed and flax seed, and grants a like bounty on flax seed and hemp seed imported from "any of the English plantations in America" until December 24, 1744. Extends the export bounty on sail cloth until December 24, 1744, and makes it payable for sail cloth made of Irish hemp.

Amended by 9 Geo. 2, chap. 6.

1737. 11 Geo. 2. chap. 4. An act for the further encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures. - v. 6, p. 403-405.

Provides for the payment for three years from September 29, 1738, of an export bounty of one shilling per bushel on flax seed grown in Ireland of the value of five shillings per bushel or under.

Repealed by 19 Geo. 2, chap. 6.

1743. 17 Geo. 2, chap. 3. An act for the further improvement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures and to encourage the raising of flax seed in this kingdom. - v. 6, p. 651-654.

Provides for the payment for five years of an export bounty of one shilling per bushel on flax seed grown in Ireland.

Repealed by 19 Geo. 2, chap. 6.

1745. 19 Geo. 2, chap. 6. An act for repealing the several acts of parliament made in his kingdom for the encouragement and improvement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures; and for the better regulating, improving, and encouraging the said manufactures. - v. 6, p. 717-743.

Repeals previous acts granting bounties on hemp seed, flax seed, and sailcloth.

Provides for the payment for two years from March 25, 1746, of an export bounty of one shilling per bushel on flax seed grown in Ireland, and of an import bounty of five shillings per hogshead on hemp seed or flax seed of the growth of Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, the "East-Country" or any of the English plantations.

in America; and for seven years of an export bounty on sail cloth made of Irish hemp and according to certain specifications, of two pence per yard for sail cloth of the value of ten pence per yard and under fourteen pence, and of four pence per yard for sailcloth worth fourteen pence and upwards.

1749. 23 Geo. 2, chap. 6. An act for the further improvement and encouragement of the flaxen and hempen manufactures. - v. 7, p. 27-32.

Provides for the payment for two years of an import bounty of five shillings per hogshead of hemp seed or flax seed, the growth of Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, the "East-Country", or any of the English Plantations in America, and of an export bounty on Irish flax seed of one shilling per bushel sent from the south to the north of Ireland.

1753. 27 Geo. 2, chap. 2. An act for continuing, altering, and amending the laws in relation to the flaxen and hempen manufactures. - v. 7, p. 261-265.

Grants a bounty for nine years of five shillings per hogshead on hemp seed or flax seed imported into Ireland from any port in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Germany, any port on the Baltic Sea or within the Sound, or from Hamburg or Altena, or any of the English plantations in America, and continues for nine years the bounty of one shilling per bushel on Irish flax seed exported from the south to the north of Ireland.

1755. 29 Geo. 2, chap. 9. An act for the further encouragement of tillage. - v. 7, p. 306-308.

Bounties increased to one shilling and sixpence per quarter for "bear", barley, malt or rye, the price of "bear", barley, malt does not exceed twelve shillings per quarter and rye fourteen shillings; two shillings per quarter for wheat when the price does not exceed twenty-four shillings per quarter; and one shilling for oats not exceeding six shillings per quarter.

1757. 31 Geo. 2, chap. 3. An act for better supplying the city of Dublin with corn and flour. - v. 7, p. 499-501.

Provides for the payment after June 1, 1758, to all persons carrying merchantable grain or flour to Dublin the sum of fivepence on forty stones for every five miles over and above ten miles, no one to receive more than ten shillings for the carriage of forty stone weight.

Amended by 33 Geo. 2, chap. 12 which grants additional premiums on malt and flour (v. 7, p. 728-733); by 3 Geo. 3, chap. 9. (v. 9, p. 30); by 7 Geo. 3, chap. 12 (v. 9, p. 534-537); by 12 Geo. 3, chap. 9 (v. 10, p. 149-151)

1763. 3 Geo. 3, chap. 12. An act for continuing the encouragement given by former acts of parliament to the flaxen and hempen manufactures. - v. 9, p. 52-56.

Grants a bounty for twenty-one years of five shillings per hogshead on hempseed and flax seed imported into Ireland from any port in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Germany, or any port on the Baltic Sea or within the Sound, or from Hamburg, Altena, or any of the English plantations in America; also one shilling per bushel on Irish flax seed shipped at or south of Dundalk and landed five leagues northward.

Export bounty on Irish flax seed increased to two shillings per bushel for twenty-one years from August 1, 1778, by 17 and 18 Geo. 3, chap. 21. - v. 11, p. 187.

1765. 5 Geo. 3, chap. 18. An act for the better preservation of corn. - v. 9, p. 372-374.

Provides for the payment on January 1, 1767, of eight premiums, amounting to two hundred pounds, to landholders and farmers having the greatest quantity of corn and grain of their own growing preserved on stands four feet high.

Provides also for the payment for seven years from January 1, 1767, of annual premiums to land-holders having a certain amount of corn in their possession of their own growth and fulfilling certain conditions.

1765. 5 Geo. 3, chap. 19. An act for the further encouragement of tillage in this Kingdom. - v. 9, p. 375-376.

Provides for the payment from March 1, 1767, until March 1, 1772, of export bounties of eightpence per hundredweight for wheat when the price does not exceed six shillings per hundredweight, fivepence for barley at three shillings and ninepence, and fivepence for oats at three shillings.

1767. 7 Geo. 3, chap. 24. An act for the encouragement of tillage and navigation by granting a bounty on the carriage of corn coastways. v. 9, p. 595-598.

Provides for the granting until June 24, 1770, of bounties for the carriage of wheat, wheat flour, oats, "bere", barley or malt between certain specified Irish ports.

Amended by 17 and 18 Geo. 3, chap. 34 (v. 11, p. 222-225); 19 and 20 Geo. 3, chap. 34 (v. 11, p. 644-646); 21 and 22 Geo. 3, chap. 36 (v. 12, p. 289).

1775-6. 15 and 16 Geo. 3, chap. 7. An act to amend an act passed in the third year of His present Majesty, entitled, an act for continuing the encouragement given by former acts of parliament to the flaxen and hempen manufactures. - v. 10, p. 680.

Grants an import bounty until 1778 of five shillings per hogshead on hemp seed or flax seed of the growth of the United Provinces or the Austrian Netherlands.

Continued until 1780 by 17 and 18 Geo. 3, Chap. 7 - v. 11, p. 52-53.

1779-80. 19 and 20 Geo. 3, chap. 11. An act for the advancement of trade, and for granting to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, the several duties therein mentioned. - v. 11, p. 422-460.

Provides for the payment after June 24, 1780, of export bounties on manufactured silks and ribbons, and of an import bounty on indigo from the British colonies in America or the West Indies of fourpence per pound.

1779-80. 19 and 20 Geo. 3, chap. 17. An act for the better regulating the corn trade of this Kingdom. - v. 11, p. 542-547.

Provides for the payment until June 24, 1783, of export bounties after September 29, 1780, of five shillings per quarter on wheat of Irish growth under forty-four shillings, of five

shillings on malt made from wheat; three shillings on rye under twenty-eight shillings per quarter; two shillings and sixpence on barley, "bere" or bigg and malt thereof under twenty-two shillings; two shillings and sixpence on oatmeal.

Half the bounty to be paid during the war on grain exported in ships of states in amity with His Majesty.

Bounty on land carriage of wheat flour to Dublin not to exceed twopence, wheat one penny or malt twopence per hundred for every five miles.

1779-80. 19 and 20 Geo. 3, chap. 33. An act for granting bounties on the export of certain species of the linen and hempen manufactures of this Kingdom therein enumerated; and for repealing the bounties on flax seed imported and for encouraging the growth thereof in this Kingdom. - v. 11, p. 636-643.

No import bounty on flaxseed to be paid after June 24, 1780. A sum of 7250 pounds per annum to be used between June 24, 1780, and December 25, 1781, to encourage the production of flax seed and hemp seed in Ireland. Provides for the payment between June 24, 1780, and December 25, 1781, of a bounty on Irish linens made of flax or hemp twenty-five or more inches wide exported to Africa, America, Spain, Portugal, Gibralter, or Minorca, of one halfpenny per yard under the value of fivepence; of one penny per yard of the value of five pence and under sixpence halfpenny; of three halfpence per yard of the value of sixpence halfpenny and under one shilling and sevenpence halfpenny. Provides also for the payment of export bounties on Irish checked or striped linen, diaper, huckaback, or sheeting, and of a bounty of sixpence halfpenny for every three ells of Irish sailcloth or canvas exported to any place except Great Britain.

Continued until December 25, 1783, by 21 and 22 Geo. 3, chap. 8 - v. 12, p. 120-126.

1779-80. 19 and 20 Geo. 3, chap. 35. An act for regulating the sugar trade, and granting to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, the duties therein mentioned. - v. 11, p. 646-652.

All drawbacks on refined sugars to cease and to be replaced by export bounties from June 24, 1780, until Dec. 25, 1781, of fifteen shillings and eightpence halfpenny for every hundred and twelve pounds of loaf sugar and of six shillings and tenpence and one third of a penny for every hundred and twelve pounds of broken, ground, and powdered sugar.

Regulations regarding bounties and drawbacks for succeeding years are to be found in the revenue acts.

1781-2. 21 and 22 Geo. 3, chap. 36. An act for the better regulating the corn trade of this Kingdom. - v. 12, p. 278-289.

Provides for the payment until June 24, 1793, of export bounties on wheat of five shillings per quarter and five shillings per quarter of malt made of wheat, when wheat is under forty-four shillings per quarter; of two shillings on oats under fourteen shillings; and two shillings and sixpence per quarter of oatmeal.

Half the bounty to be paid during the war on grain exported in ships of states in amity with His Majesty.

Bounty on land carriage of wheat flour to Dublin not to exceed twopence per cwt., on wheat one penny per cwt., and on malt twopence per cwt. for every five miles.

1783-4. 23 and 24 Geo. 3, chap. 19. An act for regulating the corn trade, promoting agriculture, and providing a regular and steady supply of corn in this Kingdom, and for granting to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, the duties therein mentioned. - v. 12, p. 573-589.

Repeals previous bounties on grain, and grants export bounties on wheat of three shillings and fourpence per barrel when the price does not exceed twenty-seven shillings, of one shilling and fourpence per cwt. of wheat meal or malt made of wheat, of one shilling and elevenpence per cwt. of wheat flour, bread or biscuit; of one shilling and sevenpence for each barrel of barley, "bere" or bigg when the price does not exceed thirteen shillings and sixpence; of two shillings for each barrel of malt and one shilling for each cwt. of flour or meal made from barley; of two shillings and twopence per barrel of rye when the price does not exceed twenty-three shillings and of tenpence per cwt. of rye meal or flour; of one shilling and fivepence per barrel of oats or cwt. of oatmeal, when the price does not exceed ten shillings; of three shillings and fourpence per barrel of white peas, when the price does not exceed twenty-seven shillings; of two shillings per barrel of grey peas and beans when the price does not exceed sixteen shillings and threepence.

Amended by 25 Geo. 3, Chap. 62 (v. 13, p. 389-397); 26 Geo. 3, chap. 21, par. 39 (v. 13, p. 727).

1785. 25 Geo. 3, chap. 48. An act for granting the sums of twenty thousand pounds, five thousand pounds, and four thousand pounds to certain trustees, and for promoting the several manufactures therein named. - v. 13, p. 343-351.

Twenty thousand pounds to be used for the payment of bounties on the domestic sale of the manufactures of wool, wool mixed, cotton, cotton mixed, thread, cambric, iron and copper, and silk gauzes. A bounty of two pounds ten shillings to be paid for the sale of worsted goods of the value of one hundred pounds, and a like sum to the purchaser of one hundred pounds of worsted goods, at a distance not less than twenty miles from Dublin.

1786. 26 Geo. 3, chap. 46. An act for granting the sum of twenty thousand pounds to certain trustees for distributing bounties and promoting the several manufactures therein named.

Provides for the payment of bounties on the articles specified in 25 Geo. 3, Chap. 48. No bounty payable on worsted goods unless exposed for sale before one o'clock and purchased between twelve and three on market days.

1794. 34 Geo. 3, chap. 5. An act for granting for one year the several duties therein mentioned...and for regulating the trade between this kingdom and His Majesty's colonies, and for other purposes therein mentioned. - v. 17, p. 59-134.

Schedule G contains a list of export bounties to be paid on manufactures of linen, canvas, silk and on refined sugar, and of import bounties on bark for tanning.

1796. 35 Geo. 3, chap. 21. An act for the reduction of drawbacks and bounties, now allowed on the exportation of sugar. - v. 17 p. 991.

Amounts paid as export bounties on sugar to be reduced between March 25, 1796, and March 25, 1797.

Continued until March 25, 1798, by 37 Geo. 3, chap. 6; until March 25, 1799, by 38 Geo. 3, chap. 42.

IRISH FREE STATE

178. Subsidies on beet sugar. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 115, new series no. 1509, Oct. 29, 1925, p. 481)

"The Beet Sugar (subsidy) Act, 1925 (no. 37 of 25) provides for the payment of subsidies at prescribed rates in respect of sugar manufactured in the Irish Free State during the period of 10 years beginning on the 1st October, 1926, from sugar beet grown in the Free State.

"No subsidy is payable under the Act in respect of any sugar manufactured from sugar beet grown in any of the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 unless the price paid for the beet by the manufacturer is not less than the price prescribed in the second schedule to the Act."

Regulations under this act may be found in Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 117, new series, no. 1569, Dec. 30, 1926, p. 691.

179. Sugar beet subsidies in England and the Irish Free State. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v. 2, no. 14, Apr. 5, 1926, p. 462-464)

Describes the working and effect of the sugar beet subsidies in Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

ITALY

180. Industrial subsidies in Italy. (In Economic review, Apr. 24, 1925, p. 368)

A review of an article by Dr. Adriano Kurett in *Economica* for February-March, 1925, in which, as an economist, he deplores the continuance until 1930 of the consortium for industrial subsidies which was instituted in December, 1914, as a war measure.

181. Maser-Dari, Eugenio; *Lo zucchero italiano e i premi indiretti*. Mantova, Stab. tip. A. Mondovi e fig^o, 1902. 33p.

A brief account of Italy's encouragement to sugar production in the shape of indirect bounties.

182. Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del regno d'Italia. 1861-1925. Roma, Libreria dello stato, [1861]-1925.

June 2, 1910. n. 277. Legge riguardante i provvedimenti per il demanio forestale di stato e per la tutela e l'incoraggiamento della silvicoltura. 1910, v. 2, p. 1271-84.

Grants bounties of 50 to 100 lire per hectare for the planting of forest trees. - Art. 29.

July 6, 1912. n. 869. Legge portante provvedimenti sulla produzione e la industria serica. - 1912, v. 4, p. 3144-3151.

Provides for the payment of bounties for the encouragement of mulberry tree cultivation. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1912, p. 384-387.)

May 6, 1915. n. 589. R. Decreto-legge recante provvedimenti per il miglioramento dei pascoli montani. - 1915, v. 2, p. 1623-6.

Provides for the granting of premiums for the improving of mountain pasturages. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1915, p. 447)

Oct. 19, 1916. n. 1363. Decreto Luogotenenziale concernente provvedimenti per l'incremento della coltura granaria. - 1916, v. 3, p. 2757-61.

Provides for the payment of bounties for the cultivation of waste land and the production of cereals. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture, *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1916, p. 559-560.)

May 10, 1917, n. 788. Decreto Luogotenenziale concernente provvedimenti per la coltivazione dei cereali. - 1917, v. 2, p. 1729-35.

Authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to grant bounties for the cultivation of cereals. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire International de législation agricole*, 1917, p. 590-595.)

Oct. 4, 1917. n. 1614. Decreto Luogotenenziale che reca provvedimenti per la coltivazione dei fondi seminativi, abbandonati dai conduttori e non coltivati direttamente dai proprietari nelle provincie del mezzogiorno e delle isole. - 1917, v. 5, p. 4016-19.

Contains provisions for the cultivation of waste land including the payment of bounties. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1917, p. 596-597.)

Feb. 21, 1918. n. 266. Decreto Luogotenenziale che dà facoltà temporaneamente al ministro di agricoltura di permettere l'estensione delle risaie esistenti e l'impianto di nuove, concedendo altresì in determinati casi un premio ai risicoltori e agli operai meritevoli. - 1918, v. 1, p. 807-9.

Provides for the payment of premiums for the cultivation of rice. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1918, p. 479.)

Jan. 2, 1919. n. 22. Decreto Luogotenenziale che fissa il "Premio di produzione" pei cereali del raccolto 1919 nelle provincie di Vicenza, Treviso, Venezia, Udine e Belluno. - 1919, v. 1, p. 56.

Provides for the payment of bounties on wheat, maize, oats, barley and rye produced in 1919 in the provinces of Vicenza, Treviso, Venetia, Udine and Belluno. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1919, p. 288.)

Apr. 3, 1920. n. 600. Legge che reca disposizioni onde incoraggiare lo sviluppo della frutticoltura. - 1921, v. 2, p. 1497-1498.

Makes provision for granting subsidies to agricultural bodies and institutions for promoting fruit growing. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1921, p. 345.)

JAPAN

183. International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole.

May, 1911. Arrêté du Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce, sur l'attribution de prix d'encouragement pour l'amélioration de l'industrie séricicole. - 1911, p. 321-324.

Provides for the payment of premiums for the cultivation of mulberry trees and the production of silk cocoons.

Mar. 30, 1916. Arrêté n. 3 du Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce portant règlement visant l'encouragement et l'amélioration de la culture du riz et des autres céréales. 1916, p. 575.

Provides for the granting of bounties for the cultivation of rice and cereals.

May 17, 1918. Arrêté n. 17 du Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce portant de nouveaux règlements concernant la concession d'allocations pour encourager l'amélioration de la sériciculture. 1918, p. 635-637.

Grants premiums to growers of mulberry trees and producers of silk cocoons.

April 4, 1919. Loi n. 42 pour encourager le défrichement des terres incultes. - 1919, p. 385-386.

Authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to pay a bounty to persons working hitherto uncultivated land or undertaking irrigation or drainage work.

A decree of May 27, 1919, lays down rules for carrying out the above law. (Op. cit. p. 386-389)

April 17, 1919. Arrêté n. 13 du Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce portant des règlements pour encourager l'amélioration et l'augmentation des produits agricoles alimentaires les plus importants. 1919, p. 57-59.

Provides for the payment of bounties for increased production of rice, cereals and potatoes.

May 5, 1919. Arrêté n. 16 du Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce portant des règlements pour encourager l'établissement de pépinières. - 1919, p. 290.

Empowers the minister of agriculture to grant subsidies to prefectures that have spent money for the establishment of nurseries or granted awards to farmers for that purpose.

May 5, 1919. Arrêté n. 17 du Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce portant des règlements pour encourager le peuplement de forêts de bambous. - 1919, p. 356-357.

Provides for the payment of bounties through the prefectures for the planting of bamboo forests.

May 5, 1919. Arrêté n. 18 du Ministère de l'agriculture et du commerce portant des règlements pour l'allocation de subventions aux associations forestières. - 1919, p. 622.

Contains rules for granting subsidies to afforestation companies, i.e. companies having legal status formed with the intention of improving and developing the forests.

March 29, 1923. Law relating to the central wholesale markets. English edition, 1923, p. 219-223.

The Central markets law provides for the granting of government subsidies to encourage the establishment of wholesale markets in the principal cities in order to facilitate the distribution of commodities of daily consumption at a low cost.

Karafuto

184. Arrêté n. 21 du gouvernement de Saghalien portant des règlements pour la concession de subventions pour encourager la production agricole. June 8, 1918. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p. 468-471)

Authorizes the government to make grants to agricultural cooperative societies and farmers who have obtained concessions of uncultivated land forming part of the State's property or who possesses land in some other way, on condition that they have imported farm animals from another province, or bought within the country well bred farm animals, or bought agricultural implements or machinery necessary to the growing and preparation of agricultural products.

LATVIA

185. Export bounty on sugar beets. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 7, 1925, p. 587)

"By a law of March 14, 1925, Latvian exporters will receive a bounty on all shipments of sugar beets exported during 1924, 1925 and 1926. The amount of this bounty is 13 per cent of the import duty on refined sugar prevailing at the time of export of the sugar beets."

MADAGASCAR

186. Arrêté organisant la lutte à entreprendre contre les sauterelles. Oct. 5, 1915. (In Journal officiel de Madagascar et dépendances, Dec. 18, 1915)

Contains provisions for regulating the control of locusts in Madagascar and provides for the payment of premiums for locust control. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole. 1915, p. 789-790)

MEXICO

187. Promotion of cotton-goods industry in Mexico. (In U. S. Dept. of state. Bureau of foreign commerce. Consular reports, v. 70, no. 265, Oct. 1902, p. 181)

An act dated June 6, 1902, empowers the chief executive to return all, or a part of, the internal-revenue tax collected on cotton goods exported and also to grant exporters of woven cotton goods of native manufacture a drawback on all import duties, port charges and additional duties on raw cotton imported from foreign countries and manufactured into woven cotton goods.

Sinaloa

188. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports from Her Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties on export other than those paid on shipping and sugar. London, H. M. Stationery office [1889], 55p. (Commercial no. 26 (1889) Parliamentary papers by command. C. 5867)
"Project of the law for the exportation of wheat from the state." - p. 27.
A bill dated May 18, 1889, proposes to encourage the exportation of Wheat grown in Sinaloa by the payment during 1889 of a bounty of one dollar per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes exported.

Yucatan

189. Yucatan offers subvention for new henequen industry. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 14, 1920, p. 1151)
By decree no. 110, published in the Diario Oficial, Yucatan, on November 15, 1920, the governor of the State of Yucatan offered a state subvention for two years covering the amount of the state taxes to the first factories manufacturing new products from the native henequen.

MOROCCO

190. Dahir instituant des subventions pour encourager le défrichement. Mar. 8, 1920. (In Bulletin officiel, March 23, 1920)
Grants a bonus for the improvement of land capable of better cultivation. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1920, p. 304)

191. Dahir instituant une prime d'encouragement pour favoriser l'extension des méthodes européennes de culture. June 23, 1923. (In Morocco. Bulletin officiel, July 3, 1923)
Provides for the payment of a bounty to promote the spread of European methods of cultivation..

NATAL

192. Bounty on Cape flour and meal. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 26, no. 152, Mar. 1899, p. 333)
A customs notice, published in the Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette, contains the information that the "Government of the Colony of Natal will now pay a bounty of 4s.6d per 100 lbs. on all flour, wheaten and wheaten meal, including pollard, manufactured within the Union solely from South African wheat when imported into that colony."

NETHERLANDS

193. Wet van den 20sten Januari 1897, houdende bepalingen omr'trent den accijns op de suiker. (In Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1897, no. 63)
Provides for the payment of bounties to beet sugar manufacturers and to refiners.

NEW ZEALAND

194. New Zealand. Registrar-general's office. New Zealand, Official year-book, 1895. Wellington, N. Z., 1895.

"In 1870 the Government Committee on colonial industries recommended that a bonus of £10 per ton upon the first hundred tons of sugar and £5 per ton for every fifty tons of syrup produced from beetroot grown in the colony should be given... In 1871, the joint committee on colonial industries recommended that a bonus of £2,000 be offered for the first 250 tons of beetroot sugar grown and produced in the colony. In 1877 the Beetroot Sugar Committee advised that excise duty should not be levied on beetroot sugar produced in New Zealand for ten years from August, 1877. In 1878 a bonus of £5,000 was offered for 500 tons of sugar produced in the North Island, and £5,000 for 500 tons produced in the Middle Island." p. 316-317.

195. The statutes of New Zealand...1884. Wellington, 1884.

Nov. 8, 1884. 48 Vict. no. 39. Beet-root Sugar Act, 1884.

Provides for the payment of a bonus of one halfpenny per pound for the first thousand tons of sugar produced from beet-root or sorghum grown in New Zealand.

POLAND

196. Law granting a credit of three thousand million marks for assistance to agriculture. March 18, 1921. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1921, p. 306-316)

This grant is to be used more especially in purchasing livestock, machinery and seeds to be assigned to small holders and to agricultural associations, and in making grants to agricultural associations and co-operative societies.

197. Ustawa o obrocie towarowym z zagranica. July 15, 1920. (In Dziennik ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, 1920, no. 79, p. 1442-1448.)

Authorizes the Minister of Finance to grant export premiums. - art. 18.

PORTUGAL

198. Bounties for cereal, etc., cultivation. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. new series, v. 101, no. 1141, Oct. 10, 1918, p. 461)

A decree published in the Diário do Governo of Sept. 25, 1918. provides for the granting of bounties to cultivators of wheat, maize, rye, rice, beans, chickpeas, potatoes, and fixes maximum prices for the sale of oats, barley, beans, potatoes, chickpeas and hay.

199. Concessions to the cork industry. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v. 101, new series, no. 1145, Nov. 7, 1918, p. 584.)

A Portuguese decree of Aug. 20, 1918, grants a premium of from 1 to 5 escudos annually for each ton of industrial cork produced.

200. Encouragement of cotton cultivation. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 117, new series, no. 1552, Sept. 2, 1926, p. 266)
"A decree, no. 11994, has recently been published in the 'Diário do Governo' for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in the Portuguese Colonies, and, among other provisions with this object, provides for the control of the importation of cotton seeds." Certain articles and apparatus destined for the cultivation and treatment of cotton are to be exempted, for a period of twenty years, from payment of import duties in the colonies, and "for the same period the cotton industry...is to be subject to no taxation other than an ad valorem statistical tax of 1 per mil to be levied on the exportation of the cotton produced."

201. Export bounties on wine abolished. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 82, no. 874, Aug. 28, 1913, p. 538)
A decree published in the Diário do Governo of July 9, 1913, abolishes premiums on the export to foreign countries of wine of a certain strength which were granted under various decrees passed in 1908. "It appears likely that the measure will arouse so much dissatisfaction in Portuguese wine circles that the premiums will be restored."

202. State bounties for cereal etc. cultivation. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 105, new series, no. 1248, Oct. 28, 1920, p. 516)
Decree no. 6961 in the Diário do Governo of Sept. 23, 1920, provides for the granting of a bounty of 15 escudos per hectare to proprietors or lessees who, in 1920-21 or in the following years up to and including 1924-25 have ploughed uncultivated land and sown it with wheat, maize, rye, rice, beans or chickpeas; of 30 escudos per hectare to those planting any of the above products in heath lands; and of 5 escudos per hectare sown in excess of the preceding year to owners of vineyards producing any of the above products.

RUMANIA

203. Fixed maximum domestic price for wheat and rye, - production bounties. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 14, 1922, n. 485)
"A maximum domestic price...is fixed by the State for rye and wheat of the 1922 crop. In order to encourage production, the State...will pay...a premium for 100 kilos and a premium...for each hectare sown...with autumn wheat."

204. France. Ministère des affaires étrangères. Primes sucrières, 1895-1902. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1902.
Législation sur les sucre. - p. 583-584.
A law of April 6, 1882, provides for the payment for 15 years of a bounty of 16 centimes per kilogramme of sugar manufactured from beetroot or other plants grown in Rumania.
Prolonged by law of May 14, 1896 for other fifteen years, and by law of Feb. 3, 1898 until March 31, 1914.

205. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Reports by Her Majesty's representatives abroad on sugar bounties in the countries in which they reside. London. H. M. Stationery office [1896] 22p. (Commercial no. 7 (1896) In continuation of parliamentary paper "Commercial no. 7 (1895)": C.7897) (Parliamentary papers by command. C. 8109)
The sugar industry in Roumania. - p. 17-21.
In May, 1896, a law was passed in Rumania granting a bounty of 16 centimes per kilogramme for raw or refined white sugar for a period of 15 years.

206. Rumania. Ministère de l'industrie et du commerce. Correspondance économique. Bucarest. Aug.-Sept. 1922.
French translation of a decree of the minister of industry and commerce fixing maximum prices for wheat, flour, bread and providing for the payment of bounties to producers of wheat and rye. - p. 1-7.

RUSSIA

207. Extracts from diplomatic and consular reports. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 1, no. 1, July-Aug., 1886, p. 47)
Contains a statement showing the quantity of sugar on which bounty was paid in Russia under the terms of the decree of Nov. 9 (21) 1885, which "provided that only those sugars intended for exportation which were on the 1st (13th) November already on their way to the port of shipment should be entitled to the allowance of 1 rouble per pood, and that a bounty of 80 copecks per pood in addition to the excise drawback should be paid on sugar refined or raw exported during the period comprised between the 2nd (14th) November, 1885, and the 1st (13th) May, 1886, either to European or Asiatic markets on condition that the bounty in question should only be paid on sugar refined or moist of the best quality containing a saccharine richness of not less than 99.5 per cent."

208. Preyer, Wilhelm Dietrich. Die russische zuckerindustrie. Ein beitrag zur lehre von den syndikaten. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1908. 215p.
(Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche forschungen herausgegeben von Gustav Schmoller and Max Sering. Heft 135)
In the course of a historical survey of the sugar industry in Russia the granting of bounties is discussed, including the effect of the Brussels convention of 1902 on the trade of Russia, a non-adhering country, and the reasons for the later adherence of Russia to the convention in 1908.

209. Sugar bounties in Russia. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 1, no. 5, Dec. 1886, p. 302)
"A telegram, dated the 3rd December last, has been received from... Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to the effect that the payment of bounties closed on the 1st July last on all sugar, except that exported to Central Asia. This year's crop will therefore receive no bounty."

210. Sugar bounties in Russia. (In U. S. Dept. of state. Consular reports, v. 20, no. 69, Oct. 1886, p. 168-169)

Report from Odessa discussing the over-production of sugar in Russia and the consequent granting of export premiums, first of 1 ruble and afterwards of 80 kopecks per pood.

SALVADOR

211. Decreto. Prima a los cultivadores de maguey. April 30, 1924. (In Diario Oficial, no. 99, May 2, 1924, p. 941)

Provides for the payment for 30 years of premiums of one peso per thousand feet to persons cultivating more than 5,000 feet of "maguey or up to 10,000 feet of any other textile plant; 50 centimos per thousand feet from 10,000 to 60,000 feet; 25 centimos per thousand feet beyond that quantity. (For English translation, see International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1924, p. 270)

SCOTLAND

212. The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. Vol. I-XI, MCXXIV-MDCCVII. (Edinburgh, 1814-24, 11v.

General index is published separately.

1695. Acta parliamentorum Gulielmi. (Will. 3) No. 63. Act for encouraging the exportation of victual. - v. 9, p. 458.

Grants export bounties of eight merks per chalder on wheat the price of which is at or under twelve pounds per boll, Linlithgow measure, on "bear", barley and malt at or under eight pounds; on oats, peas, and meal at or under six pounds.

Draft act for additional premiums on the exportation of victual till the first of May rejected February 13, 1707. - v. 11, p. 431.

1705. Acta parliamentorum Annae no. 51. Act for encouraging the exportation of beef and pork. - v. 11, p. 295.

Grants an export bounty on beef or pork of twenty shillings per barrel.

1707. Acta parliamentorum Annae. No. 7. Act ratifying and approving the treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England. - v. 11, p. 406-414.

An export bounty of two shillings and sixpence per quarter to be granted on oatmeal when oats are sold at or under fifteen shillings per quarter. (Sec. 6).

SERVIA

213. Bounties on export of slaughter-cattle. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 57, no. 545, May 9, 1907, p. 282)

A circular issued by the Servian Government institutes a system of bounties on the export of cattle to Italy, Malta and Egypt. "The Minister of Commerce is empowered to pay exporters of slaughter-cattle

of 500 kilogrammes and over - to Italy and Malta, and of 350 kilogrammes and over - to Egypt, a bounty of four francs per head from 1,000 to 5,000 head, and five francs per head from 5,000 to 20,000 head exported to Italy and Malta; two francs from 1,000 to 5,000 head and four francs per head above 5,000 on cattle exported to Egypt. These bounties will be paid annually."

SPAIN

214. Bounties for cotton growing. (In *Times. Imperial and foreign trade and engineering supplement.* London, Apr. 17, 1926, p. 102)

"At the last meeting of the State Cotton Commissariat at Madrid the following resolutions were passed: (1) That the minimum guaranteed price for cotton next season be 1.20 pesetas per kg.; (2) that on sales of this season's cotton the payment of general bounties to growers be made as follows:" (schedule given)

215. Jones, C. L. Commercial policy in Spain after the war. (In *American academy of political and social science. Annals*, v. 94, no. 183, March, 1921, p. 24-28)

Since the Spanish-American war Spain had been eager for economic independence. Hence arose the "successful attempt to make Spain independent of foreign sugar supply by tariff on imports plus subsidy of the local industry." The conditions created by the war contributed to this feeling, and a high protective tariff and protection of national industries by direct or indirect subsidy were projected. But it was found that Spain was still dependent on the foreigner for most manufactured articles. The national economy is still agricultural, not industrial. The attempt to reform her national economy "by some of the laws recently passed in Spain holds out but little promise of success."

216. *Gaceta de Madrid.*

April 3, 1888. *Proyecto de ley.* April 4, 1888, to. 2, p. 33.

A bill of April 3, 1888, presented to the Spanish parliament proposes the repeal of all legislation granting export bounties on sugar, namely, art. 1 of law of July 17, 1849; art. 7 of decree of July 12, 1869; art. 3 of law of June 22, 1880; paragraphs 1-3 of art. 13 of the Tariff law; the last paragraph of art. 13 of the budget law of June 29, 1887. Most of these are indirect bounties consisting of remission or reduction of customs duties.

Mar. 4, 1915. *Ley disponiendo que las estaciones sericícolas actuales, dependientes de este Ministerio, y las que en lo sucesivo se creen, tengan viveros de moreras en la extensión necesaria para suministrar gratuitamente los pedidos de plantas de los clases convenientes, en el mayor número posible, a los agricultores de su zona.* Mar. 5, 1915, p. 709.

Grants premiums to farmers in proportion to the number of mulberry trees planted and cultivated on their farms and the quantity of cocoons produced. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1915, p. 664)

March 2, 1917. Ley autorizando al Gobierno para favorecer la creación de industrias nuevas en España y el desarrollo de las existentes. Mar. 3, 1917, p. 518-522.

Authorizes the government to grant special advantages, among them direct subsidies and loans, to certain industries, including seed production, the exportation of livestock, wine, oil and fruit, and the production of manures and agricultural machines. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1917, p. 549)

July 28, 1924. Real orden disponiendo que las subvenciones y premios a cámaras sindicatos agrícolas, cajas rurales y otras entidades, se soliciten y sean puestas con sujeción a las reglas que se mencionan. Aug. 7, 1924.

Establishes the rules to be observed in granting subsidies and prizes to chambers of agriculture, rural banks and other associations. (For English translation, see International institute of agriculture. *International yearbook of agricultural legislation*, 1924, p. 820)

June 2, 1927. no. 989. Real decreto-ley concediendo una prima de 25 pesetas por cada tonelada de arroz elaborado que se exporte dentro del plazo máximo de un año, a partir del día 2 del corriente. - June 3, 1927, p. 1418.

Grants an export bounty for a year of 25 pesetas per metric ton of prepared rice, payment to be limited to a quantity of 20,000 tons, and the bounty to cease when the price of unhulled rice on the Spanish market is 40 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes.

June 2, 1927. no. 990. Real decreto-ley relativo a la concesión de primas a la exportación de la industria textil. - June 3, 1927, p. 1418-1419.

Grants a government subsidy to the Comité Regulador de la Industria Textil to assist in paying the export bounties on cotton piece goods which it was authorized to pay by a decree law of July 9, 1926, the total sum expended not to exceed 6,500,000 pesetas.

217. Proposed subsidies on cotton goods, silk, and wheat flour. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. *Commerce reports*, Aug. 30, 1926, p. 566-567)

"A Government commission has been appointed in Spain for a minimum period of three years, to study the problem of textile manufacture with a special view to facilitating the exportation of cotton goods, by the royal decree of July 9, published in the *Gaceta de Madrid* for July 14, 1926, and effective 20 days after publication. This commission is to stimulate the exportation of cotton goods by granting aid in cash to exporting factories, it being understood that such aid is not to subsidize present exportation, but only that it shall augment it beyond the present situation in the market...The Government may also grant a subsidy on the exportation of wheat flour of national production, to the end that the national producer may be justly remunerated on a basis of world prices, and may permit the temporary importation of foreign wheat to be used in producing flour for export."

218. Subsidies and premiums to agricultural organizations. (In International institute of agriculture. *International review of agricultural economics*, new series, Jan.-March 1926, p. 148)

Contains a brief account of a Spanish Royal decree of October 15, 1925, published in the Gaceta de Madrid for October 22, 1925, which makes provision for the granting of subsidies to chambers of agriculture, agricultural syndicates and similar organizations for propaganda, instruction in agriculture, purchase of machinery, fertilizers, seeds, the development of cooperation or any other approved purpose.

SWEDEN

219. Kungl. Maj:ts Förordning angående utförselbevis för råg och vete. July 26, 1926. (In Svensk Författningsamling, 1926, no. 382, p. 755)

Any exporter of rye or wheat, in a consignment of not less than 500 kilogrammes at one time, may obtain from the customs a certificate of export entitling him, within six months, to import free of duty a corresponding quantity of rye or wheat, or to receive a sum equivalent to the duty, with a deduction of 2 per cent in cash. This law went into effect on August 1, 1926, and will be valid until July 31, 1928.

The regulations for putting the law into effect are to be found in Svensk Författningsamling, 1926, no. 383, p. 756.

220. Sugar beet industry experiences a setback. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, March 1, 1926, p. 508)

"The Government [of Sweden] has refused to grant a subsidy to the sugar-beet industry, and a discontinuance of sugar production will consequently result in increased importation of sugar for the country's requirements. As a result, agriculture in Southern Sweden will undergo some reorganization, with changes to other crops."

SWITZERLAND

221. Gt. Brit. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Switzerland, December, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1923. 74p.

"From May 1st, 1921, to April 30, 1922, the government paid a subsidy of one centime per litre of milk in certain districts and towns where it was difficult to get a sufficiency of milk at a reasonable price...No more subsidies were paid after April 30th, 1922." - p. 40.

The fruit crop of 1922 being very plentiful both in Switzerland and abroad, the "Federal Alcohol Board...decided to distil 40,000 hectolitres of alcohol, for which the government guaranteed a price of 210 francs per hectolitre, at the time when the price on the world's markets did not exceed 30 francs. The difference of frs. 7.2 million between that fixed and the world's market price was supported by the Confederation, and was in reality direct State-aid to fruit growers." - p. 60.

"In order to assist Swiss agriculturists in the breeding of livestock, a sum of 3 million francs was put at the disposal of the Federal Council by a Federal decree passed on October 12th, 1922. The decree provided for subsidies remitted to the customs, to be utilized in sup-

plying breeders...with fodder at reduced prices, and for loans to be granted under certain conditions, which have as yet to be fixed by the Federal Council." - p. 61.

222. Recueil officiel des lois et ordonnances de la Confédération Suisse. New series.

Mar. 21, 1911. Arrêté du conseil fédéral allouant des subsides pour l'amélioration de l'élevage du petit bétail. - v. 27, no. 9, 1911, p. 145-148.

Provides for the payment of subsidies for the raising of hogs and goats.

June 20, 1924. Arrêté fédéral portant prorogation de l'arrêté fédéral du 1^{er} juillet 1922 tendant à encourager la culture des céréales dans le pays. - v. 40, no. 17, 1924, p. 309, 310.

Extends the decree of July 1, 1922, guaranteeing prices for Swiss grain to the harvest of 1925 and sanctions the payment of a premium of five francs per hundred kilogrammes of wheat, rye, spelt, maslin, maize and barley in the mountainous regions. In the mountainous regions the premium may be increased to eight francs per hundred kilogrammes of grain (wheat, rye, spelt, maslin and barley)

Mar. 27, 1925. Arrêté fédéral portant fixation d'un prix minimum et d'un prix maximum pour le blé du pays et mettant la prime de mouture à la charge de la confédération. - v. 41, no. 9, 1925, p. 229, 230.

Fixes a maximum and a minimum purchasing price for grain and provides for the payment of the milling bounty by the government.

May 1, 1925. Arrêté allouant des subsides pour l'amélioration de l'élevage du petit bétail. N. S. v. 41, no. 12, May 13, 1925, p. 278-281.

Repeals former decrees granting premiums for livestock raising and grants premiums for boars, goats and rams.

June 23, 1925. Arrêté du conseil fédéral concernant l'achat des blés du pays et l'allocation d'une prime de mouture aux producteurs des céréales. - v. 41, no. 16, 1925, p. 439-442.

Sanctions the payment to grain growers of a milling premium of five francs per hundred kilogrammes of wheat, rye, spelt, maslin, maize, and, in mountainous districts, barley. In mountainous districts the premium is increased by a variable and supplementary amount of not more than three francs per hundred kilos of grain.

223. Subsidizing of industry in Switzerland. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 22, 1923, p. 191)

The Swiss government in 1922 appropriated more than 50,000,000 francs for subventions to various industries, in the belief that such subsidies are more advantageous than unemployment subsidies. Among the industries subsidized were milk production, cereal culture, potato growing, stock raising.

Bern

224. Bern (Kanton). Zuckerrübenbau. Gemeinsamer Antrag des Regierungsrates, der Spezialkommission und der Staatswirtschaftskommission vom 16. März 1899. (In Tagblatt des Grossen Rates des Kantons Bern. 1899. 1 Heft, Beilage no. 4. Session vom 13-17 März).

Grants a state premium for five years of ten centimes per hundred kilogrammes of beets produced in the canton of Berne to be manufactured into sugar by the Aarberg factory.

Renewed for two years on January 28, 1904 (Tagblatt, 1904, v. 1, p. 65).
Renewed in 1906 (Tagblatt, 1906, v. 2, p. 150)
Thereafter discontinued.

TAIWAN

225. Formosan sugar industry. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v. 78, no. 825, Sept. 19, 1912, p. 682-683)

"The subsidy on sugar sent to Japan for refining...was abolished at the close of" the year 1911-12. The subsidy on cane "having already ceased from the close of the year 1910-11, there is now no subsidy on this industry."

226. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Diplomatic and consular reports. Annual series, no. 2908. Supplementary report for the year 1901 on the trade of... South Formosa. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1902. 16p.

Contains regulations for the encouragement of the sugar industry including the payment of bounties.

227. Noël-Paton, Frederick. Notes on sugar in India. 3. ed. Calcutta, Superintendent government printing, India, 1911. 63p.

All efforts to encourage the sugar industry in Formosa having been of little avail, a subsidy in money offered for each acre of new "rose bamboo" cane planted and grants for fertilizers having brought forth no response from the farmers, "Regulations for the Control of Sugar Mills" were issued in 1905. (Formosan Government Notification no. 38 of June, 1905) Sugar mills may only be erected in certain districts by permission of the Director of the Sugar Bureau, and these mills are given a monopoly of the cane grown there by the farmers for which the latter must receive a reasonable price, but "the farmers are not compelled to plant cane in the mill-owner's district..."

"At the present date [1911] for every kah [2.4 acres] of rose bamboo cane planted, the Sugar Bureau gives a subsidy (in kind) of fertilizers to the value of 20 yen (L2) and insists that the farmers shall buy fertilizers to the extra value of 45 yen."

"In the budget of 1910-11 a sum is being allocated of 1,850,000 yen to give premiums to the manufacturers. Besides this, it is proposed to give 1.90 yen for each loaf of raw sugar exported from Formosa into Japan." - p. 42-46.

228. The sugar industry of Formosa. (In U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v. 12, no. 14, p. 464)

"In 1905 the government allocated the sugar cane areas" by definite districts among the sugar companies...The cane growers...are required to dispose of their canes only to the sugar company within whose jurisdiction the plantation is situated...The government requires that the sugar companies publish before planting season the price per

picul which they will pay for the coming crop. From 1902 to 1924 inclusive the sugar industry of Formosa received \$24,000,000 in subsidy from the Government."

TUNIS

229. Décret relatif à l'extension de la culture du tabac en Tunisie. Apr. 5, 1922. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1922, p. 211)

The object of this decree is to promote the cultivation of tobacco and to control the quantity produced in the interest of the government tobacco monopoly. The government fixes the price to be paid to the planter and provides for the payment of bounties to encourage tobacco cultivation.

TURKEY

230. Règlement relatif aux encouragements à accorder à l'industrie séricicole. May 22, 1914. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1914, p. 427-429)

Provides for the payment of premiums for the cultivation of mulberry trees and the breeding of silkworms.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

231. Statutes of the Union of South Africa. 1923. Cape Town, Govt. printer, 1923.

May 12, 1923, no. 12 of 1923. Beef Export Bounties Act, 1923. Act to provide for the payment of bounties on slaughter cattle and beef exported overseas.

UNITED STATES

232. Beer, George L. The commercial policy of England toward the American colonies. New York, Columbia college, 1893. 167p. (Studies in history, economics and public laws, edited by the University faculty of political science of Columbia college, v. 3, no. 2)

A summary of bounties and other encouragements offered to Colonial industry and commerce before 1763, including bounties on hemp, tar, pitch, rosin, indigo, masts, and a complicated system of drawbacks. - p. 91-106.

233. Bishop, J. Leander. A history of American manufactures from 1608 to 1860. Philadelphia, Edward Young and co.; London, Sampson Low, son and co., 1866. 3v.

Bounties granted for the encouragement of manufactures in colonial days and in the early days of the States of America are discussed in v. 1. See index under Bounties and premiums - v. 1, p. 633.

A brief account of the encouragement given to silk culture in Georgia, South Carolina, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is contained in v. 1, p. 356-365.

"In 1749 bounties were offered by the trustees [of Georgia] to every woman who should, within the year, become a proficient in reeling."

"In 1762, the Society established at London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, offered premiums of three pence for every pound weight of cocoons raised in Georgia and South Carolina of a certain quality and two pence and one penny for inferior qualities.

In 1765 the New Jersey assembly "granted bounties on hemp and flax, and for the planting of mulberry trees."

234. Clark, Victor S. History of manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860. Washington, D. C. Carnegie Institution, 1916. 675p. Contains a summary of the most prominent colonial laws relating to manufactures, providing bounties, premiums and subsidies. - p. 33-39.

235. Collinson, P. An account of the introduction of rice and tar into our colonies. (In The Gentleman's magazine, v. 36, June 1766, p. 278-279.) About the beginning of the 18th century, "The Assembly of South Carolina taking into consideration the importance of the culture of rice, very prudently voted a bounty to encourage its importation, that there might be a supply of seed for every undertaker...Captain Coram ...in 1698...petitioned parliament to promote the making tar and pitch in our colonies, by giving a bounty on their importation. With this encouragement, tar-making soon spread over the colonies...As rice seems to be over-done, it is to be hoped that the planters in Carolina and Georgia will turn their hands more to making indigo, as the demand is so great and the bounty so encouraging."

236. Dewey, Davis Rich. Financial history of the United States. London [etc.] Longmans, Green & co., 1909. 530p. (American citizen series, ed. by Albert Bushnell Hart, L. L. D.) The McKinley Act of 1890 provided for the payment of a bounty of two cents a pound for fourteen years on the production of sugar within the United States. "In 1895 the comptroller of the treasury refused to pay the sugar bounty levied while the law was in operation, on the ground that such a grant was unconstitutional, but this contention was not sustained by the Supreme Court. Again, when the bounty provision was dropped in the Wilson tariff of 1894, it was held that under the act of 1890 a contract had been made with citizens who had invested their capital in the beet-root industry, on the supposition that it would be protected for fourteen years; this objection proved of little avail, and the sugar-beet growers found themselves as liable as other industries to the uncertainties of tariff legislation." - p. 439-440.

237. Giesecke, Albert Anthony. American commercial legislation before 1789. [Philadelphia] University of Pennsylvania; New York, D. Appleton and co. agents, 1910. 163p. The bounties on production and export granted in the various

American colonies are discussed. "Bounties were granted in all the colonies except Delaware." -p.59-74.

238. Johnson, Emory R., and others. History of domestic and foreign commerce of the United States. Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution, 1915. 2 v. (Carnegie Institution of Washington, publication no. 215A)

The granting of bounties to induce the colonies to produce and to export certain articles...was a definite part of the British commercial policy...This policy of the mother country was supplemented by bounties granted by all the colonies except Delaware... With the exception of hemp and flax, it is probable that these bounties on production had but comparatively slight effect...What the effects of the bounties on exports were would be difficult to measure. Some of the articles aided, for instance pot ashes and indigo, came to be exported in large quantities during the eighteenth century, and it is probably safe to assume that the trade in these articles developed earlier and reached a larger proportion than would have been the case had they received no aid from bounties." - v. 1, p. 60-62.

239. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury...transmitting a list of producers of sugars and the amount of bounty paid to each from July 1, 1891 to March 1, 1894, and the gross amount of bounty paid to producers of maple sugar. Wash., govt. print. off., 1895. (U. S. Senate. 53d Congress, 2d sess., Ex. doc. no. 61)

240. Lewis, Wm. Draper. Is the bounty on sugar constitutional? (In American Law Register and Review. v. 31 (first series) v. 5 (second series) April, 1892. p. 301-318)

The author defends the constitutionality of the bounty on sugar in the United States. "If bounty legislation is unconstitutional, so is a tariff."

241. Lord, Eleanor Louisa. Industrial experiments in the British colonies of North America. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1898. 154p. (In Johns Hopkins university studies in historical and political science, extra volume 17)

The bounty system in colonial America and its results are discussed. - p. 56-86.

242. Lubin, David. Protection for agricultural staples by an export bounty. [Sacramento, Calif.] 1896. 4Cp.

After indicating the objections to free trade and pointing out the injustice and the inequalities of the protective system in the United States, the author gives reasons for the payment of an export bounty on agricultural staples.

243. The proposed sugar bounty. (In Nation, v. 47, no. 1202, July 12, 1888, p. 24)

Discusses and denounces Mr. Cannon's proposal to repeal the tariff on sugar and to substitute for it a system of bounties.

244. U. S. Statutes at large. Washington, Govt. print. off.

Oct. 1, 1890, chap. 1244. 51st Cong. 1st Sess., 1890. An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes. - v. 26, p. 583-5.

Schedule E provides for the payment from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1905, to producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, sugar cane or maple sap produced in the United States of a bounty of two cents per pound on sugar testing not less than 90° and of 1-3/4 cents per pound on sugar testing less than 90° and not less than 80°.

Repealed by Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, Sec. 182, Schedule E

Mar. 2, 1895, chap. 189. 53d Cong. 3d Sess. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for other purposes. - v. 28, p. 933-4.

Provides for the payment to producers and manufacturers of sugar in the United States who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in the Tariff Act of Oct. 1, 1890, of a bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugar testing not less than 90° and 1-3/4 cents a pound on sugar testing less than 90° and not less than 80°, manufactured and produced previous to August 28, 1894, no bounty having previously been paid thereon; and of a bounty of 8/10 of a cent per pound on sugar testing not less than 80° produced within the United States between August 28, 1894 and June 30, 1895, both days inclusive.

245. Wheless, Joseph. The "Sugar Bounty" cases: powers of Congress - public taxation for uses not public. (In American Law Review, v. 30, Nov. - Dec. 1896, p. 847-862)

Denounces the bounty clause of the Tariff Act of 1890, asserting that it is a violation of the constitution of the United States.

California

246. California. State agricultural society. Transactions. 1863. Sacramento, O. M. Clayes, state printer, 1864.

A brief account of the results of the stimulus afforded to production and manufacture by the state bounty law of 1863. - p. 57-60.

247. The statutes of California.

April 25, 1862, Chap. 302. An act for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures in California.

Provides for the payment of premiums for the production of cotton, sugar and molasses, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, tea, coffee, rice as well as a large number of manufactured articles.

April 27, 1863, Chap. 516. An act supplemental to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures in California, approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

"Any person producing or manufacturing any one of the articles or things named in the act to which this is supplemental, in one fourth or one half the quantity named therein...shall be entitled to one fourth or one half the premium offered in said act."

Repealed by act of Feb. 18, 1870, Chap. 80.

April 2, 1866. Chap. 511. An act for the encouragement of silk culture in California.

Provides for the payment during a period of four years of a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars for each plantation of five thousand mulberry trees of the age of two years, and of three hundred dollars for a hundred thousand silk cocoons.

Mar. 30, 1868. Chap. 498. An act to encourage the planting and cultivation of shade and fruit trees upon the public roads and highways of this state.

County supervisors may authorize the planting and cultivation of shade and fruit trees on public highways, and may pay one dollar for each tree after it has been growing for four years.

Mar. 30, 1868. Chap. 524. An act for the encouragement of silk culture in this state.

Provides for the payment during a period of four years of two hundred and fifty dollars to each person cultivating five thousand or more mulberry trees of the age of two years, and of three hundred dollars for the production of one hundred thousand silk cocoons.

Repealed by act of Feb. 18, 1870. Chap. 80.

Mar. 21, 1872. Chap. 333. An act for the encouragement of agriculture and other industries.

Authorizes the appropriation of certain sums of money "for the purpose of paying premiums for the various agricultural, mineral, mechanical, and manufacturing products of this state, and for no other purpose."

Mar. 18, 1878. Chap. 271. An act for the encouragement of agriculture and other industries.

Appropriates money for granting premiums.

March 31, 1891. Chap. 205. An act to encourage the cultivation of ramie in the State of California, to provide a bounty for ramie fiber, and to make an appropriation therefor; to appoint a State Superintendent of Ramie Culture, and make an appropriation for his salary.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound for merchantable ramie fibre.

Colorado

248. General laws...passed at the eighth session of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Colorado. 1870. Pub. by authority. Central City, David C. Collier, 1870.

Feb. 11, 1870. An act to promote arable agriculture by artesian irrigation.

Provides for the payment of a bounty to the first person or persons constructing an artesian well in Colorado.

249. Hall, Frank. History of the State of Colorado...from 1858 to 1890. Chicago, The Blakely printing company, 1889-95. 4v.

A bill was brought before the legislature of 1872 providing that a bounty of ten thousand dollars be paid to the first company, person or persons who should erect a factory "for the purpose of extracting sugar from beets, at a cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars,

having a capacity for producing not less than two thousand pounds of sugar per day, and which should manufacture from beets grown within the limits of Colorado, not less than two hundred barrels of good merchantable sugar." The bill was defeated by one vote. "To save the paltry sum of ten thousand dollars...[the opposition] unwittingly robbed the State of millions." - v. 2, p. 117.

Connecticut

250. Acts and laws of the State of Connecticut in America. Hartford, Elisha Babcock, 1786.

1784. An act to promote the making of raw silk within this State. - p. 232.

Provides for the payment from March 1, 1784, to March 1, 1793, of an annual bounty of ten shillings per hundred white mulberry trees of three or more years growth, and for the payment for a period of fifteen years after March 1, 1784, of a bounty of three pence per ounce of raw silk made from worms and mulberry trees raised in the State.

Repealed by an Act of May, 1784. - p. 283.

251. Public acts passed by the General assembly of the State of Connecticut.

July 31, 1872. Chap. 60. An act concerning highways.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of three dollars to anyone erecting and maintaining a watering trough on a public highway.

April 12, 1881. Chap. 102. An act in relation to shade trees upon the highway.

Provides for the payment for not more than ten years of an annual bounty of one dollar for each quarter mile of highway planted with elm trees not more than sixty feet apart or with maple, tulip, ash, basswood, oak, black walnut or hickory not more than thirty feet apart after they have been planted and cultivated for three years.

Feb. 25, 1885. Chap. 2. An act relating to shade trees upon highways.

Entitles anyone planting and cultivating elm, maple, tulip, ash, basswood, oak, black walnut, hickory, apple, pear or cherry trees, not more than sixty feet apart, for three years, along any public highway, to receive an annual bounty thereafter of ten cents per tree for a period of not more than five years.

Repealed by Act of June 23, 1909, chap. 86.

June 23, 1909. Chap. 86. An act concerning bounty for planting shade trees.

Entitles anyone planting and cultivating elm, maple, tulip, ash, basswood, oak, black walnut, hickory, birch, beach, spruce, pine, apple, pear, or cherry trees, not more than sixty nor less than forty feet apart along any public highway, to receive an annual bounty of twenty five cents for each tree during a period not exceeding five years.

252. The public records of the colony of Connecticut. Transcribed and edited in accordance with a resolution of the general assembly...Hartford, Case, Lockwood & Brainard [etc.] 1850-90. 15v.

May, 1734. An act for the encouragement of the raising of silk in this colony. - v. 7, p. 494.

Provides for the payment for ten years of a bounty of one shilling and six pence for every ounce of good sewing silk the product of silkworms bred in the colony; also bounties for silk stockings and silk material.

May, 1734. An act for the encouragement of raising hemp, making canvas or duck, and also for making fine linen. - v. 7, p. 512.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of four pence per pound for every pound of hemp grown in the colony in quantities of 50 pounds and over; twenty shillings per piece of thirty six yards of canvas or duck, thirty inches wide, weighing not less than forty-five pounds; two shillings per yard for every yard of linen cloth, a yard wide and of yarn of eight runs to the pound.

253. The public statute laws of the State of Connecticut...Published by authority of the general assembly, under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of State. Hartford.

May 31, 1832. Chap. 29. An act to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one dollar for the transplanting within the State of one hundred white mulberry trees of three or more years growth; and of fifty cents for every pound of reeled silk produced.

Repealed by an act of June 7, 1839.

June 5, 1834. Chap. 7. An act in addition to an act entitled "an act to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk."

Extends the provisions of the act of 1832 to the Chinese mulberry.

Repealed by an act of June 7, 1839.

Dakota Territory

254. General and special laws passed at the sixteenth session of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota. Begun and held at Bismarck... the 13th day of January, A. D., 1885, and concluded March 13th, A. D., 1885. Yankton, D. T., Bowen and Kingsbury, public printers, 1885.

Mar. 13, 1885. Chap. 145. An act to promote the planting of forest trees upon the prairies of the territory of Dakota.

Entitles every person planting one acre or more of prairie land within five years of the passage of the act with any kind of forest trees, except black locust and cottonwood, and successfully cultivating them for three years, to receive an annual bounty of two dollars for ten years thereafter for each acre planted and cultivated.

Delaware

255. Laws of the State of Delaware passed at a session of the General Assembly... 1877. Wilmington, Del., C. P. Johnson, 1877.

Mar. 22, 1877. Chap. 437. An act to encourage the cultivation of sugar beets.

Authorizes the appropriation of three hundred dollars for the purchase of seed and the payment of premiums for beets containing the greatest quantity of sugar, etc., during the years 1877 and 1878.

Florida

256. Doggett, Carita. Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony of Florida. Florida, The Drew Press, 1919. 212p.

"Parliament added a more substantial persuasion for settlement in 1764, when five hundred pounds a year was set aside as a bounty for the raising of silk, cotton and indigo in East Florida." - p. 15.

"All [of the colonists] had to learn how to raise hemp, cotton and indigo, the articles on which England had placed a bounty." -p.47.

257. Fairbanks, George R. The Spaniards in Florida, comprising the notable settlement of the Huguenots in 1564, and the history and antiquities of St. Augustine, founded A. D. 1565. Jacksonville, Fla., Columbus Drew, 1868. 120p.

In 1767 Dr. Nicholas Turnbull "projected a colony of European emigrants, to be settled at New Smyrna...The principal article of cultivation produced by them was indigo, which commanded a high price, and was assisted by a bounty from the English government." - p. 97,98.

Georgia

258. Colonial records of the State of Georgia. Compiled and published under authority of the legislature by Allen D. Candler. Atlanta, Ga., C. P. Byrd, 1904-1916. 25v.

Apr. 15, 1741. Resolved that a bounty be given of one shilling per bushel on corn, six pence a bushel on pease, and three pence a bushel on potatoes, raised and produced in Georgia in the year between Christmas 1741 and Christmas 1742. - v. 5, p. 495. Journal of the Earl of Egmont.

Mar. 15, 1744. A bounty of two shillings a pound is ordered to be paid on cocoons or silk balls to be sent to England and sold. - v. 5, p. 720. Transactions of the trustees of Georgia.

Feb. 17, 1755. "At a Council held in the Council Chamber... Resolved that three shillings sterling be given for every pound of cocoons fit for use, which shall be raised in this province." - v. 7, p. 114.

Dec. 24, 1768. An act for encouraging the cultivation of hemp, flax and wheat and for regulating the inspection of hemp, flax and wheat flour. - v. 19, pt. 1, p. 89-93.

Provides for the payment for four years of a bounty of ten shillings for every hundred pounds of hemp, seven shillings and six pence for every hundred pounds of flax and two shillings for every hundred pounds of flour.

Continued by act of July 30, 1783.

259. Letters of James Habersham. (In Georgia Historical Society. Collections, v. 6, p. 9).

In 1755 the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce offered a premium of ten pounds to the person planting the largest number of mulberry trees in a year, with smaller second and third premiums.

Hawaiian Islands

260. Laws of His Majesty Kalakana I, King of the Hawaiian Islands, passed by the legislative assembly.

Aug. 29, 1884. Chap. 48. An act to encourage the production of ramie or other fibres in these islands, suitable for a market.

Provides for the payment of ten thousand dollars for the invention of a machine for cleaning ramie or other fibre and also for the payment to any one first to manufacture and sell fifty tons of ramie or similar fibre an amount equal to the amount received from the sale.

Oct. 15, 1886. Chap. 71. An act to encourage the manufacture and exportation of "taro flour."

Provides for the payment for three years of twenty dollars for each ton of taro flour manufactured, exported and sold abroad by the Alden Fruit and Taro Co.

Sept. 6, 1888. Chap. 59. An act to encourage the production and sale of taro flour and other products of taro.

Provides for the use of sums of money not to exceed in all five thousand dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in attempting to introduce taro flour and other products of taro into foreign markets.

Sept. 11, 1888. Chap. 64. An act to encourage the cultivation and manufacture of ramie.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one hundred dollars per ton on all merchantable ramie fibre having a market value of five cents per pound, up to 750 tons and only after five or more tons have been sold.

Idaho

261. General laws of the State of Idaho passed at the seventh session of the state legislature. Published by authority of the Secretary of state. Boise, Idaho, Statesman printing co., 1903.

Mar. 11, 1903. House bill no. 117. An act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet sugar within the state of Idaho and to provide a bounty for the manufacture of the same, and prescribing the manner of payment of said bounty, and providing appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act.

Provides for the payment in 1903 of a bounty of one cent per pound on sugar manufactured in Idaho from beets grown in the state and in 1904 of one half cent per pound, provided the sugar contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar.

Illinois

262. Laws of the state of Illinois, passed by the eleventh general assembly at their session begun and held at Vandalia on the third of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. Published in pursuance of law. Vandalia, William Walters, public printer, 1839.

Mar. 1, 1839. An act to encourage the culture of silk.

Provides for the payment of a premium of one dollar to every person producing ten pounds weight of cocoons of silk from silk worms raised within the state, one dollar for every pound of silk reeled

and thrown, and fifty cents for every pound of silk reeled without being thrown; the act to remain in force for five years from June 1, 1839.

Illinois

263. The revised statutes of the state of Illinois. 1874. Compiled and ed. by Harvey B. Hurd. By authority of the General assembly. Springfield, Illinois Journal company, 1874.

Feb. 9, 1874. Chap. 136. An act to encourage the planting and growing of timber. - p. 1056.

Empowers the board of county commissioners to pay a bounty not exceeding ten dollars per annum for three years for each acre planted with forest trees and cultivated for three years, the trees not to be farther apart than ten feet each way.

Indiana

264. The revised Statutes of the State of Indiana, passed at the thirty-sixth session of the General assembly...Printed and pub. according to law. Indianapolis, J. P. Chapman, state printer, 1852. 2v.

May 13, 1852. Chap. 100. An act to encourage the growth of silk. - v. 1, p. 458.

The board of county commissioners may pay fifteen cents for every pound of cocoons and twenty-five cents for every pound of reeled silk raised in the county.

Iowa

265. Laws of the territory of Iowa, enacted at the session of the legislature which commenced on the first Monday of December, A. D., 1841. Published by authority. Iowa City, printed by Van Antwerp & Hughes, 1841-42.

Feb. 1842. Chap. 126. An act for the encouragement of agriculture.

Contains a clause providing for the payment of premiums by officers of the Iowa territorial society and other such societies for "such articles, productions and improvements as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of this territory."

Kansas

266. General laws of the State of Kansas, passed at the third session of the legislature, commenced at the capital January 13, 1863...Published by authority. Lawrence, Kans., "Kansas State Journal" steam press print, 1863.

Mar. 3, 1863. Chap. 55. An act to encourage the manufacture of salt.

Provides for the payment of a premium of ten cents per bushel for the first ten thousand bushels of salt manufactured and sold, provided that such premium be not paid for less than five hundred bushels at a time.

267. The laws of the state of Kansas; passed at the fifth session of the legislature, commenced at the state capital on Tuesday, January 10, 1865. Topeka, Kans., S. D. Macdonald & co., printers to the state, 1865.

Feb. 14, 1865. Chap. 29. An act to encourage the growth of forest trees.

Entitles any person planting five acres or more of prairie land, within ten years from the passage of this act, with any kind of forest trees, and successfully growing and cultivating them, to receive an annual bounty of fifty cents per acre for twenty-five years, commencing two years after the planting of the trees.

268. Session laws.

Mar. 5, 1887. Chap. 223. An act entitled an "Act for the encouragement of silk culture, and for the dissemination thereof, and the education of reelers, and making an appropriation therefor."

Provides for the appropriation of thirteen thousand dollars to be expended for the establishment of a silk station in Kansas, and among other things for "paying a bounty on classic cocoons."

Repealed by law of Feb. 18, 1897. Chap. 235.

Mar. 5, 1887. Chap. 231. An act to encourage the manufacture of sugar.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of two cents per pound for sugar manufactured in Kansas from beets, sorghum or other sugar-yielding canes or plants grown in the State, provided the sugar contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar.

Amended by act of Mar. 2, 1889 which increases the time during which the bounty will be paid to seven years.

Amended by act of Mar. 4, 1891, chap. 60, which makes the bounty three-fourths of one cent per pound of sugar.

Mar. 2, 1889. Chap. 254. An act to encourage the planting and growing of timber.

Provides for the payment for five years to anyone planting one or more acres of land with forest trees and cultivating them for five years of a bounty not to exceed ten dollars per acre, the trees not to be at a greater distance than ten feet apart each way.

Mar. 5, 1901. Chap. 57. An act to encourage the cultivation and production of sugar-beets, and making an appropriation therefor.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one dollar per ton of sugar beets grown in the state, containing at least twelve per cent of sugar and used exclusively for the manufacture of sugar.

Mar. 5, 1903. Chap. 56. An act to encourage the cultivation and production of sugar-beets.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one dollar for every ton of sugar-beets grown within the state.

Mar. 9, 1905. Chap. 75. An act to encourage the cultivation and production of sugar-beets and making appropriation therefor.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one dollar per ton of sugar-beets grown in the state and used in the manufacture of sugar.

Kentucky

269. Acts of the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, passed at December session, 1841. Pub. by authority. Frankfort, Ky., A. G. Hodges,

State printer, 1842.

Mar. 3, 1842. Chap. 404. An act granting a bounty on silk cocoons.

Provides for the payment for four years of a bounty of fifty cents for every bushel up to ten bushels of cocoons from worms fed on mulberry leaves or other food grown in Kentucky; of forty cents for every bushel between ten and twenty; twenty cents for every bushel between thirty and forty; ten cents for every bushel between forty and fifty; and five cents for every bushel over fifty.

Maine

270. Acts and resolves of the fifty-sixth legislature of the State of Maine.

1877. Augusta, Sprague, Owen & Nash, 1877.

Feb. 7, 1877. Chap. 184. An act to encourage the introduction of the manufacture of beet sugar.

Authorizes the governor and council to pay a bounty for ten years of one cent per pound on all beet sugar manufactured in the state from beets grown in the state.

Repealed by Act of Mar. 4, 1903, Chap. 50.

271. Public acts of the state of Maine.

April 1, 1836, Chap. 237. An act to encourage the culture of silk within this state.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of five cents for every pound of cocoons raised in the state, and of a bounty of fifty cents for every pound of silk reeled from cocoons raised in the state.

Amended by act of April 20, 1852, chap. 253, which increases the bounty on cocoons to ten cents per pound, and the bounty on silk to one dollar per pound.

Repealed by act of Mar. 4, 1903, chap. 50.

Mar. 29, 1837. Chap. 295. An act to encourage the culture of wheat within this state.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of two dollars for twenty bushels of wheat grown within the state and of six cents for every additional bushel.

Repealed by act of March 19, 1839.

Mar. 6, 1838. Chap. 316. An act to encourage industry and promote civilization among the Indians of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes.

Provides for the payment of a bounty to Indians of the above tribes of twenty cents per bushel of wheat, ten cents per bushel of rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas or beans, five cents per bushel of potatoes, turnips, parsnips, beets or carrots.

Mar. 21, 1838. Chap. 334. An act additional to an act, entitled "An act to encourage the culture of wheat within this State." - and giving a bounty on Indian corn.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one dollar for ten bushels of wheat grown in the state, of ten cents for every additional bushel under twenty, of six cents for every bushel over twenty and under two hundred and of three cents for every bushel over two hundred.

Provides also for the payment of two dollars for thirty bushels of Indian corn, for every additional three bushels over thirty and under sixty, ten cents, and for every additional bushel over sixty two cents.

Repealed by Act of March 19, 1839.

Maryland

272. Archives of Maryland. Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society.

Mar.-April, 1671. An act for the encouragement of the sowing and making of hemp and flax. (v. 2. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, April 1666-June 1676, p. 300-302)

Provides for the payment of a bounty for two years of one hundred pounds of tobacco for every hundred pounds of merchantable hemp or flax grown in the colony.

Continued by Act of May 30, 1674.

The above Act is given under date of April 19, 1671, in Laws of Maryland at Large...[1637-1763]...Thomas Bacon, Annapolis, Jonas Green 1765.

Repealed by chap. 2 of 1676.

May 13, 1682. An act for encouragement of making linen and woollen cloth within this province. (v. 7. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Oct. 1678-Nov. 1683, p. 324)

Provides for the payment of three years of bounties for the manufacture of linen and woollen cloth.

May 13, 1682. An act for encouragement of sowing and making hemp and flax within this province. (v. 7. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Oct. 1678-Nov. 1683, p. 325)

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of one pound of tobacco for every pound of merchantable hemp or flax produced in the province.

Dec. 8, 1688. An act for encouragement of sowing and making hemp and flax within this province. (v. 13. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, April, 1684-June, 1692, p. 222)

Provides for the payment for seven years of two pounds of tobacco for every pound of flax and one pound of tobacco for every pound of hemp grown and made fit for sale within the province.

Dec. 8, 1688. An Act for encouragement of making linen and woolen cloth within this province. (v. 13. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, April, 1684-June, 1692, p. 222)

Provides for the payment for seven years of six pounds of tobacco for every yard of linen cloth at least three quarters of a yard wide, and of ten pounds of tobacco for every yard of woollen cloth three quarters of a yard wide; also four hundred pounds of tobacco for the finest piece of linen or woollen cloth twenty yards long and three quarters of a yard wide, two hundred pounds of tobacco for the second finest piece and one hundred pounds of tobacco for the third finest piece.

May 9, 1695. An act for encouragement of such as shall make hemp and flax. (v. 19. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, September, 1693-June 1697, p. 173)

A hundred pounds of tobacco to be allowed out of the county levy to each person converting a hundred pounds of hemp or flax into cordage.

1723. Chap. 21. An act for giving encouragement to make hemp within this province. (v. 36. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, July 1727-August 1729, p. 564)

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of fifty

pounds of tobacco for every hundredweight of hemp grown and made merchantable and pro rata for a larger or smaller quantity.

1727. Chap. 3. An act giving encouragement to make hemp within this province. (v. 36. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, July 1727-August 1729, p. 83)

Provides for the payment of a bounty for three years of one hundred pounds of tobacco for every hundredweight of hemp grown and made merchantable and pro rata for a larger or smaller quantity.

1731. Chap. 3. An Act to encourage the making of linen cloth, within this province, of flax or hemp, of the growth thereof. (v. 37. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, May 1730-August 1732, p. 248)

Provides for the payment until March, 1735, of a bounty of one thousand pounds of tobacco for the best piece of linen cloth, twenty yards long and seven eights of a yard wide; eight hundred pounds of tobacco for the second best piece and six hundred pounds of tobacco for the third best.

1732. Chap. 11. A supplementary act to the act intituled an act to encourage the making of linen cloth, within this province, of flax or hemp of the growth thereof. (v. 37. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, May 1730-August 1732, p. 533)

Changes the time of year for the application for the bounty.

Continued by act of 1735. Chap. 14.

1740. Chap. 11. An act for the benefit of the poor and encouragement of industry. (v. 42. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1740-1744, p. 144)

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of six pounds for the best piece of linen cloth twenty yards long and one yard wide, five pounds for the second best piece, four pounds five shillings for the next best piece, three pounds ten shillings for the next best and two pounds ten shillings for the next, the linen to be made of flax or hemp grown in the province.

Continued for three years by act of 1744, Chap. 19.

273. Laws of Maryland made since 1763, consisting of acts of Assembly under the proprietary government...and acts of Assembly since the Revolution. Annapolis, Frederick Green, 1787.

1765. Chap. 6. An act for the benefit of the poor and encouragement of industry.

Empowers each county court every November for a period of five years to assess 8,000 lbs. of tobacco for the payment of premiums on linen made from flax or hemp grown in the province.

Massachusetts

275. Acts and resolves...of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay...1692-1780. Boston, Wright and Potter, State printers. - 1869-1922. 21v.

June 19, 1701-2. Chap. 13. An act to encourage the sowing and well manufacturing of hemp within this province. - v. 1, p. 473.

Drawback of one farthing per pound granted for 3 to 7 years on all hemp raised in the province and offered for sale at fourpence farthing per pound.

December 30, 1715-16. Chap. 19. An act for the encouraging the raising hemp within this province. - v. 2, p. 28.

Provides for the payment for ten years of a bounty of nine shillings and four pence for every hundred and twelve pounds of merchantable hemp grown in the province.

June 21, 1718-19. Chap. 5. An act in addition to the act for encouraging the raising of hemp within this province, made in the second year of His Majesty's reign. - v. 2, p. 102.

Doubles the bounty of nine shillings and four pence.

June 27, 1722-23. Chap. 1. An act for encouraging the linnen manufacture, and the making of canvas or duck proper for ships' sails, etc. - v. 2, p. 241.

Provides for the payment for 5 years of an annual bounty of double their value for the three finest pieces of linen cloth, twenty yards long and one yard wide, made of flax grown and manufactured in the province; also forty shillings for the three best bolts of canvas or duck of certain specifications, made from hemp grown in the province.

December 21, 1725-26. Chap. 7. An act for encouraging the raising of hemp within this province. - v. 2, p. 362.

Provides for the payment for five years of eighteen shillings and eightpence for every hundred and twelve pounds of clean, dressed hemp grown in the province.

June 15, 1728-29. Chap. 7. An act for encouraging the raising of flax within this province. - v. 2, p. 498.

Provides for the payment for 5 years of eighteen shillings and eightpence for every hundred and twelve pounds of clean, dressed flax, grown in the province, and an additional sum of four shillings and eightpence per hundred on a quantity of 224 pounds.

April 2, 1731. Chap. 11. An act for encouraging the raising of hemp within this province. - v. 2, p. 588.

Provides for the payment for five years of twenty-nine shillings for every hundred and twelve pounds of merchantable hemp grown in the province, and an additional sum of seven shillings per hundred on a quantity of 224 pounds grown in one year.

Jan. 1, 1735. Chap. 15. An act to encourage the raising of hemp and flax within this province. - v. 2, p. 737.

Provides for the payment for three years of fifty-eight shillings for every hundred and twelve pounds of hemp, thirty-seven shillings and fourpence for water rotted flax, and eighteen shillings and eightpence for dew rotted flax. To any one producing 224 pounds of hemp or flax an additional bounty is granted of fourteen shillings a hundred for hemp, nine shillings and fourpence a hundred for water rotted flax, and four shillings and eightpence a hundred for dew rotted flax.

Mar. 6, 1762. An act for granting several bounties upon wheat and flour. - v. 4, p. 527.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of eight pence per bushel for good, sound wheat grown in the province, and eight pence per hundred for every gross of merchantable flour manufactured in the province from wheat grown in the province.

276. Massachusetts. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts and resolves...

Nov. 8, 1786. Resolve granting a bounty on hemp raised in this commonwealth, and laying an import duty on all imported hemp. (Sept. Session 1786, Chap. 83, p. 382.)

Provides for the payment of a bounty of six shillings per hundred for every gross hundred weight of good merchantable hemp grown and manufactured in the commonwealth from January 1, 1787, to January 1, 1790.

March 28, 1788. Resolve granting a bounty upon hemp and other articles raised, etc., within this state (Feb. Sess. 1787, Chap. 102, p. 880).

Provides for the payment of a bounty of six shillings in addition to the bounty already granted by resolve of Nov. 8, 1786 for every gross hundred weight of good merchantable hemp; eight shillings for every piece of topsail duck and other stouter sail cloth thirty-eight yards long and twenty-eight inches wide; eight shillings for every hundred weight of twine manufactured in the commonwealth.

Feb. 19, 1790. Resolve relative to bounty on duck, sail cloth, etc. (Jan. Sess. 1789, Chap. 111, p. 668.)

Continues bounty on duck, sail cloth and twine granted by resolve of March 28, 1788, and provides for the payment of a bounty of twelve shillings for every gross hundred weight of merchantable hemp produced between Jan. 1, 1790, and Jan. 1, 1792.

June 18, 1791. Resolve continuing in force the resolves granting bounties on hemp until July, 1793. (Jan. Sess. 1791, Ch. 1. p. 437.)

Feb. 21, 1792. Resolve granting bounty on duck (Jan. Sess. 1791. Chap. 91, p. 483)

Renews and continues from January 1, 1792, to July 1, 1793 the bounty on duck, sail cloth and twine granted by resolve of Mar. 28, 1788.

June 28, 1792. Resolve continuing bounty on hemp.

Bounty on hemp to be continued until July 1, 1794. (May Sess. 1792, Ch. 66, p. 177.)

April 7, 1835. Chap. 130. An act to encourage the reeling and throwing of silk.

Provides for the payment for two years of a bounty of fifty cents for every pound of silk reeled or thrown from cocoons produced from silk worms raised in Massachusetts.

Repealed by Act of April 11, 1836.

April 11, 1836. Chap. 206. An act for the encouragement of the culture of silk.

Provides for the payment for seven years of a bounty of one dollar for every ten pounds weight of cocoons produced from silk worms raised in Massachusetts, one dollar for every pound of silk

reeled and thrown, and fifty cents for every pound of silk reeled without being thrown.

Mar. 16, 1837. Chap. 72. An act for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet sugar.

Provides for the payment for five years of three dollars for every hundred pounds of merchantable sugar manufactured in the state from beets grown in the state.

Mar. 2, 1838. An act to encourage the production of wheat.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of two dollars to every person raising fifteen bushels of wheat and five cents for every additional bushel, to be paid out of the town treasury, reimbursement being made from the State treasury; and of one hundred dollars for the largest quantity raised in one county in one year, if it be not less than 500 bushels.

Act to expire on Mar. 2, 1841, by Act of April 6, 1839.

Mar. 21, 1839. Chap. 59. An act in addition to an act for the encouragement of the culture of silk.

Increases the amount of the bounty on cocoons to one dollar and fifty cents for ten pounds and discontinues the bounty for throwing silk.

April 6, 1839. An act in addition to an act to encourage the production of wheat.

Provides for the expiration on Mar. 2, 1841 of the act of March 2, 1838, granting a bounty on wheat.

May 16, 1883. Chap. 189. An act granting a bounty for the production of sugar beets, or sorghum cane, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar.

Provides for the payment until Jan. 1, 1886, of a bounty of one dollar for every ton of two thousand pounds of sugar beets or sorghum cane produced in the commonwealth for the manufacture of sugar.

Mar. 25, 1845. Chap. 199. An act to encourage the culture of silk.

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of one dollar for every ten pounds weight of cocoons, the produce of silk worms raised within the commonwealth.

April 6, 1914. Chap. 298. An act to encourage and improve the breeding of poultry.

Provides for an annual appropriation of two thousand dollars to be known as a poultry premium bounty to encourage and improve the breeding of poultry.

Amends similar acts of 1909 and 1913.

277. Massachusetts. General court, 1838. House of representatives. Document no. 12. Report of the committee on agriculture on the expediency of allowing a bounty for the production of wheat. Jan. 1838.

The committee, having found that the flour imported from other states was costing the inhabitants of Massachusetts seven million dollars a year, recommended the passage of a law providing for a bounty on the production of wheat.

278. Massachusetts. General court. 1839. House of representatives. Document no. 40. Abstract of the returns of the bounties paid for wheat in this Commonwealth. March 1839.

Schedule, exhibiting the names of the towns claiming remuneration for bounty paid out, the number of claimants in each town, the number of bushels raised, and the amount allowed to each town by the governor and council, under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1838.

279. Massachusetts. General court. 1841. Senate. Document no. 25. Abstracts showing the amount of bounty paid for the raising of wheat and silk. Feb. 1841.

List of amounts paid in the various counties in 1839 and 1840 for wheat and in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 for silk.

280. Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Printed by order of the legislature. Boston, William White, 1853-54. 5v.

Oct. 7, 1640. A bounty was ordered to be paid of three pence in the shilling of the value of all linen, woollen or cotton cloth produced in the province for a period of three years. - v. 1, p. 303.

Repealed by order of June 2, 1641. - v. 1, p. 320.

Michigan

281. Acts of the legislature of the state of Michigan passed at the regular session of 1859...Lansing, Hosmer and Kerr, printers to the state, 1859.

Feb. 15, 1859, no. 200. An act to encourage the manufacture of salt in the state of Michigan.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of ten cents a bushel for salt payable after at least five thousand bushels have been manufactured.

282. Public acts of the legislature of the State of Michigan

June 10, 1881. no. 268. An act to encourage the culture of sugar cane and the sugar beet, and the manufacturing of sugar from the same.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of two dollars per hundred pounds of merchantable sucrose sugar manufactured in the State of Michigan from sugar cane, corn stalks, or beets grown in the State, provided it contain at least eighty per cent crystallized sugar.

Mar. 26, 1897. No. 48. An act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet sugar and to provide a compensation therefor and to make an appropriation therefor.

Provides for the payment for seven years of a bounty of one cent per pound of sugar manufactured in Michigan from sugar beets grown in the state, provided that the sugar contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar and that the manufacturer be able to prove that he paid at least four dollars per ton of twenty hundred pounds for all beets containing twelve per cent of sugar.

Minnesota

283. General laws of the State of Minnesota.

Mar. 7, 1867. Chap. 32. An act to encourage the cultivation of timber and hedge fence, and to appropriate money therefor.

Provides for the payment of premiums for the best five acres of cultivated timber or continuous half mile of live hedge fence.

Feb. 20, 1873. Chap. 19. An act to encourage the planting and growing of timber and shade trees.

Entitles every person planting one acre or more of prairie land, within five years after the passage of this act, with any kind of forest trees, except black locust, and successfully growing and cultivating them for three years, and every person planting and cultivating for three years one half mile or more of forest trees along a public highway a specified distance apart to receive for ten years an annual bounty of two dollars for each acre or half mile so planted.

Mar. 5, 1881. Chap. 151. An act to encourage timber culture, and to provide a compensation therefor.

Provides for the payment for six years of an annual bounty of three dollars per acre to every person planting and cultivating one acre and not more than ten acres of prairie land with any kind of tree except black locust, and of two dollars per half mile to every person planting and cultivating one half mile or more of such forest trees along any public highway. To receive the first bounty not less than twenty-seven hundred trees must be planted on each acre in the first instance, and at least eighteen hundred trees must be maintained on each acre during the first and second years after the year of planting and not less than nine hundred trees on each acre for the three remaining years. To be entitled to the bounty for trees along the highway, a person must plant them not more than eight feet apart.

Amended by law of Mar. 6, 1883, Chap. 44; by law of Mar. 5, 1885, Chap. 54; by law of April 24, 1889, chap. 78 which grants a bounty of two dollars and fifty cents per acre to any one planting one acre and not more than ten acres of prairie land with any kind of forest trees except black locust; and by law of April 14, 1903, chap. 230, which allows the trees to be twelve feet apart.

Apr. 24, 1889. Chap. 78. An act to amend section 70 of chapter 124 of the general statutes of 1878 as amended by chapter 54 of the general laws of 1885 relating to timber culture.

Entitles any person planting and successfully cultivating one acre and not more than ten acres of prairie land with any kind of forest trees, except black locust, and keeping them eight feet apart, to compensation at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for a period of six years.

April 16, 1895. Chap. 205. An act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar and paying a bounty therefor.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound on sugar manufactured in the State, containing at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar from beets, sorghum, or other sugar-yielding canes or plants.

Amended by act of April 20, 1899, Chap. 307. Limits amount to be paid in bounties in any one year. The manufacturer

must prove that he paid at least four dollars and twenty-five cents per ton of two thousand pounds for all beets containing twelve per cent of sugar.

Missouri

284. Laws of the State of Missouri, passed at the adjourned session of the twenty-fifth general assembly...1870. By authority. Jefferson City, Horace Wilcox, public printer, 1870.

March 25, 1870. An act to encourage the growth of forest trees. -p.69.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty for fifteen years of two dollars per acre to any one planting one acre or more of prairie land, within ten years of the passage of the act, with any kind of forest trees, except black locust, and cultivating them for three years, and two dollars per quarter mile to any one planting and cultivating for three years one quarter mile or more of forest trees upon his own land, to be set not more than one rod apart, and to stand at the end of three years not more than two rods apart.

Amended by act of Feb. 4, 1875. - p. 97.

Montana

285. The codes and statutes of Montana in force July 1st, 1895. Butte, Montana, Inter Mountain publishing co., 1895. 2v.

Mar. 19, 1895. Political code, par. 3283.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound of sugar manufactured in Montana from beets grown in the state.

286. Laws, resolutions and memorials of the state of Montana, passed at the second regular session of the legislative assembly...1891. Pub. by authority. Helena, Montana, Journal publishing co., public printers and binders, 1891.

Mar. 3, 1891. A bill for an act to encourage the production of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar therefrom in Montana.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound upon the first million pounds of sugar beets grown in the state.

Nebraska

287. Laws, joint resolutions, and memorials passed by the legislative assembly of the State of Nebraska.

Feb. 27, 1879. An act to encourage the growth and cultivation of timber in the State of Nebraska. - p. 187, 188.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of three dollars and thirty-three cents per acre up to three acres of land planted with trees and kept cultivated for five years, provided there be six rows of trees, eight feet apart, and that the trees be four feet apart in the row.

Repealed by act of March 22, 1899, chap. 3.

Mar. 19, 1889. Chap. 70. An act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar and paying a bounty therefor.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound for sugar manufactured in the state from beets, sorghum, or other sugar-

yielding canes or plants grown in Nebraska on condition that it contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar.

Repealed March 5, 1891.

Mar. 29, 1895. Chap. 1. An act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar and chicory and to provide a compensation therefor.

Passed in spite of governor's veto.

Provides for a bounty of five-eights of a cent per pound for sugar manufactured from beets, sorghum or other sugar-yielding canes, or plants grown in Nebraska provided that the product contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar and that the manufacturer should have paid as much as five dollars a ton to the producer. Three-eighths of a cent additional is granted to factories established after the passage of the act.

Provides also for the payment of five-eighths of a cent on every pound of chicory, with one-eighth of a cent additional to factories established after the passage of the act, provided that the chicory contain at least ninety-nine per cent of pure chicory and that the producer receive at least \$10.50 per ton.

Repealed by Chap. 1 of 1897.

Nevada

288. Statutes of the State of Nevada.

Mar. 7, 1873. Chap. 82. An act to encourage the growth of forest trees.

Provides for the payment for twenty years of an annual bounty of ten dollars per acre to any one planting one acre or more of land with any kind of forest or shade trees within five years of the passage of the act, and successfully cultivating them for three years, and of ten acres for each half mile of trees planted along a public highway and standing one rod apart at the end of three years.

Amended by act of Mar. 5, 1877, Chap. 113. Bounty to be paid on trees planted within ten years of the passage of this act.

Repealed by law of Mar. 20, 1899, Chap. 105.

Mar. 5, 1887. Chap. 127. An act to encourage the sinking of artesian wells.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot for the sinking of an artesian well furnishing at least seven thousand gallons of water every twenty-four hours, flowing continuously for thirty days.

Amended by act of Mar. 7, 1889, Chap. 87. The bounty paid to be one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot for the first two hundred feet; one dollar and fifty cents per foot for the third one hundred feet; two dollars per foot for the fourth one hundred feet; two dollars and twenty-five cents per foot for the fifth one hundred feet; two dollars and fifty cents per foot for the sixth one hundred feet; three dollars per foot for the seventh one hundred feet; three dollars and fifty cents per foot for the eighth one hundred feet; four dollars per foot for the ninth one hundred feet; four dollars and fifty cents per foot for the tenth one hundred feet; five dollars per foot for all depths exceeding one thousand feet. An additional bounty is offered of one thousand dol-

lars for every well sunk to the depth of one thousand feet or more, provided it furnish twenty thousand gallons of water every twenty-four hours, flowing continuously for thirty days.

Mar. 19, 1901. Chap. 76. An act to provide for the payment of a bounty to encourage the boring of wells in searching for oil, natural gas and artesian water in the State of Nevada.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of twenty-five hundred dollars to the first person sinking a well in Nevada to the depth of one thousand feet, not less than six inches in diameter at the bottom, and furnishing at least sixty gallons of water per minute.

New Hampshire

289. Batchellor, Albert Stillman, ed. Early state papers of New Hampshire, including the constitution of 1784, Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and records of the President and Council from June, 1784 to June, 1787, with [appendices]...Manchester, John B. Clarke, public printer, [etc., etc.] 1891-93. 3v. ([New Hampshire, Provincial and state papers] v. 20-22)

Feb. 24, 1786. Journal of the House of Representatives. An act to encourage the breeding and feeding of cattle was read a third time and passed to be enacted. - v. 20, p. 518.

Feb. 24, 1786. Journal of the House of Representatives. An act to encourage the raising of tobacco was read a third time and passed to be enacted. - v. 20, p. 518.

Sept. 24, 1787. Journal of the House of Representatives. An act to encourage the raising of hemp in this state was read a third time and passed to be enacted. - v. 21, p. 127.

Feb. 2, 1791. Journal of the House of Representatives. A bill for the encouragement of raising hemp was read a second time. It was voted that 9 shillings bounty for each hundredweight raised by any one person should be paid for a period of two years.

Feb. 3, 1791. Journal of House of Representatives. An act to encourage the culture of hemp was passed. - v. 22, p. 199-201.

Repealed by act of June 20, 1792.

Feb. 7, 1791. Journal of the Senate. An act to encourage the culture of hemp within this state having been read, voted that the same be nonconcurred. - v. 22, p. 124.

June 9, 1791. Senate voted that a bounty be paid of seven shillings for every piece of topsail duck and other stouter sailcloth manufactured in the state, 39 yards long and 24 inches wide. - v. 22, p. 289.

Voted by House of Representatives June 8, 1791. - v. 22, p. 331.

Dec. 4, 1792. Journal of the House of Representatives. The committee on necessary business reported...that measures be taken for the encouragement of agriculture and particularly for promoting the cultivation of hemp. - v. 22, p. 654.

290. Laws of New Hampshire, including public and private acts, resolves, votes, etc. Ed. and pub. under the direction of the Secretary of State. Concord, N. H., Evans printing co., 1904-1922. 10v.

May 2, 1719. An act to encourage the sowing and curing of hemp, and to preserve pitch pine trees for drawing turpentine. - v. 2, p. 350.

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of twelve pence per pound for hemp produced within the province.

Continued for three years by act of April 19, 1721. - v. 2, p. 363.

Repealed by act of June 20, 1792. - v. 6, p. 32.

May 17, 1735. An act to encourage the sowing and well manufacturing of hemp within this province. - v. 2, p. 541.

Provides for the payment for six years of a bounty of forty shillings for every hundred and twelve pounds of merchantable hemp grown in the province.

June 17, 1796. "Resolved that the vote which passed the General Court June 9th, 1791, for granting a bounty of seven shillings for every piece of topsail duck or other stouter sail cloth manufactured in this state be and the same is hereby considered as being no longer in force." - v. 6, p. 345.

291. The public laws of the State of New Hampshire...June, 1811. Published by authority. Concord, I. & W. R. Hill, July, 1811.

June 21, 1811. An act to encourage the raising of hemp in this state. Authorizes the payment of five dollars for five hundred pounds of hemp and one dollar for every additional hundred pounds. - p. 17.

New Jersey

292. Acts of the...legislature of the State of New Jersey.

Mar. 3, 1880. Chap. 75. An act to encourage the production and treatment of fibres in this state.

Provides for the payment of bounties for the production of jute, ramie, flax and hemp.

Feb. 16, 1881. Chap. 24. An act to encourage the manufacture of sugar in the state of New Jersey.

Provides for the payment of a bounty for five years to farmers raising beets, sorghum, amber or other sugar cane for the manufacture of sugar and also to sugar manufacturers manufacturing sugar from beets, sorghum, amber or other sugar cane raised in the state.

293. New Jersey. Bureau of statistics of labor and industries. Annual report.

First annual report. April 1-Oct. 31, 1873, p. 248, 249: Text of "an act to encourage the production and treatment of fibres in this state" by paying bounties for the production of jute, ramie, flax and hemp. It did not pass.

Second annual report. 1879, p. 157-171: Some considerations in favor of the passage of a bill providing for the payment of bounties for the cultivation of jute, ramie, flax and hemp.

Fourth annual report. 1881, p. 277, 278: "There has not been that advance made in the production of fibrous plants by our farmers which we had reason to expect...No bounty has been claimed upon jute or ramie."

Fifth annual report. 1882, p. 178, 179: Contains text of Section 2 of "An act for granting a bounty upon the raising of flax and hemp and planting of mulberry trees in this colony for raising of raw silk," effective from March 1, 1766, for two years and three months for hemp and flax and for seven years for the planting of mulberry trees,

passed May 21, 1765. On April 12, 1768, an act was passed entitled "An act to continue an act entitled 'an act for granting a bounty upon the raising of flax and hemp and planting of mulberry trees in this colony for raising raw silk, so far as relates to flax and hemp.'" The bounty on flax and hemp was continued until October 1, 1772. Tables are given on p. 198-209 showing the amount disbursed and to whom paid for bounties upon flax straw and flax fibre under act to encourage the production and treatment of fibres.

Sixth annual report. 1883, p. 319-320: "Notwithstanding the liberal bounties offered for the cultivation of jute, ramie and hemp, we cannot learn that any persistent effort has been made to raise these plants in New Jersey, and it is not at all probable that the \$5,000 remaining unpaid out of the appropriation of \$15,000 will be called for before the time specified in the law at which paying of bounties shall cease, viz., the 1st day of April, 1885." A table shows the amount disbursed and to whom paid for bounty upon flax fibre from January 2 to 16, 1883.

Eighth annual report. 1885, p. 328: Table showing "bounty paid upon sorghum sugar cane and upon the sugar manufactured therefrom" in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.

294. New Jersey. General assembly. Votes and proceedings.

Feb. 7, 1837. Report of select committee on "the expediency of protecting and encouraging the culture of silk and the manufacture of beet sugar in the state of New Jersey." The committee submitted two bills providing such protection and encouragement. - p. 336-348.

Jan. 27, 1838. Report of the "Committee on agriculture to whom were referred the memorials from various parts of the state, praying for legislative encouragement to promote the culture of the mulberry and the production of silk," in which it is urged that legislative encouragement be granted such as is given in Great Britain and France. A bill, entitled "An Act to encourage the culture of silk" was read and ordered a second reading. - p. 398-408.

Jan. 29, 1839. Report of the committee of agriculture on "An act to repeal an act to encourage the culture of silk", recommending that the bill be "disagreed to by the House." - p. 338-341.

Feb. 19, 1839. Report of Wm. P. Forman, a member of the above committee, recommending that the bill for the repeal of the silk law be passed. - p. 436-441.

295. The public laws of the State of New Jersey. From January 1834 to February 1843, inclusive. Camden, J. Harrison, 1843. 3v.

Feb. 21, 1838. An act to encourage the culture of silk. - p. 199.

Provides for the payment of fifteen cents per pound" for every ten pounds, or larger quantity of cocoons of silk, the produce of worms in this state, during the term of five years from the passage of this act."

Repealed by an act dated March 3, 1839, - p. 319.

New York

296. Bishop, J. Leander. A history of American manufactures from 1608 to 1860. Philadelphia, Edward Young & co.; London, Sampson Low, Son & co., 1866. 3v.

In November, 1764, a "Society for the Promotion of Arts, Agriculture, and Economy" was formed in New York to encourage the manufacture of linen. Premiums were offered for hemp and linen in 1765 and 1766. - v. 1, p. 367-369.

Premiums on leather were offered by the Society in 1766. - v. 1, p. 455.

297. Documents of the Senate...Fifty-fifth session. 1832. Albany, E. Croswell, printer to the state, 1832.

No. 101. Report of the committee on agriculture, on the engrossed bill from the assembly, entitled "An act to encourage the propagation of the mulberry tree and the culture of silk."

The committee decided that the bill "ought not to pass."

298. General laws of New York containing all amendments to the close of the session of 1900. Compiled and edited by Edward L. Heydecker. Albany, N. Y., Matthew Bender, 1900. 4v.

Chap. 33. The agricultural law. Art. 5. Sugar beet culture.

Sec. 72. Money appropriated for the promotion of sugar beet culture to be paid to manufacturers of sugar from beets grown in the State of New York for which a sum of not less than five dollars per ton was paid and which contains at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar. (Chap. 338 of 1893)

299. Journal of the assembly...forty-eighth session...1825. Albany, E.

Croswell, printer to the state, 1825.

A communication from the attorney general gives it as his opinion that a law can be constitutionally passed granting a premium on salt manufactured in the state. - p. 1174-1175.

300. Laws of New York from the year 1691 to 1773 inclusive. Pub. according to an act of the general assembly. New York, Hugh Gaine, 1774.

Dec. 20, 1763. An act for raising three thousand pounds, by way of lottery, to be laid out in a bounty on hemp to be raised in this colony. - v. 1, p. 440.

After March 1, 1764, a bounty of twenty shillings to be paid for every hundredweight of good merchantable hemp raised in the colony.

301. Laws of the state of New York, comprising the constitution, and the acts of the legislature since the revolution, from the first to twelfth session, inclusive. Published according to an act of the legislature. New York, Hugh Gaine, 2 v.

April 12, 1785. An act granting a bounty on hemp to be raised within this state, and imposing an additional duty on sundry articles of merchandise, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Expired as to bounty on hemp, Jan. 1, 1788.

302. Laws of the State of New York, comprising the constitution and the acts of the legislature, since the revolution, from the first to the fifteenth session, inclusive. New York, Thomas Greenleaf, 1792. 2v.

March 3, 1788. An act granting a bounty until 1792 on hemp, to be raised within this state. - v. 2, p. 476.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of eight shillings per hundredweight of good merchantable hemp grown in the state.

April 11, 1792. An act to continue an act, entitled "An Act granting a bounty on hemp, to be raised within this state."

Continued till 1795.

303. Laws of the State of New York, passed at the sixty-sixth session of the legislature, begun and held in the city of Albany, the third day of January, 1843. Albany, C. Van Benthuyzen & co. for Wm. & A. Gould & co., 1843.

Apr. 18, 1843. Chap. 184. An act to increase the revenues of the state, by extending the market for salt, coal and lead.

Provides for the payment of bounties for salt, coal and lead.

304. Laws of the State of New York, passed at the one hundred and twentieth session of the legislature, begun January 6, 1897 and ended April 24, 1897, in the city of Albany. New York, Albany, Banks & Brothers, 1897.

May 18, 1897. Chap. 500. An act to amend the agricultural law, relative to the promotion of sugar beet culture by scientific and practical experiment, and making an appropriation therefor.

Provides for the payment of a bounty to persons manufacturing sugar from beets grown in the State of New York for which the grower received not less than five dollars per ton and on condition that the product contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar.

Amended by a law of June 3, 1905, Chap. 759.

Repealed by act of May 6, 1908, Chap. 215.

305. Private laws of the State of New York, passed at the thirty-third session of the legislature, begun and held at the city of Albany the thirtieth day of January, 1810. Albany, Solomon Southwick, printer to the State, 1810.

April 5, 1810. Chap. 160. An Act to encourage the manufacturing of woollen cloth within this state.

Provides for the payment of a premium for cloth manufactured in the state.

North Carolina

306. The State records of North Carolina. Published under the supervision of the trustees of the public libraries, by order of the General assembly. Goldsboro, N. C., Nash brothers, printers; [etc., etc.] 1886-1907. 26v. (v. 1-10, the colonial records)

1734. Governor Johnston in a letter to the Board of Trade dated December 12, 1734, said, "The Publick has allowed so handsome a premium for hemp on the growth of the Colonies I was surprised to find that there was none raised in the Country." - v. 4, p. 6.

1764. An act for encouraging the culture of hemp and flax, and other purposes. - v. 23, p. 613, 614.

Provides for the payment of a bounty to growers of hemp or flax which has been inspected and found fit for exportation.

1773. An act for granting a bounty on the exportation of pot and pearl ash. - v. 23, p. 923.

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of eight shillings per hundredweight of potash and fifteen shillings per hundred weight of pearl ash produced in the province.

March 14, 1774. It is recommended in the House that an act to encourage the culture of hemp and flax and other purposes which expired in 1772 be revived. The House concurred. - v. 9, p. 911.

1789. An act to encourage the manufacture of potash. - v. 25, p. 57.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of twenty pounds to the person in each district making the largest quantity of potash before the last day of March, 1791, provided the quantity be not less than one thousand pounds, and of twelve pounds for the secnd largest quantity of not less than six hundred pounds.

North Dakota

307. Laws...of the State of North Dakota.

Feb. 5, 1890, Chap. 70. An act entitled "An act to promote forest tree culture."

Provides for the payment for ten years of an annual bounty of three dollars for each acre of prairie land planted with any kind of forest trees successfully grown for 3 years except black locust, provided each acre contain four hundred trees; and a bounty of four dollars to each person planting trees as boundary lines in rows of 160 rods in length with not less than 3 living trees to each rod.

Mar. 14, 1890. Chap. 36. An act to encourage the manufacture of potato starch in the State of North Dakota.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of one dollar for every hundred pounds of starch manufactured from potatoes grown in the state.

Mar. 17, 1890. Chap. 35. An act to encourage the culture of sugar beet in this state and the manufacture of sugar from the same.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of two cents per pound of merchantable sugar manufactured from sugar beets grown in the state.

Mar. 20, 1890. Chap. 34. An act to encourage the manufacture of binding twine in the State of North Dakota.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of two dollars for every hundred pounds of binding twine manufactured from material grown in the State.

Mar. 7, 1891. Chap. 27. An act providing an appropriation for manufacture of potato starch in the State of North Dakota.

Provides for the appropriation of three thousand dollars from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1893, to pay a bounty on potato starch.

Mar. 13, 1893. Chap. 25. An act providing an appropriation for manufacture of potato starch in the State of North Dakota.

Provides for the appropriation of three thousand dollars from January 1, 1893, to January 1, 1895, to pay a bounty on potato starch.

Feb. 20, 1895. Chap. 79. An Act entitled "An Act to encourage the manufacture of potato starch in the state of North Dakota."

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of one dollar for every hundred pounds of starch manufactured from potatoes grown in the State for a period of five years from Sept. 1, 1895.

Repealed by act of February 26, 1901.

Mar. 20, 1895. Chap. 77. An act to encourage the manufacture and production of the long line spinning fibres, either flax or hemp, and spinning tows, grown in the State of North Dakota.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of one dollar per hundred pounds of flax or hemp and spinning tows made or manufactured from flax or hemp grown in the State for a period of five years from May 1895.

Repealed by law of March 11, 1901.

Mar. 20, 1895. Chap. 78. An act to encourage the manufacture of binding twine in the state of North Dakota.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of one dollar per hundred pounds of binding twine made from material grown within the state for a period of five years from July 1, 1895.

Repealed by act of March 8, 1901.

Feb. 28, 1905. Chap. 187. An act to promote forest tree culture.

Provides for the payment for five years of an annual bounty of three dollars per acre to anyone planting one acre and not more than ten acres of prairie land with any kind of forest trees not more than eight feet apart each way, "to be deducted annually from the taxes levied against real estate comprising eighty acres, one hundred sixty acres or three hundred twenty acre farm", each acre to maintain at least four hundred living trees; and a bounty of two dollars for every eighty rods of trees planted along a highway, each rod containing not less than two trees.

Amended by act of Mar. 12, 1907, Chap. 41, and by act of Mar. 15, 1909, chap. 50.

Mar. 2, 1915. An act to amend and reenact sect. 2813 of the compiled laws of North Dakota for the year 1913, relating to bounties for tree planting.

Provides for the payment of three dollars per acre up to ten acres for prairie land planted with forest trees, each grove to be on a tract of not less than eighty acres and to contain at least four hundred living trees per acre.

Ohio

308. Ohio. State board of agriculture. Sixth annual report, 1851. Columbus, S. Medary, 1852.

Rules adopted by the Board at its first meeting for the organization and management of county or district societies including those governing the payment of premiums. - p. 141.

Pennsylvania

309. Laws of the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

June 1, 1887. No. 173. An act for the encouragement of forest culture, and providing penalties for the injury and destruction of forests.

Provides for the annual payment to persons owning land planted with forest or timber trees in number not less than twelve hundred to the acre, for a period of ten years, a sum equal to ninety per cent of all the taxes on the land but not exceeding forty-five cents per acre; for a second period of ten years, a sum equal to eighty per cent of the taxes but not exceeding forty cents per acre; for a third period of ten years, a sum equal to fifty per cent of the taxes but not exceeding twenty-five cents per acre.

Amended by act of March 22, 1901, no. 19.

April 11, 1901, no. 48. An act to encourage the preservation of forests by providing for a rebate of certain taxes levied thereon.

Owners of land having on it forest or timber trees averaging not less than fifty trees to the acre, each tree measuring at least eight inches in diameter at a height of six feet above the surface of the ground are entitled to receive an annual rebate equal to eighty per cent of the taxes on the land, but not exceeding the sum of forty-five cents per acre, no property owner to receive the rebate on more than fifty acres.

April 20, 1905, no. 179. An act to encourage the planting and the maintaining of sprout forest-and timber-trees, and providing that those who thus aid shall be exempt from taxation; defining the duties of the township assessor of taxes, and penalties for violation of this act.

The owner of land planted with forest or timber trees, in number not less than three hundred to the acre, is entitled for a period of thirty-five years to a rebate in the taxes on the land amounting to eighty per cent of the sum due, provided that it does not amount to more than forty-five cents per acre. Not more than five hundred acres may be exempt from taxation.

310. Statutes at large of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1801, compiled...by James T. Mitchell and Henry Flanders. Harrisburg, Pa., 1796-1911. 16v.

May 22, 1722. An act for encouraging the raising of hemp within this province. - v. 3, p. 314, 315.

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of one penny per pound for good merchantable hemp grown in the province.

Never submitted to the consideration of the Crown..

Dec. 12, 1723. An act laying an excise on all wine, rum, brandy and other spirits retailed in this province. - v. 3, p. 415.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of two pence per gallon for all proof of spirits distilled in the province and exported. (Section 17)

Not submitted to the consideration of the Crown.

March 20, 1724-25. An act for continuing the bounty upon hemp. - v. 4, p. 30, 31.

Continued for 5 years.

Expired before being considered by the Crown.

May 6, 1727. An act for the more effectual encouraging the raising of good hemp and for continuing an excise on all wine, rum, brandy and other spirits retailed within this province. - v. 4, p. 68-72.

The bounty on hemp is increased to one penny half-penny per pound for three years.

Allowed to become a law by lapse of time, in accordance with the proprietary charter.

Feb. 14, 1729-30. An act for continuing the encouragement for raising good hemp within this province and imposing certain penalties on persons manufacturing or working up unsound and unmerchantable hemp into cordage and cables. - v. 4, p. 184-189.

Bounty of one penny half penny continued for 3 years. Allowed to become a law by lapse of time.

Jan. 10, 1731-32. An act for repealing an act, entitled "An Act for continuing the encouragement for raising good hemp within this province", etc. - v. 4, p. 231.

Allowed to become law by lapse of time.

Philippine Islands

311. A compilation of the acts of the Philippine commission. Manila, Bureau of printing, 1908.

Miscellaneous laws. Chap. 346. Tobacco bounties.

Provides for the payment of annual bounties beginning with the calendar year 1908 to growers of tobacco.

312. Laws of the third Philippine legislature, 3 sess. Washington, 1916. (U. S. 64th Cong. 1st sess. Senate Doc. 21)

Feb. 5, 1915. No. 2479. An act creating a central sugar board for the purpose of promoting and assisting in the establishment of sugar centrals in the Philippine Islands; providing for the repayment of the funds advanced by the government in connection with sugar centrals, and for other purposes.

The board will have power to guarantee to the concern establishing a sugar central the payment of its value and interest from the net proceeds of the sugar manufactured. It may compel the owners of lands under sugar cane to transfer their production for not less than twenty years to the refineries built in their neighborhood.

313. Laws of the Third Philippine legislature. 4 sess. Washington, 1916. 2v. (U. S. 64th Cong. 1st sess., Senate Doc. 529)

Feb. 4, 1916. v. 1, no. 2598. An act establishing a coconut products board to encourage the improvement of coconut products and for other purposes.

The board to be established will have power to guarantee to the firms that put up factories for the drying of nuts and the extraction of oil the reimbursement of the capital employed together with the relative interest. Every owner of land or of coconuts contracted for by a dryer or factory must transfer his produce to that dryer or factory for a period of twenty-five years.

Rhode Island

314. Acts and laws of His Majesty's colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations...Newport, R. I., James Franklin.

Feb. 1727. An act for the encouragement of raising and well manufacturing of hemp in this colony.

Provides for the payment of a premium of six pence per pound for all hemp grown and manufactured in the colony for a period of seven years.

March, 1750. An act for promoting the raising flax and wool, and manufacturing the same into cloth; and also for giving a proper and suitable encouragement for the carrying on the whale and cod-fishery; and for those ends, making and emitting the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds, in bills of public credit of this colony, and settling and ascertaining the value thereof. - p. 83-92.

Provides for the payment for seven years of a bounty of one penny half penny per pound of merchantable flax grown in the colony; one third of the appraised value of the three finest pieces of linen manufactured from flax grown in the colony; six pence per pound of sheep's wool raised and manufactured into broad cloth, duroy, serge or cambray; three pence per pound of wool made into flannel. Bounties are also to be paid for whale oil, whale bone and cod fish.

Repealed by act of June, 1751. - p. 99.

315. Digest of 1730 of the acts and laws of Rhode Island. Providence, R. I., Sidney S. Rider and Burnett Rider.

Aug. 1735. An act for allowing a bounty on flax raised in this colony, and empowering the viewers of hemp and flax to administer the oath, etc. - p. 273.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of four pence on flax raised in the colony.

316. Laws made and passed by the General Assembly of His Majesty's colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations...

June 1731. An act for emitting sixty thousand pounds in bills of publick credit.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of nine pence per pound for hemp and four pence per pound for flax for a period of ten years, as well as bounties for whale oil, whalebone and fish.

317. Records of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Printed by order of the general assembly. Providence, A. C. Greene and brothers, [etc.] 1856-65. 10v.

Aug. 1722. It was enacted that a bounty be granted to Wm. Borden for five years of twenty shillings for each bolt of good merchantable duck made by him. v. 4, p. 317.

Oct. 1722. Time extended to ten years. v. 4, p. 321.

May, 1725. Wm. Borden was also granted "five hundred pounds out of the general treasury at interest, upon good land security, for three years" to carry on the making of duck. - v. 4, p. 363.

March, 1751. An act for promoting the raising of flax and wool, and for the manufacturing of the same into cloth; also for the encouragement of the whale and cod fishery. - v. 5, p. 318, 319.

Provides for the payment of a bounty on cloth manufactured of wool or flax of a certain texture and length of one-third of its appraised value, and of one penny per pound on every pound of cured and dressed flax. A bounty is also granted of four shillings on every barrel of whale oil, one shilling on every pound of whale-bone, and two shillings and six pence on every quintal of cod fish.

Repealed June, 1751.

May 1776. An act for granting a bounty upon salt, manufactured within this colony. - v. 7, p. 541.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of three shillings for every bushel of salt manufactured in the colony "from the rising of this assembly, to the 1st day of November next."

Oct. 1776. "It is voted and resolved that the bounty on saltpetre be continued until the 1st day of May next." - v. 8, p. 22.

March, 1786. An act for encouraging the growth of hemp and flax within this State. - v. 10, p. 180.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one penny for every pound of good merchantable hemp or flax grown in the state during the years 1786 and 1787.

Repealed by act of June, 1787. - v. 10, p. 251.

South Carolina

318. Gregg, Alexander. History of the Old Cheraws. New York, Richardson and Company, 1867. 546p.

To induce settlers from Wales to go to South Carolina, "The following announcement was made in the [South Carolina] Gazette of the 7th and 14th July, 1739: 'In council, the 7th day of July, 1739 ...Resolved, that the sum of Six Thousand Pounds shall be reserved out of the Township Fund to be appropriated as a Bounty to the first two hundred People above twelve years of age (two under twelve years of age to be deemed as one) who shall arrive here from the Principality of Wales, and become settlers upon the Welch Tract upon Pedee, within the space of two years from hence, the said Bounty to be proportioned as follows, Viz.: - To each Head above twelve years of age, twelve bushels of corn, one Barrell of Beef, Fifty wt. of Pork, one hundred wt. of rice, one bushel of salt...one axe, one Broad Hoe, one Cow and Calf and one young Sow. And the charge of measuring out and the fifty acres of Land per head allowed by his Majesty:'" - p. 55.

"For a further encouragement of the Settlers of the [Welch] Tract; it was the opinion of the Board, and so ordered, that for the first twenty barrels of food and merchantable white flour, of 200 pounds weight neat each, which shall be made in the said Tract and brought to the markets in Charles-Town, there shall be paid...a bounty of five pounds currency for each barrel." - p. 60.

319. Statutes at large. Ed. under the authority of the legislature, by Thomas Cooper, Columbia, S. C.

June 20, 1694. An act to encourage the making of wine, indigo, and salt, within this settlement. - v. 2, p. 78.

"Expired. The original act not now to be found."

June 20, 1694. An act to raise money to be disposed of for the encouragement of the Production and Manufacturing of divers sorts of Provision and Commodities of the growth of this Province. - v. 2, p. 82.

Ratified, June 20, 1694. For two years. Repealed by act of November 16, 1700. Original act not now to be found.

July 12, 1707. An act for encouraging the making of potash and saltpetre.

Provides for the payment for seven years of a bounty on potash and saltpetre. - v. 2, p. 307.

June 7, 1712. An act for the better strengthening of this Province by increasing the number of the inhabitants thereof, and for encouraging the making potash, building saw-mills and other mechanick engines. - v. 2, p. 385.

Provides for the payment to any one instructing the inhabitants in making potash of 40 shillings per ton for the first five hundred tons of potash exported.

Feb. 23, 1722. An act to encourage the making of hemp. - v. 3, p. 184.

Provides for the payment of a premium of eight shillings and four pence for every hundredweight of hemp produced within the province.

May 29, 1736. An act for encouraging the raising of hemp, flax and silk, within the Province of South Carolina. - v. 3, p. 436.

Provides for the payment of premiums for three years of four pounds for every hundredweight of hemp, fifty shillings for every hundred pounds of flax and twenty shillings for every pound of silk up to ten pounds, with ten shillings extra per pound above that weight.

May 29, 1736. An act for encouraging the raising of hemp, flax and silk, within the province of South Carolina. - v. 3, p. 436.

Provides for the payment for three years of a bounty of four pounds per hundredweight of hemp; fifty shillings per hundred pounds of flax; twenty shillings per pound of silk with an additional amount in the case of silk of ten shillings for every pound above ten pounds.

May 29, 1744. An act for the further improvement and encouraging the produce of silk and other manufactures in this province, and to repeal an act of the general assembly entitled an act to encourage the making of hemp, passed the 23rd day of February, 1723, and for repealing such part of an act of the general assembly entitled an act for the better regulating the port and harbor of Charleston and the shipping frequenting the same, as is therein mentioned. - v. 3, p. 613.

Fixes prices of silk and provides for the payment of bounties on wine, hemp, flax, indigo, cotton, olive oil, ginger.

Repealed as to indigo by act of Apr. 16, 1746. - v. 3, p. 671.

April 13, 1756. An act to encourage the making of flax and hemp in the Province of South Carolina. - v. 4, p. 28.

Provides for the payment of a premium of twenty shillings proclamation money for every hundred pounds of well dressed merchantable flax

made in the province, and of twenty shillings for the same amount of hemp over and above the premium of eight shillings and four pence granted by the Act of February 23, 1723.

May 29, 1762. An additional act to an act entitled "An Act to encourage the making of hemp." - v. 4, p. 166.

Provides for the payment of a premium of six shillings for every hundred pounds of hemp produced in the province in addition to the premium of eight shillings and four pence provided by the act of Feb. 23, 1723.

April 7, 1770. An act to encourage the making of flax, linens and thread in this Province. - v. 4, p. 315.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of twelve shillings for every hundredweight of flax and of thirty pounds for every hundred pounds of linen and thread.

Mar. 20, 1771. An act for regulating the inspection and exportation of tobacco and flour, and for granting a bounty on flour. - v. 4, p. 327.

Provides for the payment for five years of a bounty of ten shillings for one hundred pounds weight of flour manufactured in the province, "equal in quality and goodness to the best flour which is made in and imported from any of the northern colonies."

Mar. 28, 1778. An act to repeal several Acts of the General Assembly and Resolutions of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, granting bounties on the Culture and Manufacture of Hemp, Flax, Linen, Thread and Cotton. - v. 4, p. 428.

Declares null and void all acts granting bounties on hemp, flax, linen, thread and cotton in the Province of South Carolina.

South Dakota

320. Enabling act and constitution and the laws passed at the eleventh session of the legislature of the State of South Dakota. Begun and held at Pierre... the fifth day of January, 1909, and concluded March 5th, A. D. 1909. Official edition, 1909. Pierre, S. D., Hippie printing co., 1909.

Mar. 9, 1909, Chap. 268. An act entitled: An act providing a bounty for the planting, care and cultivation of forest trees.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of two dollars per acre for a period of six years to persons having planted and successfully cultivated forest trees for a period of three years after 1908 provided that no fewer than one thousand trees be planted to the acre, the bounty to be paid on not more than five acres. To secure the bounty there must be no fewer than three hundred living trees per acre.

321. Enabling act and constitution and the laws passed by the thirteenth session of the legislature of the State of South Dakota. Begun and held at Pierre... the seventh day of January, 1913, and concluded March 7th, A. D., 1913. Official edition. Sioux Falls, S. D., Brown & Saenger, 1913.

Mar. 14, 1913. Chap. 216. An act entitled, An act to amend chapter 268 of the session laws of 1909, providing a bounty for the planting, care and cultivation of forest trees.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of five dollars per acre for a period of six years to persons having planted after 1910

and successfully cultivated forest trees for a period of one year, provided that no fewer than one thousand trees be planted to the acre, the bounty to be paid on not more than six acres. To secure the bounty there must be no fewer than one hundred and fifty living trees per acre.

322. Laws passed at the first session of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, begun and held at Pierre...on Tuesday, the seventh day of January, A. D., 1890, and concluded March 7th, A. D., 1890. Pierre, S. D., State bindery co., printers, 1890.

Mar. 6, 1890. Chap. 152. Providing for a bounty for tree planting.

Mar. 7, 1890. Chap. 146. An act to encourage the raising of sugar beets.

Provides for the payment of a bounty for sugar and molasses manufactured from sugar beets.

323. The laws passed at the special session of the fifteenth legislature of the State of South Dakota. Begun and held at Pierre...the eighteenth day of March, 1918, and concluded on March 23, 1918. And the laws passed at the sixteenth session...begun and held at Pierre...the seventh day of January, 1919, and concluded on March 7, 1919. Official edition. Pierre, S. D., Hippie printing company, 1919.

Mar. 14, 1919. Chap. 349. An act entitled, an act to amend sections 3045 and 8047 of the South Dakota revised code of 1919, relating to tree bounty.

Entitles to receive an annual bounty of five dollars per acre for not more than ten acres for a period of ten years any person having planted after 1920 and successfully cultivated forest or fruit trees, provided that he plant no fewer than one hundred and fifty trees to the acre, and that there be no fewer than one hundred living trees per acre in any year for which such bounty is paid.

324. South Dakota Constitution...and the laws passed at the fifteenth session of the legislature of the State of South Dakota. Begun and held at Pierre...the second day of January, 1917, and concluded on March 2, A. D. 1917. Official edition. Pierre, S. D., Hippie printing co., 1917.

Feb. 10, 1917. Chap. 147. An act entitled, An act to amend chap. 216 of the session laws of 1913 providing a bounty for the planting, care and cultivation of forest trees.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of five dollars per acre for a period of ten years to persons having planted and successfully cultivated forest trees for a period of one year after 1915, provided that no fewer than eight hundred trees be planted to the acre, the bounty to be paid on not more than twelve acres. To receive the bounty there must be no fewer than two hundred living trees per acre.

Texas

325. Wooten, Dudley G., ed. A comprehensive history of Texas, 1685-1897. Dallas, William C. Scarff, 1898. 2v.

An act of the legislature of 1891 disapproved of by the governor was "that which authorized and empowered the superintendent of the state peni-

tentiaries of Texas to receive from the Treasurer of the United States, in the name of the State of Texas, the bounty on sugar raised and manufactured on the state penitentiary convict farms in Texas. The act of Congress authorizing the bounty was 'an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes.' It required the producer of sugar to apply for and procure a license from...the Commissioner of the internal revenue...and required the commissioner to exercise supervision and inspection of the manufacture of sugar... The professed object of the act of Congress was...[to make] all the people of the United States who buy sugar pay a bounty directly in money to the sugar producer in the United States in order to reduce the duty on foreign sugar and thereby make the price of sugar less to all consumers in this country...The governor considered that its acceptance would be the recognition of a precedent that might be used as encouragement to induce similar interference in other industries which might be under the control of the State government and not under that of the Federal government." - v. 2, p. 289.

Utah

326. Laws of the State of Utah passed at the special and first regular sessions of the legislature...held at Salt Lake City...in January, February, March and April, 1896...Published by authority. Salt Lake City, Deseret news publishing company, 1896.

April 4, 1896. Chap. 92. An act for the establishment of sericulture in the State of Utah.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of twenty-five cents for a period of ten years for each pound of cocoons produced in the State by worms fed entirely on mulberry leaves, provided no more than two thousand dollars be paid for bounties in any one year.

April 5, 1896. Chap. 112. An act to encourage the cultivation of canaigre and its use in the manufacture of leather in the State of Utah.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one dollar per ton on the first twenty thousand tons of canaigre root produced in the State and used therein for the manufacture of leather.

327. Laws of the Territory of Utah, passed at the twenty-ninth session of the legislative assembly...1890. Pub. by authority. Salt Lake City, The Deseret News company, 1890.

Mar. 12, 1890. Chap. 31. An act to encourage manufactures and paying bounty therefor.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound for every pound of sugar manufactured in the Territory from sorghum, beets or other sugar-bearing plants grown in Utah provided it contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar; and of a bounty of one cent per pound for merchantable rope or twine manufactured from hemp or any suitable plant grown in Utah.

Vermont

328. Acts...passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont.

Nov. 13, 1827, no. 48. An act in addition to an act incorporating the

Vermont Salt Manufacturing Company.

Treasurer of State to pay premium of five hundred dollars for the first five hundred bushels of salt manufactured by the company from water procured by boring in Montpelier.

Nov. 10, 1835. no. 16. An act to encourage the growing of silk within this State.

Provides for the payment of ten cents for each pound of cocoons produced within the state.

Oct. 29, 1840, no. 53. An act, granting a premium on woven silk.

Grants twenty cents for every pound of woven silk manufactured in the state from cocoons grown in the state.

Oct. 30, 1844, no. 13. An act in addition to chapter 110 of the revised statutes relating to the production of silk.

Fifteen cents to be paid for every pound of cocoons, fifteen cents for every pound of raw silk, and fifteen cents for every pound of sewing silk produced in the State.

Oct. 29, 1845, no. 18. An act to repeal the laws giving a bounty on silk.

329. The revised statutes of the State of Vermont, passed November 19, 1839... Published by order of the legislature...Burlington, Chauncey Goodrich, 1840.

Chap. 11C. Of the production of silk.

Provides for the payment of bounties of twenty cents for every pound of cocoons produced within the state; twenty cents for every pound of raw silk; twenty cents for every pound of sewing silk.

Virginia

330. The acts of assembly now in force in the colony of Virginia...Pub. by order of the General assembly. Williamsburg, Rind, Purdie and Dixon, 1769.

Oct. 31, 1751. An act for encouraging the making tar and hemp.

Provides for the payment of a premium of two shillings for every barrel of tar and of four shillings for every hundred pound weight of hemp made according to the directions given in the act.

331. Bishop, J. Leander. A history of American manufactures from 1608 to 1860. Philadelphia, Edward Young & co.; London, Sampson Low, son & co., 1866. 3v.

The encouragement given to Virginia for the raising of flax, hemp, silk and the manufacture of linen and woollen cloth is outlined. - v. 1, p. 320, 321.

332. Hening, Wm. W. The Statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia, from the first session of the legislature, in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General assembly of Virginia... Richmond [etc.], 1819-23. 13v. (Imprint varies)

March, 1657-8. Act 76. Encouragement for staple commodities. - v. 1, p. 469-470.

Provides for the payment of ten thousand pounds of Virginia tobacco for the production of silk, flax, hops, or any other staple commodity except tobacco, to the value of two hundred pounds sterling,

for the production of English wheat to the value of five hundred pounds sterling, or for the first two "tunne" of wine produced from a vineyard in the colony. Wheat, silk, flax, and hops are valued at fixed prices, other commodities to be valued by the assembly.

March, 1657-8. Act 121. Encouragement to make silke. - v. 1, p. 487.

Premium to first person making one hundred pounds of silk in one year to be five thousand pounds of tobacco.

March, 1658-9. Act. 12. Encouragement to make silke. - v. 1, p. 521.

Premium for making fifty pounds of wound silk to be ten thousand pounds of tobacco.

March, 1660-61. (Resolution) - v. 2, p. 38.

Col. Edmund Scarbrough to receive ten thousand pounds of tobacco as an encouragement for making eight hundred bushels of salt.

March, 1661-2. Act 108. Improvement of staple commodities. - v. 2, p. 120.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of three pounds of tobacco for every yard of cloth made from flax grown in the country, and five pounds of tobacco for every yard of woollen cloth made of yarn spun in the country.

Repealed in Oct. 1666. - v. 2, p. 242.

March, 1661-62. Act 109. Act for mulberry trees. - v. 2, p. 121, 122.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of fifty pounds of tobacco for every pound of wound silk.

Repealed by Act 13, Oct. 1666. - v. 2, p. 242.

Oct. 1669. Act 6. Encouragement for silke. - v. 2, p. 272.

Former bounty for making silk revived.

Nov. 1682. Act 11. An act for the encouragement of the manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. - v. 2, p. 503-506.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of twenty four pounds of tobacco for every peck of flaxseed produced, twenty pounds of tobacco for every peck of hempseed, two pounds of tobacco for every pound of dressed flax or hemp, six pounds of tobacco for every ell of linen cloth three quarters of a yard or more wide, or for every yard of woollen cloth. Bounties are also provided for woollen or fur hats and for woollen stockings.

Repealed by Act 6, April, 1684. - v. 3, p. 16.

Oct. 1693. Act 2. An act for the encouragement of the manufacture of linen cloth. - v. 3, p. 121.

Provides for the payment of bounties for six years on linen cloth.

May, 1722. Chap. 1. An act for encouraging the making of tar and hemp. - v. 4, p. 96-99.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of two shillings for every barrel of tar made for export, and four shillings for every gross hundred of hemp.

May, 1730. Chap. 11. An act for encouraging the making of linen cloth. - v. 4, p. 293.

Provides for the payment of a bounty for linen cloth for five years.

May, 1730. Chap. 16. An act for empowering justices of peace and constables to weigh hemp in order to entitle the maker to receive the bounty: and for paying to William Byrd, Esq. 5 pounds four shillings, due to him for the bounty upon hemp. - v. 4, p. 301.

Feb. 1745. Chap. 10. An act for giving a farther premium for raising and exporting hemp. - v. 5, p. 357.

Additional bounty of two shillings per hundred allowed on hemp provided it be exported.

Feb. 1745. Chap. 12. An act for the encouragement of making salt petre. - v. 5, p. 362.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of threepence for every pound of salt petre.

Oct. 1748. Chap. 48. An act for encouraging the making tar and hemp. - v. 6, p. 144-146.

Bounty of two shillings for every barrel of tar and of four shillings for every hundred pound weight of hemp to be allowed.

Feb. 1759. Chap. 14. An act for encouraging arts and manufactures. - v. 7, p. 288.

Provides for the payment of bounties to encourage any art or manufacture of service to the public.

Nov. 1762. Chap. 9. An act to amend the act for encouraging arts and manufactures. - v. 7, p. 563-567.

Proposes to pay, if there are sufficient funds a bounty of five hundred pounds to the person making the best wine in any one year in quantity not less than ten hogsheads; and a handsome premium for the making of silk.

Nov. 1769. Chap. 21. An act for encouraging the making hemp. - v. 8, p. 363-364.

Provides for the payment of a bounty for hemp of four shillings for every gross hundred.

Nov. 1769. Chap. 22. An act for encouraging the making wine. - v. 8, p. 364-366.

Provides for the purchase of a vineyard and slaves for the purpose of cultivating wine under the direction of a Frenchman, Andrew Estave. Should the latter make within six years ten hogsheads of good merchantable wine, the land and slaves shall become his property.

The land and slaves were sold by an act of Oct. 1776.

July, 1775. Chap. 6. An act for providing arms and ammunition for the use of this colony. - v. 9, p. 71-73.

Contains a clause providing for the payment of bounties for the manufacture of saltpetre and sulphur.

May, 1777. Chap. 15. An act for encouraging the making of salt. - v. 9, p. 310-312.

Provides for the payment of bounties to private persons for making salt provided that the salt be sold to the governor and council, or, by retail, to the population at the rate of one peck for each member in any family.

Oct. 1779. Chap. 16. An act to encourage the importation of salt. - v. 10, p. 150-151.

Provides for the payment of a bounty for importing salt.

333. Neill, Edward D. *Virginia Carolorum: The colony under the rule of Charles the First and Second A. D. 1625 - A. D. 1685.* Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell's sons, 1886. 446n.

"In view of the fact that the colony was threatened with ruin by the excessive planting of a single staple, tobacco...the Assembly enacted that a quantity of flax seed should be brought from England,

and distributed in the several counties, to agents, who were authorized to sell it on time to planters, and a premium of three pounds of tobacco was offered to every one who would spin the flax raised, and weave the yarn into cloth, a yard wide; and for every yard of woolen cloth made of yarn spun in the colony, a promise of five pounds of tobacco was offered." - p. 287.

Washington

334. Session laws of the State of Washington. Session of 1893. Published by authority. Olympia, Wash., O. C. White, state printer, 1893.

Mar. 9, 1893. Chap. 68. An act granting a bounty for the production and manufacture of sugar in the State of Washington.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one half cent for every pound of sugar manufactured within the state from sugar yielding plants grown within the state, provided that the product contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar. No more than fifty thousand dollars may be paid in any one year.

Mar. 16, 1897. Chap. 81. An act granting a bounty for the encouragement of the production and manufacture of sugar in the state of Washington.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound of sugar, containing at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar, produced from beets grown in the State of Washington for which not less than four dollars per ton was paid to the producer.

Feb. 21, 1899. Chap. 17. An act granting a bounty for the encouragement of the production and manufacture of sugar in the State of Washington.

Provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent for every pound of sugar from beets grown in the state for which the producer received not less than four dollars per ton, provided that the product contain at least ninety per cent of crystallized sugar, and that no more than fifty thousand dollars be paid in one year.

Wisconsin

335. General laws passed by the legislature of Wisconsin in the year 1868, together with joint resolutions and memorials. Published by authority. Madison, Wis., Atwood & Rublee, state printers, 1868.

March 4, 1868. Chap. 87. An act for the protection of shade trees.

Provides for the payment of "an annual bounty for the growing of public shade trees at the rate of two cents for each rod of shade trees on a side of the road, or four cents for the length of the highway where trees are planted on both sides thereof."

March 4, 1868. Chap. 102. An act to encourage the planting and growth of trees and for the protection thereof.

Provides for the payment of an annual bounty of two dollars per acre for tree-belts containing trees that have reached a height of twelve feet. Directions are given as to the kind of trees to be planted and the manner of their planting.

Amended by Act of Mar. 24, 1871, Chap. 138, and by Act of March 10, 1876, Chap. 258.

Wyoming

336. Session laws of the State of Wyoming passed by the fourth state legislature. Convened at Cheyenne on the twelfth day of January, 1897. Published by authority. Cheyenne, Wyo., The S. A. Bristol co., 1897.

Feb. 24, 1897. Chap. 50. An act to promote the beet sugar industry in Wyoming, by exempting sugar beet factories from taxation for a number of years.

Exempts from taxation for a period of ten years all property used in the manufacture of beet sugar or any of the products of sugar beets, if seventy-five per cent of the beets used have been grown in Wyoming, "provided sufficient supply can be obtained in this state."

337. Session laws of Wyoming Territory, passed by the eleventh legislative assembly, convened at Cheyenne, on the fourteenth day of January, 1890. Published by authority. Cheyenne, Wyoming. E. A. Slack, printer and binder [1890?]

Mar. 11, 1890. Chap. 42. An act to encourage the planting and growing of timber.

Authorizes the board of county commissioners to offer a bounty not to exceed ten dollars for five years for every acre planted with trees properly cultivated for five years and at least ten feet apart.

VENEZUELA

338. Decreto por el que se crea una "Prima de exportación" para favorecer aquellos productos nacionales cuya salida fuera del país pueda llegar a constituir un extenso comercio con el exterior. Mar. 9, 1910. (In Gaceta Oficial, año 38, no. 10, 947, Mar. 9, 1910, p. 32,447)

Establishes bounties on the exportation of the products of the sugar cane; textile materials, fruits, except plantains or bananas, oleaginous products (peanuts, castor oil, seeds, etc. - cotton seed not included); starchy products (rice, maize, tapioca, starch); animal products (wax, honey, lard, butter, wool, cheese). The bounties are granted for a period of five years and are to be reduced by twenty per cent each year.

Abolished by decree of Aug. 4, 1910, in Gaceta Oficial of that date, p. 33,080.

Miranda

339. Export bounties on natural products. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v. 69, no. 701, May 5, 1910, p. 250)

A bounty on cotton exported from the State of 1 bolivar per bale of 140 pounds was established by a decree of March 15, 1910.

WEST INDIES

340. Encouraging cotton planting in British West Indies. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Consular reports, v. 73, no. 277, Oct. 1903, p. 276)

"The agricultural department of the West Indies and the Agricultural Society of Antigua have been making efforts to induce the planters of this island to put a part of their land in cotton." Gins and presses are to be provided free of cost and a "central factory" is to be erected in which it is proposed "to receive all cotton and gin and bale it free of cost to the planter, excepting only the actual cost of labor, or they will remove the seed and bale the cotton for the seed, at the option of the planters." Cotton consigned to the Cotton Growers' Association in Manchester, England, is to be transported free of charge. "It is announced in the press that promises for the planting of about 400 acres to cotton this year were made at the recent meeting at Government House."

341. Government aid to West Indian sugar producers. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Consular reports, v. 73, no. 277, Oct. 1903, p. 320-321)

The "memorandum of conditions accepted by the proprietor of Belvidere estate in consideration of imperial assistance being afforded toward the remodeling of the present sugar factory" reads in part: "The Government shall have power to appoint a board to determine the order and amount of peasants' cane to be ground daily throughout the reaping season. The owner will, when required by the Government, let any uncultivated land suitable for sugar growing to peasants who will grow cane for the factory at a rent not exceeding £1 per annum per acre."

342. The West Indies and the sugar bounties. (In Quarterly Review, v. 158, no. 315, July, 1884, p. 212-228)

Discusses the bounty system as it affects the British West Indies, and urges its discontinuance.

NORWAY*

343. "The abolition of the corn monopoly became effective on July 1, and to replace this institution the so-called 'Korntrygo' (direct subsidies to inland growers of cereals) will come into operation on the same date. The proposal for this new arrangement was carried in the Storthing only by the deciding vote of the President." (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Commerce reports, July 25, 1927, p. 206.)

*Received too late to be put in alphabetical order.

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