

manufactured in Canada from ore. The pig iron must be weighed before any bounty is payable, and it must be in a state or condition in which it can be used. These, it seems to me, are the conditions to be observed to entitle the manufacturer to this bounty. Has the suppliant observed them? I think it has. As stated the material produced is pig iron. There is no difficulty in weighing it while in the ladles. It has in fact been carefully weighed. In the molten state in which it then was it was fitted for one of the uses pointed to in the statute, itself, namely, the manufacture of steel ingots. It was used for that purpose, and in my judgment the company was entitled to the appropriate bounty prescribed by the statute.

But before leaving the subject I ought to add that I have not overlooked two arguments against the view that I have expressed, to which I have as yet made no reference. It is said that in the early statutes, when the bounty was confined to pig iron, that term meant what was known generally and commonly as pig iron, and possibly that may be so. And then it is said that the same term used in the later statutes must be taken to have the same meaning and not a wider one. Some weight no doubt is to be given to that consideration, but it is not conclusive. Other considerations are involved. Then it is said that the term used in the French version of the statute namely "le fer en gueuse" shows that it was the intention of Parliament to confine the bounty to pig iron having some shape; and that if it had been its intention that it should also be payable on pig iron used in a liquid state for the manufacture of puddled iron bars or steel ingots there was not wanting a more appropriate term such as "le fer fondu" to give expression to that intention. That too, is an argument entitled to consideration, but again it is not conclusive, if, as I think, the larger meaning is to be gathered from the statute as a whole. And as to that it does seem to me that Parliament was dealing with a substance or material, and was not particularly concerned with its shape or form or condition, so long as it was pig iron and could be weighed and put to some use; and with respect to the uses to which it could be put a special encouragement by way of a bounty was offered to any manufacturer who would use it to manufacture in Canada steel ingots or puddled iron bars, and I do not think that it was intended to draw any distinction between its use in a solid or in a liquid state. The suppliant is in my opinion entitled to the relief sought by the petition. The amount claimed is as stated, one hundred and ninety six thousand nine hundred and sixty seven dollars and fifteen cents (\$196,967.15) and no question was raised as to the amount. But that an opportunity may be given to make that matter more certain, if there is any question about it, the judgment will be entered for the sum mentioned, and costs, with leave to either party to move to strike out the sum so stated and to substitute therefor such an amount as the company may on further enquiry be found to be entitled to."

It is greatly to be regretted that space forbids the publication of all the data furnished by this interesting action. The argument of Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., who so brilliantly conducted the case for the Steel Company is in itself a complete compendium and review of the technical literature and modern iron and steel metallurgical practice. Then there is the evidence of Mr. David Baker, Mr. Graham Fraser, Mr. A. J. Moxham and the other practical men who were examined at length before the Court at Sydney, and the testimony of such eminent metallurgical experts as H. M. Howe, Prof. Richards, J. M. Swank, Julian Kennedy, Wm. P. Snyder, Frank B. Thompson and others, taken before a Commission at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cleveland, the whole constituting a most valuable work of reference to the metallurgy of iron and steel. We understand the question of publishing this data is now before the Council of the Canadian Mining Institute.

The Expansion of Our Iron Industries.

The figures published by the Dominion Government in the Trade and Navigation Returns bear testimony to the progress Canada is making in the production of iron ore and pig iron, and the expansion of her iron and steel trade.

While the figures for the year just closing are not yet completed, we find by a reference to the returns given for the past ten months that our mines exported during this period 401,252 tons of iron ore of an estimated value of \$996,254, as compared with shipments in the twelve months of the previous year aggregating 306,244 tons, of a value of \$774,673. Our exports of pig iron also show a considerable increase; ten months shipments being recorded at 73,371 tons, of a value of \$784,506, as compared with 57,600 tons shipped in the whole of 1901. The exports of our manufactures of iron and steel also show a largely increased trade. For the benefit of our readers interested in these growing industries, we take pleasure in reproducing the figures, compiled by THE REVIEW from the Government returns showing the exports.

IRON ORE EXPORTS 1903.

MONTH	GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES		TOTAL	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
January	3,800	\$5,800	.....	.....	3,800	\$5,800
February	30	\$67	30	67
March
April	26,458	66,525	26,458	66,525
May	148,263	360,880	148,263	360,880
June	96,099	239,505	96,099	239,505
July	12,577	30,896	12,577	30,896
August	33,449	83,008	33,449	83,008
September	36,275	89,646	36,275	89,646
October	44,110	110,327	44,110	110,327
	3,800	\$5,800	397,252	\$989,854	401,252	\$996,254

NOTE.—There were also exported to other countries 200 tons of a value of \$600.00.

PIG IRON EXPORTS 1902.

MONTH	GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES		TOTAL	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
January	10,166	\$86,920	37	\$809	10,203	\$87,729
February	3,800	33,000	20	560	3,820	33,560
March	4,260	42,600	3,347	34,311	7,607	76,911
April	16,295	164,050	.....	.....	16,295	164,050
May	13,470	137,165	3,135	34,958	16,647	172,752
June .....	.....	.....	4,170	43,193	4,170	43,193
July	25	800	2,192	42,653	2,217	43,453
August	2,000	20,000	1,522	16,105	3,522	36,105
September	112	3,090	1,300	17,056	1,467	27,616
October	5,488	78,266	1,935	26,871	7,423	105,137
	55,616	\$565,891	17,658	\$216,516	73,371	\$784,506

NOTE.—During this period there were also exported to other countries 97 tons, valued at \$2,099.00.

Imports of Mining Machinery.

The imports of mining machinery for October amounted to \$61,396 of which \$57,011 were brought in under the Free List and \$4,485 subject to duty. Of this amount the United States contributed \$58,923 and the balance came from Great Britain. The total imports therefore, for the ten months of the present year aggregate \$737,410, the great bulk of which, as shown by our last issue, came in under the Free List. Our statement last month did not include Diamond Drills, which are, excepting the machinery for motive power, admitted duty free. For the ten months we find that the free portions of the Diamond Drilling machinery entered in the Custom's returns amounted to \$14,154. The whole of these Diamond Drills were imported from the United States.