

### Subsection 3.—Subventions and Bounties on Coal\*

A major problem of the Canadian coal mining industry arises from the fact that its fields are situated far distant from the main consuming markets of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec while these markets lie in close proximity to the bituminous and anthracite fields of the United States. Transportation subventions, which have been maintained in varying degree during the past 30 years, were designed to further the movement of Canadian coals to some portions of Central Canada by equalizing as far as possible the laid-down costs of Canadian coals with imported coals. Subventions have been regulated by Orders in Council; it has not been considered practicable to fix the assistance by statute because of frequent changes in the competitive situation.

#### 8.—Expenditure for Coal Subventions, by Province, 1956-60

Province	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Nova Scotia..... ton	2,543,302	2,372,678	2,370,131	2,154,084	2,048,073
\$	6,962,694	7,087,994	8,352,014	11,822,776	12,950,732
New Brunswick..... ton	21,359	47,769	120,963	137,613	173,063
\$	42,214	82,770	193,996	253,557	324,922
Saskatchewan..... ton	247,814	320,500	297,892	111,006	79,377
\$	215,407	282,718	268,479	96,751	64,248
Alberta and eastern British Columbia..... ton	782,228	440,174	216,825	130,956	51,884
\$	2,375,295	1,401,767	666,452	401,820	151,685
British Columbia and Alberta export..... ton	1,290	40,560	21,533	192,857	633,913
\$	1,217	87,004	68,982	845,895	2,852,608
<b>Totals..... ton</b>	<b>3,595,993</b>	<b>3,221,681</b>	<b>3,027,344</b>	<b>2,726,466</b>	<b>2,986,310</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>9,596,827</b>	<b>8,942,253</b>	<b>9,549,923</b>	<b>13,420,799</b>	<b>16,344,196</b>

The Canadian Coal Equality Act (RSC 1952, c. 34), which implemented one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims (1926), is designed to assist the Nova Scotia steel industry and only incidentally affects coal. It provides for the payment of 49.5 cents per ton on bituminous coal mined in Canada and converted into coke to be used in the Canadian manufacture of iron and steel. Bounties paid under this authority for the years 1956-60 were as follows:—

<u>Item</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Quantity..... ton	654,620	765,352	557,445	604,234	693,581
Amount..... \$	324,037	378,849	275,935	299,096	343,323

## PART III.—BANKRUPTCIES AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES

The two Sections of this Part, although closely related as far as subject matter is concerned, cover different aspects of the field of bankruptcies and commercial failures; thus the statistics presented in each Section are not comparable with those given in the other Section.

Section 1 is limited to the supervision, by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, of the administration of bankrupt estates under the Bankruptcy Act (including the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act). This Section, however, gives definite information on the amounts realized from the assets as established by debtors and indicates that values actually paid to creditors are invariably very much lower than such estimates alone would imply. It can therefore be assumed that this applies in even greater degree to the more extended fields covered in Section 2.

\* Revised by the Administrative Officer, Dominion Coal Board, Ottawa.