

The Canadian Coal Equality Act (RSC 1952, c. 34), which implemented one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims (1926), was designed to assist the Canadian 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 1957-61 were as follows:—

| <i>Item</i> | <u>1957</u> | <u>1958</u> | <u>1959</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>1961</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Quantity..... ton | 765,352 | 557,445 | 604,234 | 693,581 | 457,950 |
| Amount..... \$ | 378,849 | 275,935 | 299,096 | 343,323 | 226,685 |

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.

Section 2 is limited to bankruptcies and insolvencies made under federal legislation (the Bankruptcy Act and the Winding-Up Act) but does not include failures, sales or seizures carried out apart from such federal legislation. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics coverage was revised from January 1955 to include business failures only (see p. 920). The figures of assets and liabilities are estimates made by the debtor and, because they are not made uniformly, should be accepted with reservations.

Section 1.—Administration of Bankrupt Estates*

Federal insolvency legislation now comprises the Bankruptcy Act 1949 (RSC 1952, c. 14), the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act 1943 (RSC 1952, c. 111), the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act and to some extent the Winding-Up Act. The two Arrangement Acts are designed to avert failure and the statistics in this Section and in Section 2 therefore do not include proposals or arrangements under these Acts. When such proposals or arrangements are rejected by the creditors or fail in their purpose, the proceedings may then come under the Bankruptcy Act, the bankruptcy provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act or, in certain circumstances, the Winding-Up Act. There are no provisions in the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act for the liquidation or winding-up of insolvent companies.

* Prepared by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Ottawa. Early bankruptcy and insolvency legislation is reviewed in the 1952-53 Year Book, pp. 914-915.