

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 by equalizing as far as possible their laid-down costs with the laid-down costs of imported coals in various market areas. Since 1963, an addition to subvention regulations has also enabled eastern Canadian coals to be made competitive with imported residual fuel oils in the Atlantic Provinces and the Province of Quebec. Subvention assistance is authorized by annual Parliamentary vote and payments are administered in accordance with regulations established by Orders in Council.

7.—Expenditure for Coal Subventions, by Province, 1959-63

NOTE.—Tonnes and expenditures shown in a given year, being on a calendar-year basis, are not necessarily in direct relationship; certain of the amounts include adjustments on movements of previous years.

Province	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Nova Scotia..... ton	2,154,034	2,048,073	2,323,684	2,191,938	2,428,819
\$	11,822,776	12,950,733	14,208,207 ¹	14,589,764	14,442,122
New Brunswick..... ton	137,613	173,063	146,201	114,186	191,765
\$	253,557	324,922	227,129	221,984	540,351
Saskatchewan..... ton	111,006	79,377	104,807	82,511	89,311
\$	96,751	64,248	83,161	62,359	65,542
Alberta and eastern British Columbia..... ton	130,956	51,884	38,171	57,539	63,346
\$	401,820	151,685	96,680	150,595	172,782
British Columbia and Alberta export..... ton	192,857	633,913	719,840	634,855	716,740
\$	845,895	2,852,608	3,239,279	2,408,653	2,323,118
Totals..... ton	2,726,466	2,986,310	3,332,703	3,061,029	3,489,961
\$	13,420,799	16,344,196	17,854,456¹	17,433,355	17,543,915

¹ Includes \$500,000 paid by the Nova Scotia Government as its share of the joint cost of certain Nova Scotia subvention payments.

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 1959-63 were as follows:—

<i>Item</i>	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Quantity..... ton	604,234	693,581	457,950	420,036	482,406
Amount..... \$	299,096	343,323	226,685	207,918	238,791

PART III.—BANKRUPTCIES AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Two series of figures are included in this part which, although closely related as far as subject matter is concerned, cover different aspects of the field of bankruptcies and commercial failures. The first under the heading of "Administration of Bankrupt Estates" 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); it gives 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 the second section under the

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