

## 8.—Expenditure for Coal Subventions, by Province, 1961-65

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		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Nova Scotia.....	ton	2,323,684	2,191,938	2,428,819	2,336,571	3,465,093
	\$	14,208,207 <sup>1</sup>	14,599,764	14,442,122	12,780,461	21,589,607
New Brunswick.....	ton	146,201	111,186	191,765	407,120	582,192
	\$	227,129	221,984	540,351	1,263,668	1,808,219
Saskatchewan.....	ton	104,907	82,511	89,311	128,215	176,224
	\$	83,181	62,359	65,542	93,415	122,547
Alberta and eastern British Columbia.....	ton	35,171	57,533	63,346	51,296	65,006
	\$	96,680	150,595	172,782	145,545	205,071
British Columbia and Alberta export.....	ton	719,840	634,855	716,740	1,001,230	1,060,311
	\$	3,239,279	2,408,653	2,323,118	2,911,292	2,964,107
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>ton</b>	<b>3,332,763</b>	<b>3,061,029</b>	<b>3,469,961</b>	<b>3,924,433</b>	<b>5,548,826</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>17,854,456<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17,433,355</b>	<b>17,543,915</b>	<b>17,194,361</b>	<b>26,669,551</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 1961-65 were as follows:—

Item		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Quantity.....	ton	457,950	420,036	482,406	472,968	337,302
Amount.....	\$	226,685	207,918	238,791	234,119	166,964

## 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 heading of "Returns under the Bankruptcy and Winding-Up Act" which is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This series is limited to bankruptcies and insolvencies made under federal legislation (the Bankruptcy Act and the Winding-Up Act) and, since 1955, includes business failures only (see p. 939). The figures of assets and liabilities are estimates made by the debtor and, because they are not made uniformly, should be accepted with reservations.

The Bankruptcy Act, which became law in 1949 and has since been amended on a number of occasions, was again amended by SC 1966, c. 32. This amendment was instigated by many recent exposures and suggestions of illegal and improper practices by