

stand why we could not have these break-downs before. If we had them we could deal with the item much more intelligently.

Mr. HOWE: These subsidies cover a number of items, but by far the largest amount is represented by the coal production subsidies. There are only a few coal mines in Canada that can operate at present ceiling prices without a subsidy. Some of the subsidies, particularly those in the maritime provinces, are substantial indeed.

Mr. MACDONNELL: What is the amount of those, please?

Mr. HOWE: Algoma Steel Corporation, subsidy on coke for domestic purposes, \$44,169.08; Burlington Steel, fuel subsidy, \$112,163.33; Canadian Furnace Limited, freight allowance, \$23,351, and another subsidy covering transport charges on coke, \$144,106.23; Dominion Foundries and Steel, moving trackage to clear the way for government construction, \$23,688.27.

Mr. MACDONNELL: What is the total coal subsidy?

Mr. HOWE: Dominion Shipping Company Limited, which is the transport company of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, subsidy of \$4,000,000; Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, direct subsidy, \$4,228,111.35; Canadian copper producers, subsidy on copper sold domestically, \$1,973,874.87. The total related to fuel is \$10,549,464.13. Emergency coal production board, advances, et cetera, re coal production, \$9,743,027.85. Those are the actual production subsidies other than for coal mining.

Mr. COLDWELL: What proportion of the subsidy of \$9,000,000 was paid on United States and Canadian coal?

Mr. HOWE: There is no subsidy on bituminous or steam coal from the United States, but there is a subsidy running up to \$1 a ton on United States anthracite.

Mr. COLDWELL: What does that amount to? If you have not the figure, perhaps you can furnish it at some other time.

Mr. HOWE: I do not know just what our imports are, but I shall be glad to provide that figure.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay East): Could the minister give us a break-down of the coal subsidies as between the Nova Scotia area and the Crowsnest Pass area?

Mr. HOWE: Does my hon. friend want the subsidy per ton or the total payment. I can-

Mr. Maedonnell.]

not give him that. It is too large in both areas, I may say, but I shall have to give that information to-morrow.

Mr. COLDWELL: Were any conditions attached to the payment of these subsidies, to the Nova Scotia mines for example? Was there any clause in the agreement that certain conditions should be attained for the miners?

Mr. MITCHELL: Some of it was a subsidy, but in the main it was an increase in the price of coal. The last increase in wages paid to the miners of Nova Scotia was taken care of by an increase in the price of coal. The previous increase granted to the miners of Nova Scotia was taken care of by an increase in the price of coal. Prior to that there was a levelling off of conditions which amounted to—I am speaking from memory—between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000. That was taken care of by the subsidy. That is the only thing since the war broke out.

Mr. COLDWELL: Is that a part of this subsidy?

Mr. MITCHELL: Yes.

Mr. COLDWELL: So that the men are entitled to certain conditions, and this payment is conditional on those conditions being observed?

Mr. MITCHELL: Absolutely. The last levelling up of conditions—not the last two increases in pay—was taken care of by subsidy. When the war is over and the coal situation gets more fluid, West Virginia coal could be delivered in Sydney cheaper than coal can be produced in Sydney.

Mr. BROOKS: What subsidy is paid per ton in Nova Scotia and what subsidy is paid in New Brunswick? The coal situation is critical in New Brunswick and the coal producers in the coal area there are of the opinion, which I think is justified, that Nova Scotia is receiving better treatment than the coal producers in New Brunswick. What is the basis for the subsidy in each province? I had understood that it was the cost of production, but I know that in my province they are not receiving a subsidy which pays for the cost of production. I would say to the Minister of Labour that when an increase was given to \$1 a day in Nova Scotia in 1943, and a week's vacation each year, that was made retroactive on the coal producers, but no subsidy was provided to pay for that \$1 a day.

Mr. MITCHELL: There was an increase in the price of coal.