

1134. The following gives the two sets of figures, both including Newfoundland, excepting in 1894, when both agencies separated Newfoundland from Canada :—

YEAR.	BRADSTREET'S.		DUN & Co.	
	No.	Value of Liabilities.	No.	Value of Liabilities.
		\$		\$
1885	1,280	9,210,334	1,247	8,743,000
1886	1,186	11,240,025	1,233	10,171,000
1887	1,315	17,054,000	1,366	16,070,595
1888	1,730	15,498,242	1,667	13,974,787
1889	1,616	13,147,910	1,747	14,528,884
1890	1,626	12,482,000	1,847	18,000,000
1891	1,846	14,884,000	1,861	16,723,939
1892	1,682	11,603,210	1,680	13,703,000
1893	1,781	15,690,404	1,344	12,689,794
1894	1,851	17,724,633	1,854	17,607,258

The totals of Dun & Co. for the period 1885-94 are \$142,212,257, and those of Bradstreet's are \$138,534,758.

1135. According to Dun & Co., 26.6 per cent of the failures in Canada, in 1894, were manufacturing firms, 72.4 trading, and 1.0 "other," the assets of the manufacturing class being 33.5 per cent of these liabilities, and those of the trading class being 51.2 per cent, "others" being 15.3 per cent.

1136. According to Bradstreet's, from data collected during three years, the causes of failures are as under :—

CAUSES.	Canada.	United States.
	p. c.	p. c.
Due to incompetence 3 years' average	13.2	17.9
“ inexperience “	2.7	5.2
“ lack of capital “	62.5	36.5
“ unwise credits “	1.9	4.3
“ speculation (outside) “	1.6	3.4
“ neglect of business “	2.1	3.2
“ extravagance “	0.4	1.8
“ fraudulent disposition “	3.7	7.1
“ disasters* “	8.3	16.1
“ failures of others “	2.1	2.2
“ undue competition “	1.2	1.9

* Flood, fire, crop failure and commercial crisis.