

1137. Lack of capital is responsible for a greater portion of failures in Canada than in the United States. In every other particular the failures in Canada bear a smaller proportion to the whole than in the United States.

1138. The returns published by Bradstreet's for the first six months of the calander year 1895, give the following information :—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1894.

PROVINCES.	No. of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	431	427	1,362,302	1,605,293	3,212,079	3,601,849
Quebec	322	347	801,200	1,364,512	2,044,678	3,969,304
New Brunswick	31	43	130,780	302,437	231,419	595,250
Nova Scotia	54	58	163,650	170,993	370,940	316,002
Prince Edward Isl'd	7	5	37,300	17,850	65,200	29,150
Manitoba	27	39	108,629	169,647	219,171	320,602
N. W. Territories	8	5	43,800	9,000	91,900	28,133
British Columbia	54	30	221,725	440,450	393,859	640,352
Total	934	954	2,869,386	4,080,182	6,629,246	9,500,642

The number of failures in the first six months of 1895 was 20 less than in the corresponding period of 1894.

The total assets were less than the total liabilities in 1895 by	\$3,759,860
The total assets were less than the total liabilities in 1894 by	5,420,460
Loss by failures less in 6 months of 1895 than 6 months of 1894	1,660,600
The liabilities in 1895 (6 months) per failure were	7,100
“ 1894 “ “	10,000
The assets in 1895 (6 months) per failure were ..	3,072
“ 1894 “ “	4,277
Deficiency—Assets less than liabilities per failure 1895	4,028
Deficiency—Assets less than liabilities per failure 1894	5,723