

classed by number as 3,827 manufactures, 11,272 as trading and 591 as other commercial occupations. There were in addition to these 180 bank failures in the United States with liabilities of \$123,126,956 according to Dun, as against two in Canada with liabilities of \$2,137,224.

The statistics of chartered banks in Canada show that in the 41 years 1868-1908 the capital paid up rose from \$30,507,447 to \$96,147,526, the liabilities from \$45,144,854 to \$762,077,184 and the assets from \$79,860,976 to \$941,290,619. The totals on deposit rose during the same period from \$33,653,594 to \$658,367,015 and the notes in circulation from \$9,350,646 to \$71,401,697. The deposits in banks by the public in Canada payable on demand increased from \$104,424,203 in 1902 to \$169,721,755, and payable after notice from \$244,062,545 to \$406,103,063. The total deposits by the public payable on demand and after notice increased from \$348,486,748 in 1902 to \$575,824,218 in 1908, being \$62.93 per head of the population in the first of these years and \$82.92 in the second. Including deposits elsewhere than in Canada and balances due to Dominion and provincial governments, the whole amount of deposits in the banks increased from \$390,370,493 in 1902 to \$558,367,015 in 1908. These figures are in each case averages computed from the monthly returns. The assets at the end of December 1908 aggregated \$1,001,352,290.

Chartered
banks of
Canada.

The statistics of Inland Revenue for forty years show a fairly constant average consumption of liquors and tobacco in Canada. There was an increase in the quantity of beer consumed from 2-290 gallons per head in 1869 to 3-488 gallons in 1908, and of tobacco from 1-755 lb. in 1869 to 2-257 lb. in 1908. The average of wine consumed in the country rose from 0-115 gallon per head in 1869 to 0-119 gallon in 1908, or four-thousandths of a gallon in forty years. Distilled spirits on the other hand show a decreased consumption of 0-159 gallon in the same period, being from 1-124 gallon per head in 1869 to 0-965 gallon in 1908.

Consumption
of liquors
and tobacco
in Canada.

The gross debt of Canada at the end of March 1908, as shown by the table at page 348, was \$408,207,158 and the assets were \$130,246,298, leaving the net debt at that date to be \$277,960,860. The net debt per head of population in 1871 was \$22.29, in 1881 it was \$35.93, in 1891 it was \$49.20, in 1901 it was \$49.59, and computed on the estimated population at the end of March 1908 it was \$40.49. The receipts on consolidated fund account (page 354) grew from \$13,687,928 in the fiscal year ended June 30 1868 to \$96,055,417 in the fiscal year ended March 31 1908 and the aggregate receipts in the period of 41 years were \$1,586,526,426. In 29 years of the 41 years under Confederation the receipts show a surplus of \$153,432,157, and in 12 years they show a deficit of \$23,069,589. The

Public debt,
revenue and
surplus.