67.—Causes of Failures in Canada and the United States by Numbers and Percentages, years ended December 31, 1920 and 1921. [From Bradstreet's.]

IN CANADA (including Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon).

Failures due to	Number.		Ass	ets.	Liabilities.		
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	3	\$	
Incompetence	204	555	1,144,019	3,181,669	2,205,521	7,559,015	
Inexperience	79	97	389,363	438,569	891,863	863,860	
Lack of capital	334 23	814 42	5,643,600 97,000	10,233,610 281,115	11,682,434	23,134,379	
Failures of others.	13	33	60,700	834.046	226,700 189,300	678,738 1,635,091	
Extravagance	6	8	8,020	34,614	30,199	66,575	
Neglect	28	40	73,060	148,158	172,213	321.704	
Competition	8	9	58,000	103,157	140,050	196,356	
Specific conditions	182	613	3,478,121	7,017,587	4,945,136	12,737,007	
Speculation	5 97	18 166	145,040	402,580	251,455	1,231,708	
Fraud	97	100	380,834	733,136	1,404,704	2,639,646	
Total	979	2,395	11,477,757	23,408,241	22,139,575	51,064,079	
	In	United	STATES.			·	
Incompetence	2,753	6,404	32,455,312	103,548,671	56,522,786	167,975,466	
Inexperience	556	1,142	7,725,694	11,391,871	14,268 745	21,851,478	
Lack of capital	2,735	5,855	60,396,251	77,166,433	113,612 638	165,536,601	
Unwise credits	131	230	12,625,729	22,938,682	15,578,242	29,329,791	
Failures of others	105 105	226 82	2,389,931 642,160	8,183,145 1,138,640	3,476,379 1,268,384	13,957,791 2,388,411	
Extravagance Neglect	110	257	1.057,127	1,379,815	2,021,429	3,014,239	
Competition	112	183	728,628	1,171,511	1,266,060	2,082,472	
Specific conditions	1,221	4,638	144,002,263	205,056,079	194,121,666	317,863,633	
Speculation	43	66	4,761,745	5,413,682	8,119,845	8,593,432	
Fraud	592	931	7,363,014	9,210,059	16,115,341	23,184,371	
rraud			10			20	

PERCENTAGES OF NUMBER OF FAILURES AND LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE.

Failures due to	Canada per cent.				United States per cent.			
	Number.		Liabilities.		Number.		Liabilities.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
Incompetence. Inexperience. Lack of capital Unwise credits. Failures of others. Extravagance. Neglect. Competition. Specific conditions Specilation. Fraud	20·8 8·1 34·1 2·4 1·3 0·6 2·9 0·8 18·6 0·5	23·2 4·0 34·0 1·8 1·4 0·3 1·7 0·4 25·6 0·7	10·0 4·0 52·8 1·0 0·9 0·2 0·8 0·6 22·3 1·1 6·3	14.8 1.7 45.3 1.3 3.2 0.1 0.6 0.4 25.0 2.4	32·5 6·6 32·3 1·6 1·2 1·2 1·3 1·3 1·4 0·6	32·0 5·7 29·3 1·1 1·1 0·4 1·3 0·9 23·2 0·3 4·7	13.3 3.3 26.6 3.7 0.8 0.3 0.5 0.3 45.5	22: 2: 21: 3: 1: 0: 0: 42: 1:

Analysis of Commercial Failures.—In Tables 68 and 69 Bradstreet's and Dun's records of commercial failures are analysed by Kemmerer's method. First the total of concerns failing is stated as a percentage of those in business and this percentage is then stated as an index number with 1900 as a base year. Then the assets and liabilities are stated, with the average liabilities per failure, since failures are more disastrous in proportion as the liabilities are larger. Next, the average liabilities per failure are stated as an index number, with 1900 as the base year. The percentage of liabilities to assets is also given, and finally the index number indicating the proportion of failures to the number of concerns in business and the index number indicating the size of the liabilities are averaged, and the result is given as the barometer of business depression. This number reversed, i.e., subtracted from 200, is given as a barometer of business confidence. The records of Bradstreet and Dun are not on the same basis, but the general tendency of the two records is the same.