

Minister of Finance reserving the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000. The subscribers numbered 820,035, and the subscriptions totalled \$398,000,000, or about \$50 per head of the population of Canada.

The fifth domestic war loan (Second Victory Loan), of \$300,000,000 5½ p.c. 5 and 15-year tax-exempt gold bonds, was issued at 100 and interest as of date Nov. 1, 1918, and the end of the war, then clearly in sight, stimulated subscriptions. The applications numbered 1,067,879 and totalled \$660,000,000.

The sixth domestic war loan (Third Victory Loan) was raised at 100 and interest in November, 1919. It consisted of \$300,000,000 taxable 5-year and 15-year 5½ p.c. gold bonds. The subscriptions amounted to \$678,000,000.

A 5½ p.c. renewal loan, aggregating \$114,464,150 and due in 1927 and 1932, was floated in Canada in the autumn of 1922 to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1917. Largely for the same purpose, a \$100,000,000 5 p.c. loan was issued in New York.

In the autumn of 1923, a second renewal loan of \$200,000,000 at 5 p.c. was issued in Canada to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1918.

Refunding operations in 1924, to retire \$107,955,650 5-year Victory bonds, issued in 1919, and to redeem treasury bills held by banks, took the form of a domestic issue of \$50,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds and \$35,000,000 4 p.c. 2-year notes, and a short term issue in the New York market of \$90,000,000 4 p.c. 1-year treasury notes. An issue of \$24,000,000 in 4 p.c. 1, 2 and 3-year notes (\$8,000,000 of each) was also made in November, 1924.

A refunding loan of \$75,000,000 at 4½ p.c. due 1940 was issued in Canada in September, 1925, and 4 p.c. 1-year notes amounting to \$70,000,000 in New York. Securities redeemed included £5,000,000 4½ p.c. bonds due in London, \$90,000,000 4 p.c. notes due in New York, also \$8,000,000 4 p.c. notes and \$42,014,500 5 p.c. bonds of the 1915 war loan due in Canada.

In 1926, refunding issues dated Feb. 1, were made as follows:—in Canada, \$20,000,000 4½ p.c. 4-year bonds and \$45,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds; in New York, \$40,000,000 4½ p.c. 10-year bonds. Maturing securities included \$25,000,000 5 p.c. bonds due in New York April 1, and \$70,000,000 4 p.c. notes, called for redemption April 1.

The general result of these loans has been that in 1926 the great bulk of the Canadian national debt is owing to the Canadian people. At the end of the fiscal year 1925-26, the net funded debt of Canada payable in London was officially stated as \$270,962,177, in New York as \$280,874,000, while the net funded debt payable in Canada amounted to no less than \$1,920,128,841. The largest creditors of the Dominion Government are within the Dominion itself, and, as a consequence, the interest payments made on national debt account outside the country are a relatively small item. Summary and detailed statistics of the national debt as on Mar. 31, 1926, are given in Tables 19 to 22, while Table 23 shows the principal and interest of the national debt at Confederation and in each subsequent fiscal year.

19.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada, Mar. 31, 1920-1926.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total debt.....	3,041,529,587	2,902,482,117	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,616,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,184
Total assets....	792,660,963	561,603,133	480,211,335	435,050,368	401,827,195	400,628,837	379,048,085
Net Debt....	2,248,868,624	2,340,878,984	2,422,135,802	2,453,776,869	2,417,789,275	2,417,437,686	2,389,731,099
Interest on debt	167,527,089	139,551,520	135,247,849	137,892,735	136,237,872	134,789,604	130,891,493
Interest on investments....	17,036,981	24,815,246	21,961,513	16,465,303	11,916,479	11,332,328	8,535,086

¹Active assets only.