

(38 Vict., c. 16) applicable to the whole Dominion was passed, but was repealed in 1880. After this there was no Dominion legislation on the subject of bankruptcy until 1919. During the interval of nearly 40 years commercial failures were handled under provincial legislation, and the statistics relating to such failures during this period were compiled and published by Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial agencies. Statistics of commercial failures dealt with under the Dominion Bankruptcy Act of 1919 have been compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1920. (See pp. 537-539.)

The three Sections of this Part, although closely related so far as subject matter is concerned, cover different aspects of the field and the statistics presented in each Section are not comparable.

Statistics of industrial and commercial failures in Canada, given in Section 1, are compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. This concern is a mercantile agency interested primarily in credit information, and it is not to be expected that their data would be compiled on the same basis as figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or the Superintendent of Bankruptcy. Their statistics are established on a broader basis than those of Section 2, inasmuch as they include, as well as bankruptcies, in general, insolvencies under provincial companies' Acts and such proceedings as bulk sales, bailiffs' sales, landlords' seizures, etc., when loss to creditors results. On the other hand, they do not include assignments of farmers (under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act) or of wage-earners, so that, as a general rule, their totals run lower than those in Section 2. As pointed out, between 1875 and 1919 Dun and Bradstreet was the only source of figures of commercial failures, and their statistics have an added value because they present an unbroken historical series, though not on a comparable basis since 1934 (see text preceding Table 1).

Section 2, on the other hand, is limited to bankruptcies and insolvencies made under Dominion legislation, such as the Bankruptcy Act (including the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act), the Winding Up Act, and the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, but not failures, sales, or seizures carried out apart from such Dominion legislation. In the field covered, however, Section 2 is broader than Section 1, inasmuch as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures include failures of individuals such as wage-earners and farmers.

A word should be added as regards the value to be placed upon figures of assets and liabilities. Such values are estimates made by the debtor and, unfortunately, are not uniformly made. The human equation enters into them to a considerable degree and they must be accepted with this qualification.

Section 3 is limited to the administration of bankrupt estates by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, under the Bankruptcy Act (including the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act). This Section, however, gives definite information on the amounts realized from the assets as established by debtors and indicates that values actually paid to creditors are invariably very much lower than such estimates alone would imply. It can be assumed that this applies in even greater degree to the extended fields covered in Sections 1 and 2.

Section 1.—Industrial and Commercial Failures from Private Sources

A historical table giving failures for Canada and Newfoundland, by classes, for the years 1915 to 1935 is given at p. 969 of the 1936 Year Book. Early in 1936, however, Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, from whose reports these figures were taken adopted a new method of classification. The principal changes consisted of