

11.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years 1932-41

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924 to 1931 are given at p. 533 of the 1941 Year book.

Year	Native	Imported			Apparent Consumption, Native and Imported
	Apparent Consumption ¹	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
1932.....	3,337,556	877,591	76	877,515	4,215,071
1933.....	2,478,387	669,849	45	669,804	3,148,191
1934.....	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935.....	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936.....	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248
1937.....	2,693,456	472,887	173	472,714	3,166,170
1938.....	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939.....	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940.....	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917
1941.....	4,310,295	502,354	35	502,319	4,812,614

¹ Estimated from excise tax collections; see text on p. 565.

PART III.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES

According to Sect. 91 of the British North America Act, "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada" extends to bankruptcy and insolvency legislation, and an Insolvency Act (32-33 Vict., c. 16) was actually passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1869, applying to the four original provinces. This Act was renewed by c. 46 of the Statutes of 1874. In 1875 a new Insolvency Act (38 Vict., c. 16) applicable to the whole Dominion was passed, but was repealed in 1880.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. 569-572.)

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). Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., have ceased to publish statistics of assets since 1940.

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