

9.—Apparent Consumption of Wine, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1943-53

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1924-40 are given in the 1941 Year Book, p. 533, and for 1941-42 in the 1951 edition, p. 872.

Year	Domestic	Imported			Apparent Consumption, Domestic and Imported
	Apparent Consumption	Imports	Less Re-exports	Apparent Consumption	
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	
1943.....	4,192,903	434,699	35	434,664	4,627,567
1944.....	3,314,260	290,691	11,005	279,686	3,593,946
1945.....	3,409,303	303,153	—	303,153	3,712,456
1946.....	3,979,857	595,732	12	595,720	4,575,577
1947.....	4,655,734	928,664	—	928,664	5,584,398
1948.....	4,594,361	619,249	2	619,247	5,213,608
1949.....	4,020,542	690,679	235	690,444	4,710,986
1950.....	4,149,863	744,884	98	744,786	4,894,649
1951.....	4,348,733	851,591	24	851,567	5,200,300
1952.....	4,211,705	952,080	66	952,014	5,163,719

PART III.—BANKRUPTCIES AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES

The three Sections of this Part, although closely related as far as subject matter is concerned, cover different aspects of the field of bankruptcies and commercial failures and the statistics presented in each Section are not comparable with those given in the other Sections.

Section 1 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, therefore, be assumed that this applies in even greater degree to the more extended fields covered in Sections 2 and 3.

Section 2, on the other hand, is limited to bankruptcies and insolvencies made under federal legislation (the Bankruptcy Act and the Winding-Up Act) but not failures, sales or seizures carried out apart from such federal legislation. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures include failures of individuals such as wage-earners. For recent years, separate data are shown for insolvencies by wage-earners as distinct from industrial and commercial mortalities. The figures of assets and liabilities are estimates made by the debtor and, unfortunately, are not made uniformly. The human element enters into them to a considerable degree and they should, therefore, be accepted with reservations.

The statistics given in Section 3 are compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated. This mercantile agency is interested primarily in credit information and their statistics include bankruptcies in general, insolvencies under provincial companies' Acts and such proceedings as bulk sales, bailiffs' sales, landlord's seizures, etc., when loss to creditors results. On the other hand, the statistics do not include assignments of individuals, so that, as a rule, the totals run lower than those in Section 2. Since between the years 1875 and 1919 this agency was the only source of figures of commercial failures, their statistics have an added value because they present a historical series back to 1915 though the basis of classification was changed after 1933 (see text preceding Table 8, p. 959).