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## COMMERCIAL FALLURRS

## UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BANKRUETCY AND WINUING UP ACTS

## THIRD QUARTER 1951

During the third quarter of 1951 fallures under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts numbered 312 as compared with 248 during the same period of 1950, an increase of nearly 26 per cent. The estimated totel of liabilities was $\$ 6,341$ thousand, or more than 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Failures during the first nine months totalled 1,030, representing a gain of more than 6 per cent over the 968 recorded in 1950. In the same comparison total liabilities were $\$ 18,595$ thousand against $\$ 18,239$ thousand last year. The average liability of bankrupt firms in the nine-month period amounted to $\$ 18,053$, somewhat lower than the average of $\$ 18,842$ during the first nine months of 1950.

Owing to changes in the administration of bankruptcies as introduced by the Bankruptey Act of 1949 , the data for the past 15 months are not comparable with preceding periods. Since July 1950, proposels from insolvent persons are not included with the statistics of bankruptcies. In table 6 of this report, however, the number of proposals is ahown so as to give a general impression of the trend.

## Pailures by Industries

During the first nine monthe of 1951, there were 435 insolvencies of trading establishments as compared with 377 in the same period of 1950 , an advance of over 15 per cent. Failures in the construction field rose from 71 to 94 in the same comparison. Defaults of manufacturing enterprises totalled 193, exactly the same number as last year. Fallures of service husinesses fell off from 203 during the first nine monthe of 1950 to 193.

## Failures by Economic Areas

Bankrupteies in the province of quebec increased nearly 4 per cent, from 735 to 763, in the nine months comparison, despite the fact that the 1951 figures do not include proposels, the bulk of which are registered in Quebec. The number of fallures in Ontario rose 19 per cent, from 132 to 157. Bankruptcies in the Prairie region advanced from 23 to 33, and in the atiantio Provinces from 30 to 34 . By contrast, insolvencies in British Columhia declined from 48 to 43.

## Insolvency

It must be emphasized that insolvencies can occur through other means than the Bankruptoy and Winding Up Acts. Relevant legislation includes the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, the Companies' Creditors' Arrangement Act and various provincial Bulk Sales Acte. Statistics in this report relate to the Bankruptey and Winding op Acts only.

Prepared in the Business Statistics Section.

TABLE 1 - COMARRGIAL PAILURES BY LONTHS AND BRANCHES OF BUSINESS, 1950 and 1951

$x$ Annual totals
(1) As of July, 1950, proposals are not included.

TABLE 2. COMMFRCIAL FAILURES IN GAKADA, BY PROVINCES AND BRANCHES OF BUSINESS FOR THK THIRD QUARTLR 1951, WITH COHFARI SONS

|  | Atlantic <br> Provínces | Quobec | Ontario | Pratries | British <br> Columbia | Total for Thind quarter |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1951 | 1950 | 1849 |
| TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Stores ......... | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 11 |
| Grocery .............. | 1 | 15 | 4 | 1 | - | 21 | 11 | 11 |
| Confectionery ......... | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Drink and Tobacco..... | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |  |
| Fish and Meat .o...... | 2 | 12 | 1 | - | - | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| Boots and Shoes ....... | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Dry Goods ............. | - | 3 | - | * | - | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Clothing .............. | - | 14 | 2 | 1 | - | 17 | 16 | 9 |
| Furniture ............. | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Books and Stationery .. | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Automobile ........... | - | 4 | - | - | $=$ | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Hardware ............... | - | 4 | - | $=$ | - | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Bectric Apparatus .... | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| Jewelry |  | 4 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Coal and wood ......... | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Drugs and Chemicals ... | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous ........ | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | - | 18 | 20 | 24 |
| Total Trade ............ | 5 | 104 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 132 | 93 | 89 |

MANUFACTURES

| Vegetable Foods ....... | - | 5 | - | - | $\bullet$ | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drink and Tobacco ..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Animal Poods | 1 | - | $=$ | - | - | 1 | 2 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Frre and Leather ........ | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Pulp and Paper ......... | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Textiles ............... | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Clothing ............. | - | 8 | 2 | - | - | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Lumber and Manufactures | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| Iron and Steel | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| Non-f errous Metals | - | - | $\infty$ | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Non-metallic Minerals. | - | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Drugs and Chericals ... | - | 1 | - | $=$ | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous ......... | - | 12 | 2 | - | - | 14 | 9 | 6 |
| Total Manufactures | 4 | 44 | 7 | 1 | - | 56 | 45 | 44 |

## SERVICE

| Gerage | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 10 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other custom and repair | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Personal Service | - | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | 11 | 12 | 16 |
| Restaurants | - | 12 | 3 | 1 | - | 16 | 13 | 8 |
| Professional Service | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Recreational Service | = | 3 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Business Service... | - | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Total Service | - | 41 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 54 | 57 | 48 |

TABLE 2. COMIERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND BRANCHES OF BUSINESS POR
THB :THIRD QUARTER, 1951, WITH COMPARISONB - Concluded-

|  | Atlantic <br> Provinces |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Quebec Ontario Prairies |  |

TABLE 3. WAGE-EARNYR FAILURES THIRD QUARTHR, 1951, WITH COMPARISON.

|  | Atlantic Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prai- } \\ & \text { rios } \end{aligned}$ | BritishColumbia | Third $\quad$ To Quarter, 1951 | tal <br> Third <br> Quarter, 1950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade | - | 8 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 3 |
| Kanufactures | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Service | $\cdots$ | 12 | - | - | - | 12 | 10 |
| Other .. | - | 10 | - | - | - | 10 | 13 |
| Total .... | - | 34 | 1 | - | - | 35 | 26 |

$x$ Data included in Tables 1,2,4 and 5.
TABLE 4.-COMYZRCIAL FAILURES BY FRUVINCES, NINE MONTHS, 1951, MI IF COMFARISONS


TABLE 5. COMARRCIAL PAILURES IN CANADA BY IROVINGES, SHCWING ESTIMATED
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, THIRD QUARTER OF 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

|  | $\qquad$ | Estimated Grand Total Assets | Estimated Grand Total Liabilities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |
| Newfoundland | 1 | 6,177 | 65,099 |
| Prince Edward Island ...... | 1 | 30,050 | 34,236 |
| Nova Scotia................. | 4 | 110,744 | 83,718 |
| New Brunswick .............. | 5 | 98,789 | 134,320 |
| Quebec ...................... | 234 | 2,906,297 | 4,379,531 |
| Ontario.................... | 49 | 1,006,144 | 1,137,055 |
| Manitoba ................... | 1 | 82,346 | 144,468 |
| Saskatchewan | 5 | 35,337 | 62,965 |
| Alberta. | 3 | 3,318 | 9,653 |
| British Columbia | 9 | 189,690 | 289,884 |
| Comparative Total for the |  |  |  |
| Third Quarter = $1951 \ldots 0 \cdot$ | 312 | 4,468,892 | 6,340,979 |
| $1950 \text { =0 }$ | 248 | 4,399,938 | 5,798,161 |
| 194900. | 239 | 5,150,543 | 6,418,224 |
| $1948$ | 181 | 2,582,402 | 4,139,130 |
| $1947 \ldots$ | 136 | 1,698,737 | 2,596,741 |
| 19440.0 | 57 | 373,165 | 797,283 |
| 1939 ...0 | 343 | 3,206,118 | 3,789,520 |
| 1932 .... | 556 | 6,841,455 | 8,791,501 |
| $1929 \ldots$ | 437 | 7,066,742 | 9,315,961 |

TABLE 6. PROPOSALS AS YAR BANKRUPTCY ACT, PART 3


COMMERCIAL FAILURES




