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Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy

for the year ended March 31, 1969

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Superintendent
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Bankruptcy

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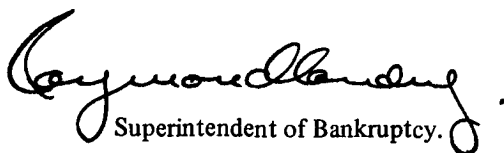
INTRODUCTION

During the year covered by this report, the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Legislation continued its exhaustive study of the entire field of insolvency. A vital area of the Committee's research relates to society's need for relevant and equitable insolvency laws. The Committee's findings and recommendations, as well as a draft bill, are expected to be reported to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs in the near future.

My report for the year to March 31, 1969, highlights certain aspects of bankruptcy administration in Canada, such as the creditors' participation in bankruptcy proceedings, investigation and prosecution of offences, trustees' standards of performance and several research and staff training programs. The report also contains the annual statistics on bankruptcy proceedings.

In addition, it should be noted that the two previous reports of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy contained various other topics which may be of interest to the reader. These subjects are not repeated in this current report but, for convenient reference, the Tables of Contents of the reports for 1967 and 1968 are reproduced in Appendix II of this report.

I extend my sincere thanks to all members of my staff for their co-operation and enthusiasm in meeting the challenging activities in Bankruptcy Administration.


Superintendent of Bankruptcy.

OTTAWA, December 1969.

Chapter 1 CREDITORS' PARTICIPATION IN BANKRUPTCY ADMINISTRATION

The Concept of Creditor Control

The administration of bankruptcy in this country involves the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, the Courts and its Officials, Official Receivers, Trustees, Creditors, Inspectors, and the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy. A successful bankruptcy administration relies on the full co-operation of all these centres of responsibility.

It should be noted however, that the Bankruptcy Act is somewhat unique, for its effectiveness depends not only upon government supervision, but also to a large measure, upon the co-operation and involvement of those whom it is designed to protect. It has been referred to as a "Businessmen's Act", as it identifies itself with current business practices. However, the vital concept of the Bankruptcy Act is that of "creditor control". Various aspects of the means by which creditors exercise this control are described in general terms in the following paragraphs.

The first meeting of Creditors

This meeting offers an important opportunity for creditor involvement into the administration of an estate. It is to be regretted however, that often relatively few creditors are attracted to the first meeting. This is particularly distressing, seeing that the agenda for that meeting calls for the decisions of the creditors in many important spheres.

In Chapter 2, reference is made to the trustee's report to the creditors at this meeting. The importance of this report has been stressed in a bulletin to trustees concerning the initial administration of a bankrupt estate. It is hoped to generate greater interest in bankruptcy proceedings by ensuring that meaningful and adequate information is made available at these creditors' meetings.

Appointment of the Trustee

The Bankruptcy Act provides for the appointment of the trustee and for his position to be affirmed by the creditors. The property of the bankrupt, which is divisible amongst his creditors is actually vested into the hands of the trustee. It is for this reason that the appointee must be a person in whom the bulk of the creditors have the greatest confidence.

Appointment of Inspectors

A further control which is exercisable by creditors is through the Committee of Inspectors, whom they appoint. Significantly, these inspectors are appointed at the first meeting of creditors. Their functions are to exercise a general supervision over the administration of the estate and to act in the interests of all creditors.

Offences under the Act

Creditors are sometimes aware of suspicious circumstances suggesting a criminal or bankruptcy offence, involving the bankrupt, or other persons connected with the estate. Creditors can bring these circumstances to the attention of the Superintendent, whose facilities are geared to the detection and prosecution of such offences.

It is also to be anticipated that the inspectors, or any creditor, would report any aspects in the administration of an estate which they feel have been mishandled.

The Debtor's Discharge

An important object of bankruptcy law concerns the rehabilitation of the debtor. By virtue of his discharge, the bankrupt is re-instated into the community, and except for certain types of debts such as those for necessities of life and maintenance, an order of discharge releases the debtor from all other claims provable in bankruptcy.

However, creditors are entitled to present information to the court, relating to the conduct of the debtor, at the time of the hearing on the bankrupt's application for discharge. On the hearing of the application, the Court may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time. The court may also grant orders subject to specified conditions.

The Trustee's Discharge

Within the time limits imposed by the Act, creditors may object to the trustee's final statement and dividend sheet. They may also object to the discharge of a trustee, by filing a notice of objection with the registrar, and a copy on the trustee. Creditors have the opportunity at this time to bring to the attention of the court, various matters relating to the administration of the estate.

The Necessity of Co-operation in Bankruptcy Administration

The success of any bankruptcy legislation or administration relies significantly on the creditors' involvement. In addition, co-operation between the many persons in the bankruptcy milieu is essential, in order to achieve the higher objectives of bankruptcy law in this country.

Chapter 2
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE
OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKRUPTCY

Organization

Pursuant to Section 3(2) of the Bankruptcy Act, the Superintendent of Bankruptcy is responsible for supervising the administration of all estates to which the Bankruptcy Act applies.

Individual estates are administered by trustees in bankruptcy, whose licences are authorized by the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Trustees are required to make frequent reports on their administrations to the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, and demonstrate professional standards of performance. As a further measure, the trustee's books and records relating to bankrupt estates, are subject to periodical audits.

The investigatory powers of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy were enlarged under Section 3A, in the 1966 amendments to the Bankruptcy Act. In view of these added responsibilities, increased facilities and personnel were made available to the Superintendent. Regional Offices were opened in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver in March 1967, and staffed with bankruptcy administrators, investigators and auditors. These offices implement the audit program of trustees, and investigate alleged cases of irregularities and offences.

In addition, sixteen officers assumed the duties of official receivers, effective July 1, 1968, for the Bankruptcy division in which their respective offices are located.

In Ottawa, the staff was increased to provide a closer surveillance on estate administrations by trustees, and to tighten the system of bankruptcy supervision. Two advisory positions to the Superintendent were created, one Legal and the other Auditing. These positions are held by Assistant Superintendents. Other sections were formed at head office, to review and assess the performance of trustees, to co-ordinate the handling of complaints and investigations, and to develop procedures for collecting statistics on bankruptcies.

Official Receivers in Regional Offices

A training program was instituted on the appointment of regional officers as Official Receivers. Initially, a manual of procedures was produced and made available to these officers. Later, when considerable expertise had been developed, these official receivers were invited to participate in a seminar, at which legal concepts and case studies were explored. The interaction of staff, together with the sharing of ideas and information has contributed to a higher level of performance in the Bankruptcy divisions in which they operate.

The Investigatory Rôle

The investigatory function of official receivers at regional offices was expanded. A more effective examination of the debtor was devised. In addition, the official receiver

now reviews the trustee's report on the initial administration of the estate¹ prior to the chairing of the creditor's meeting. The official receiver is thereby placed in a knowledgeable position when presiding over the meeting, and can be more effective in his dealings with the trustee and the creditors.

Other Developments

Under Section 6(3) of the Bankruptcy Act, the official receiver is responsible for completing the administration of the estates of a trustee, where, in the event of the trustee's incapacity or death, or of the removal or non-renewal of his licence, another trustee cannot be found to accept an appointment in substitution of the original trustee.

In the last few years, where trustees have passed away, or their licences have been removed, official receivers in smaller centres, have requested and received assistance from the bankruptcy staff for the purpose of completing the administrations of these files. In providing this assistance to the official receiver, considerable travel was required by these officers. In view of the inconvenience, it was considered advisable that Directors of the regional offices be appointed official receivers for all Bankruptcy districts and divisions in their respective regions. The sole purpose of these appointments, was to facilitate the administration of estates of former trustees. An Order-in-Council to this effect was made on August 6, 1969.

Amendments to Bankruptcy Rules – June 5, 1968

Solicitors' Bills of Costs

In order to provide the Superintendent with the opportunity to intervene on the taxation of the solicitors' bills of costs before the Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court, Section 40 of the Bankruptcy Rules was amended to provide for service upon the Superintendent, of all solicitors' bills of costs prior to taxation by the court.

This change was brought about mainly because it was felt that there was a need to assist the Court in these matters, by presenting facts or arguments that would not otherwise be brought to its attention.

Intervention has been made on many taxations pursuant to Section 3(4) of the Bankruptcy Act.

Petitions for Receiving Orders

Section 67 of the Bankruptcy Rules was amended to allow the Superintendent to intervene at the hearing of a petition for a receiving order. This amendment provides for service upon the Superintendent of all petitions for receiving orders, and notice of the hearing date at least eight days before the hearing.

This procedure enables the Superintendent to present to the Court any pertinent information relating to the petition.

¹ See page 5 for details of Bulletin 11 (1969) to Trustees on their initial administration of a bankrupt estate.

The petition itself may contain allegations of fraud, and in these instances, the Superintendent is alerted to the possibility of an offence so that enquiries may be commenced, if appropriate.

Other Rule Changes

Similar provision to that set out in Section 67 was made in Section 7 of the Bankruptcy Rules for proceedings other than petitions for Receiving Orders. In this instance, however, the notice to the Superintendent of Bankruptcy is at the discretion of the Court.

Research and Development

The Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Legislation

The Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Legislation is continuing its study into bankruptcy legislation and administration, to which reference was made in the Introduction to this report.

Other Research Committees

A committee, comprised of bankruptcy staff personnel, has been established to review the Bankruptcy Rules and Forms. The Committee is a continuing one, so that suggestions from all sources may be reviewed and recommendations as to changes made to the Superintendent on a regular basis.

A second committee has been set up to review the Tariff of Costs, which is included in Schedule A to the Bankruptcy Rules. The Committee includes two outside members who are active in the field of bankruptcy law, and is chaired by the Assistant Superintendent of Bankruptcy (Legal).

Bulletins to Trustees²

Considerable research has been made into the preparation of bulletins to trustees. The object of these bulletins is to clarify administrative procedures, and upgrade the general performance of trustees. Some examples of the work done in this area are stated below.

Bulletin to Trustees 11 (1969): Issued July 28, 1969

This bulletin deals with the trustee's report to the creditors at the first meeting. It sets out the areas which must be reported on by the trustee, and includes a description of the actions he has taken on possessing the inventory of the bankrupt. He must also describe the state of the debtor's books and records, as well as those protective measures he has taken in order to preserve the assets. Finally, the trustee must estimate the distribution to the creditors.

²Refer to Appendix—1, page 42, for a complete listing of Bulletins issued to Trustees.

The purpose of this bulletin is to enable the creditors present at the first meeting, to receive a meaningful report on the state of affairs of the bankrupt, and to assess the adequacy of the trustee's actions in his preliminary administration. This information is most important if the creditors are to fulfil their functions at the meeting, which are:

1. To consider the affairs of the bankrupt.
2. To affirm the appointment of the trustee, or substitute another.
3. To appoint inspectors.
4. To give directions to the trustee.

To enlarge the effectiveness of the trustee's report, he is required to file a copy with the official receiver, prior to the date of the meeting. This procedure allows the official receiver to be prepared for the meeting, over which he presides. He is thus able to evaluate not only the work of the trustee, but also the possible need for further investigation into the debtor's affairs. The object of the procedures set out in the bulletin is to encourage the involvement of creditors in bankruptcy administration, so that they may exercise the control envisaged by the Bankruptcy Act.

Other bulletins

Many other spheres of bankruptcy administration are presently being researched and will be the subject of future bulletins. These include topics such as the Rôle of the Trustee in the Administration of Proposals, the Sale of the Debtor's Assets, the Duties of Inspectors and Trustees, Conflicts of Interest, and other administrative procedures.

Staff Training

In addition to the seminar for Official Receivers described above, staff officers have attended two other annual seminars, covering the fields of auditing, investigations and bankruptcy law. Lecturers and resource personnel included members of the R.C.M. Police, prominent bankruptcy lawyers and government administrators. It is planned to expand further this in-training program.

Chapter 3 COMPLAINTS, INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

Procedures for Handling Complaints

The functions of the regional bankruptcy offices include investigation of complaints relating to a bankruptcy.

Complaints are registered and controlled at Head Office, but actual assignments are executed through the regional offices. A working liaison has been established with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who collaborate with the auditors and investigators in the regional bankruptcy offices.

In addition, the bankruptcy staff offers assistance to both Provincial and Municipal law enforcement agencies.

A cardex is maintained of all investigations initiated by the Superintendent. A record is kept also, of reported investigations initiated by outside agencies.

Investigations

A major concern is, of course, that the Bankruptcy Act should not be used as an umbrella for fraudulent activities. The complexity of bankruptcy situations, and the inability of creditors to act, were some of the reasons for granting greater powers of investigation to the Superintendent, in 1966.

But these powers do not cover the whole field of possible investigation. The suspected offence must be one within the Bankruptcy Act, or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, such as, for example, the Criminal Code or the Canadian Corporations Act. Offences connected with a bankruptcy, but falling under Provincial legislation, would however be brought to the attention of the Provincial authorities.

Irregularities of a purely civil character, such as a suspected reviewable transaction, or preferential payment, do not come within Section 3A of the Bankruptcy Act, unless the circumstances of the case are such as to suggest that an offence has been committed under that Act or the Criminal Code.

Further, these powers of investigation do not supersede any of the powers of investigation already in existence. The trustee may still, and often does, with the consent of the inspectors or the creditors, initiate an investigation into the affairs of the bankrupt under the relevant provisions of the Bankruptcy Act. Similarly, the Provincial authorities still investigate offences in the course of their administering criminal justice within the province.

Results of Investigations

During the period covering 1966 to October 1969, a total of 1,338 complaints were registered, of which 860 warranted special investigation. The remainder of the complaints

(478) were of an administrative nature, and were settled as the result of direct enquiries from Ottawa. Since 1967, prosecutions were initiated in seventy-three cases, involving a total of 264 charges under both the Bankruptcy Act and the Criminal Code.

Co-operation with Provincial Prosecuting Authorities

Arrangements are in force with the provinces, regarding the investigation and prosecution of offences connected with bankruptcies. Briefly, these provide that offences under the Bankruptcy Act are investigated by the Bankruptcy staff, and court proceedings, whenever necessary, are then instituted by the federal Department of Justice.

Staff investigators are also assigned to cases of offences under the Criminal Code, or of any Act of Parliament, when these are committed in connection with a bankruptcy. In addition, as noted earlier, staff investigators give assistance to municipal or provincial police, when these authorities request our co-operation in connection with specific enquiries under their control.

Any evidence that a violation of the Criminal Code has been committed, is referred to the appropriate provincial authorities.

It often happens that court proceedings may be taken both under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, and those of the Criminal Code. In these cases, the proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act will be instituted only after consultation with the provincial prosecutors for the purpose of co-ordinating as far as possible the efforts of the federal and provincial authorities.

Since the arrangements described here have been in force, there has been improved communications and clearer lines of responsibilities between Federal and Provincial agencies, resulting in a better control over investigations, and swifter action in initiating investigations and prosecutions.

Results of the Year Ended December 31, 1968

Complaints Registered in 1968

A total of 279 complaints were registered during the year, of which 169 resulted in the initiation of special investigations. (110 complaints were satisfactorily settled as the result of direct enquiries from Ottawa).

Nature of Complaint	Against Trustee	Against Debtors	Against Others	Total
Incompetence and Negligence	49	1	2	52
Impropriety and misconduct	56	84	9	149
Fraud	1	74	3	78
Total	106	159	14	279

Analysis of Complaints Disposed of in 1968

Complaints unfounded	121
Insufficient evidence or further action unwarranted	115
Disciplinary action against trustee	12
Closed after referral to Department of Justice or Provincial Attorney General .	13
Prosecuted	16
Other	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>283</u>

Prosecutions

During 1968, 17 cases were brought before the courts involving a total of 80 charges. These charges were under the Bankruptcy Act and Criminal Code, and were laid by provincial Attorneys-General, as well as the federal Department of Justice.

	Laid by Provincial Attorneys- General	Laid by Federal Department of Justice	Total
Bankruptcy Act charges	4	33	37
Criminal Code charges	42	1	43
	<u>46</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>80</u>

A total of 57 charges were pending before the courts as at December 31, 1968 (see Page 10, Table A for details of charges laid during 1968).

A total of 44 charges were heard and determined by the courts during the year with the following results:

Convictions obtained	26
Dismissed	6
Withdrawn	<u>12</u>
	<u>44</u>

Analysis of Convictions

Subjected to Fines	14
Jail Sentences	9
Suspended Sentences or probation	<u>3</u>
	<u>26</u>

TABLE A – DETAILS OF CHARGES LAID UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT AND THE CRIMINAL CODE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

Section		Number of Charges	
	Bankruptcy Act		
156(a)	Failure by the bankrupt to discharge the duties required of him by the Bankruptcy Act (Section 117)	10	
156(b)	Fraudulent disposal of property	10	
156(d)	Falsification of books and documents	1	
156(g)	Fraudulent concealment or removal of any property by the bankrupt	5	
156(h)	Fraudulent disposal of assets obtained on credit	1	
157(a) (b)	Trading as an undischarged bankrupt	6	
160(1) (d)	Trustee failing to comply with any of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act	<u>4</u>	
	Total		37
	Criminal Code		
112	Perjury	1	
120	Public mischief	1	
276	Theft by person required to account	1	
280	Theft	1	
282	Breach of trust	1	
296	Having in possession property obtained by crime	1	
304	Obtaining credit by false pretence	2	
311	Uttering forged documents	3	
323	Fraud	10	
335	Disposal of property to defraud creditors	11	
345	Trader failing to keep accounts	1	
408	Conspiracy	<u>10</u>	
	Total		43
	Grand Total		80

Chapter 4 LICENSING OF TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY

Section 5 of the Bankruptcy Act describes the procedures for the licensing of trustees. An application for a licence must be filed with the Superintendent, who will investigate the character and qualifications of the applicant. The Superintendent then reports the results of his investigation to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, together with a recommendation for or against the granting of the application.

The Minister, after having received the report and recommendation of the Superintendent, may, if he considers it will be of public advantage to do so, authorize the issue of a licence. The licence will specify the bankruptcy district or districts or any part thereof in which the licensee is entitled to act.

All licences expire on the 31st of December of each year, but may be renewed from year to year subject, however, to such qualifications or limitations as may seem expedient to the Minister.

Interim Policy

Pending the report of the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Legislation, an interim policy was adopted in 1967 for the purpose of selecting desirable applicants for trustees' licences. To be successful, each applicant must demonstrate that he fulfils the following requirements:

1. The applicant must have a good knowledge of business law, practices and conditions in various types of business enterprises, as well as a good knowledge of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.
2. The applicant must enjoy a good reputation in his community.
3. The applicant's assets should be sufficiently in excess of his liabilities to warrant confidence in his financial stability.
4. The applicant must possess at least two of the following:
 - (a) Adequate experience in bankruptcy administration or opportunity to acquire such experience.
 - (b) Membership in good standing in an acceptable professional institute such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Certified Public Accountants, the Certified General Accountants, etc.
 - (c) Good knowledge and experience of business administration.
5. The applicant must have facilities to practise in the bankruptcy district for which he is to be licensed.

The above qualifications may be relaxed if it is considered in the public advantage to do so in certain small centres. Those applicants considered to possess the basic qualifications are invited for an interview before a Board of Examiners.

Renewal of Licences

The processing of licence renewal applications commences in October of each year, so as to afford sufficient time for the Superintendent to review the performance of each trustee. Trustees are required to file, at this time, various statistics on their administrations.

Disciplinary Action

Disciplinary action is taken against trustees whose administrations have been unsatisfactory. The type of action taken varies in relation to the circumstances.

Trustees may be reprimanded in respect to minor deficiencies, but a restricted licence may be issued where there is substantial doubt concerning the administrative efficiency or competence of the trustee. Restricted licences are granted for the sole purpose of allowing the trustee to complete the open estate files under his administration.

However, trustees found guilty of offences, or who have committed serious irregularities, will have had their licences revoked or suspended.

Corporate Licensees

In anticipation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Legislation, the issue of new licences for corporate trustees was suspended. However, annual licence renewals have continued to be made in respect to existing corporations acting as trustees.

The corporate structure should not detract from the concept of individual responsibility associated with acting as a trustee. This consideration was the basis of a new policy adopted in 1969, which requests corporate trustees to designate specific employees for the duties of administering bankrupt estates.

Where the Superintendent is satisfied as to the competency of such employees, he will issue certificates to these persons, authorizing them to act in bankruptcy matters on behalf of their employers. These individuals are required to accept a greater measure of responsibility in the administration of bankrupt estates, and to demonstrate in their work, the standards of performance normally expected from trustees in bankruptcy.

Trustees' Bonds

On the issue of a licence, a general performance bond is required to be filed by the trustee with the Superintendent.

As an additional safeguard, trustees have been required, since 1967, to deposit a cash bond with the Superintendent, varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000 depending on the number of open estates under their administration.

TABLE B – ANALYSIS OF TRUSTEE LICENSING
FOR THE PERIOD 1950 to 1968

Year	Licences in Force 1 Jan.	New Issues	Withdrawn			Licences in Force – December 31st		
			For Death Resignation, etc.	For Cause	Total	Unconditional	Restricted to Existing Estates	Total
1950	199	17	19		19	Not Available		197
1951	197	16	19		19	Not Available		194
1952	194	50	14		14	229	1	230
1953	230	24	14		14	238	2	240
1954	240	29	14		14	253	2	255
1955	255	39	16		16	277	1	278
1956	278	35	11		11	300	2	302
1957	302	26	16		16	309	3	312
1958	312	28	19		19	321		321
1959	321	30	13	3	16	334	1	335
1960	335	23	11	1	12	339	7	346
1961	346	40	13	2	15	359	12	371
1962	371	54	15	1	16	395	14	409
1963	409	71	16		16	445	19	464
1964	464	65	5	4	9	507	13	520
1965	520	25	13	4	17	509	19	528
1966	528		25	3	28	462	38	500
1967	500	1	15	1	16	445	40	485
1968	485	12	27	1	28	409	60	469

Chapter 5 ANNUAL STATISTICS AND TABLES

It will be seen from the tables printed in this chapter that in the calendar year 1968, 3,789 new bankrupt estates were reported, and 310 proposals were lodged by debtors with trustees in bankruptcy. The total estimated loss to creditors in these estates for the whole of Canada, was \$216,004,000, the Province of Ontario accounting for \$127,320,000, and the Province of Quebec for \$72,550,000; the two provinces of Alberta and British Columbia combined, accounted for \$10,650,000 of the total deficit.

Business bankruptcies accounted for 2,481 of the number of estates reported, with an estimated loss to creditors of \$158,801,000. Table G-5, shows that the largest percentage of business failures was in the Wholesale and Retail Trades section (37.89%). Brief commentaries on each of the tables are given below.

Comments on Statistics

Table C – This table shows the number of estates administered under the Bankruptcy Act for the years 1933 to 1968. A reduction in the number of bankrupt estates reported for 1968 continues the downward trend since 1965. There was an increase of 873 estates closed in 1969, over the previous year. This contributed to a net reduction of 2,893 open estates at the year end, leaving an inventory of 15,391 administrations carried over.

Table D – This table lists the twelve Bankruptcy districts in Canada, and describes the divisions into which districts are divided.

Table E – Of the 22 divisions in the district of Quebec, divisions numbered 1, 2 and 18 reported 1,407 estates, being 74% of the total number reported in that Province.

In the district of Ontario, with 16 divisions, divisions numbered 5, 7, 9 and 12 reported 1,196 estates, or 73% of the total number of estates reported in Ontario.

The district of British Columbia has 6 divisions, of which division number 3 reported 151 estates, or 81% of the total number of estates in that Province.

Table F – It should be noted that individuals in business, and non-business bankruptcies, combined represent 79% of total bankruptcies reported.

Of the 2,481 business bankruptcies reported, 210 or 9% were initiated by receiving orders. Only 11, less than 1%, out of the 1,308 non-business bankruptcies, were commenced by receiving orders.

Graph I – This Graph illustrates the number of bankruptcies and proposals reported for the whole of Canada, and those in the districts of Ontario and Quebec, in the past twelve years.

Table G – This table shows the total number of estates reported in each Bankruptcy district during the year. Note that the Province of Quebec accounts for 46.55% of the number of estates reported, but only 33.59% of the deficiency estimated by the debtors.

The Province of Ontario accounts for 58.94% of the deficiency estimated by the debtors, compared to only 40.01% of the number of estates reported (see also Table G-7).

Of the 4,099 estates reported in 1968, 310 or 7.56% were proposals, 2,481 or 60.53% were business bankruptcies, and 1,308 or 31.91% were non-business bankruptcies (wage earners).

Of the total deficiency of \$216,004,000 estimated by the debtors, \$158,801,000 or 73.52% was from business bankruptcies, \$25,231,112 or 11.68% was from non-business bankruptcies (wage earners), and \$31,969,760 or 14.80% was from proposals (all businesses).

Tables G-1, G-2, G-3 – These tables provide a breakdown of Table G into Business Bankruptcies Reported in 1968 (Table G-1), Non-Business Bankruptcies Reported in 1968 (Table G-2), and Proposals filed in 1968 (Table G-3).

Table G-4 – This table gives an analysis, by district, of persons who had acted as guarantors for corporate, business or personal debts, and who subsequently made assignments themselves, or were petitioned into bankruptcy. Note that these statistics have been incorporated into Table G, as well as into the supporting tables G-1 and G-2.

Table G-5 – This table gives a breakdown of the business bankruptcies by 8 major types of industries and 27 sub-types.

Table G-6 – This table shows the number of bankruptcies classified by size of declared liabilities. Of 807 bankruptcies of incorporated businesses, 404 or 50.06% had liabilities of \$50,000 and over. Of 1,674 bankruptcies of unincorporated businesses, 898 or 53.64% had total liabilities between \$5,000 and \$25,000 with a further 218 or 13.02% declaring liabilities of less than \$5,000.

Tables G-7, G-8, G-9 – These tables provide a comparative percentage, or common-size analysis, by district, of the number of estates, total assets, total liabilities and total deficiency for bankruptcies reported in 1968.

Graph II – This graph illustrates the number of estates reported, and the estimated deficiency in 1968, as noted in Table G.

Table H – This table indicates the total number of estates closed in each Bankruptcy district during the year. The table shows liabilities as declared by the debtors, the realization by secured creditors, and by trustees. Administrative costs and dividends to unsecured creditors are also shown.

Table H-1, H-2, and H-3 – These tables provide an analysis of Table H by type of administration.

TABLE C—TOTAL ESTATES REPORTED, CLOSED, AND CARRIED OVER
FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1933 to 1968

Year	Estates Reported	Estates Closed	Administration Carried Over
1933	2,608	850	1,758
1934	1,411	1,624	1,545
1935	1,263	1,198	1,610
1936	1,154	1,069	1,695
1937	967	1,149	1,513
1938	1,074	1,098	1,489
1939	1,109	1,119	1,479
1940	1,003	1,084	1,398
1941	918	981	1,335
1942	725	879	1,181
1943	416	675	922
1944	273	468	727
1945	264	351	640
1946	269	299	610
1947	509	320	799
1948	799	450	1,148
1949	1,045	672	1,521
1950	1,275	678	2,118
1951	1,349	993	2,474
1952	1,434	1,195	2,713
1953	1,617	1,256	3,074
1954	2,265	1,336	4,003
1955	2,414	1,434	4,983
1956	2,849	953	6,879
1957	3,486	2,255	8,110
1958	3,229	3,361	7,978
1959	3,238	2,923	8,293
1960	3,641	2,826	9,108
1961	3,511	2,950	9,669
1962	4,297	2,774	11,194
1963	5,189	2,829	13,554
1964	5,333	2,754	
Proposals and prior adjustment	3,229	218	19,144
1965	5,023	4,547	
Proposals	256	244	19,632
1966	4,677	4,072	
Proposals	286	396	20,127
1967	4,023	5,739	
Proposals	253	380	18,284
1968	3,789	6,441	
Proposals	310	551	15,391

TABLE D
BANKRUPTCY DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

District	Division No.	Jurisdiction
ALBERTA	1	Edmonton, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, (sub-district), Stettler, Peace River, Grande Prairie
	2	Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Taber (sub-district), Bassano (sub-district), Hanna, MacLeod
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1	Prince Rupert
	2	Victoria, Nanaimo
	3	Vancouver, New Westminster
	4	Yale, Cariboo
	5	West Kootenay, East Kootenay
	6	Parts of Yale and Cariboo north of 52nd parallel
MANITOBA	No divisions	
NEW BRUNSWICK	1	St. John, Queens, Kings, Charlotte
	2	York, Sunbury, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska
	3	Gloucester, Northumberland, Restigouche
	4	Westmorland, Kent, Albert
NEWFOUNDLAND	No divisions	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	Yellowknife	
NOVA SCOTIA	1	Halifax, Hants, Lunenburg, Queens, Annapolis, Kings
	2	Pictou, Guysborough, Cumberland, Colchester, Antigonish
	3	Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond, Victoria
	4	Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne
ONTARIO	1	Thunder Bay, Kenora, Rainy River
	2	Sudbury, Algoma, Manitoulin
	3	Simcoe, Muskoka
	4	Grey, Bruce, Dufferin
	5	Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Oxford, Elgin
	6	Essex, Lambton, Kent
	7	Wentworth, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Brant, Lincoln, Halton
	8	Waterloo, Wellington
	9	York, Peel, Ontario
	10	Peterborough, Northumberland, and Durham, Victoria and Haliburton

TABLE D
BANKRUPTCY DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS – Cont'd

District	Division No.	Jurisdiction
	11	Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward
	12	Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Russell and Prescott, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Leeds and Grenville
	13	Nipissing Dist.
	14	Parry Sound
	15	Temiskaming
	16	Cochrane
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	No divisions	
QUEBEC	1	Montreal, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Terrebonne, Beauharnois
	2	Quebec, Montagny, (Anticosti)
	3	Rimouski
	4	St. Francois
	5	Trois-Rivieres, Nicolet
	6	Hull, Pontiac
	7	Chicoutimi, Saguenay
	8	Joliette, Labelle
	9	Roberval
	10	Kamouraska
	11	Gaspé, Bonaventure
	12	Abitibi
	13	Beauce
	14	Iles de la Madeleine
	15	Arthabaska
	16	Rouyn-Noranda-Temiscamingue
	17	Megantic
	18	Terrebonne
	19	Iberville
	20	Bedford
	21	Drummond
	22	Hauterive
SASKATCHEWAN	1	Regina
	2	Saskatoon
	3	Moose Jaw
YUKON TERRITORY	No divisions	

TABLE E – ANALYSIS OF ESTATES REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR
1968 BY DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS

Districts	Division Numbers																						Total Estates
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Newfoundland	11																						11
Prince Edward Island . . .	4																						4
Manitoba	111																						111
Alberta	54	62																					116
Saskatchewan	39	31	5																				75
Nova Scotia	11	1	4	–																			16
New Brunswick	17	3	4	8																			32
British Columbia	1	15	151	5	5	9																	186
Ontario	35	62	21	40	111	92	205	98	576	25	34	304	26	3	–	8							1,640
Quebec	1,097	198	16	69	52	51	50	31	32	6	5	8	20	–	28	24	12	112	39	38	18	2	1,908
Total	1,380	372	201	122	168	152	255	129	608	31	39	312	46	3	28	32	12	112	39	38	18	2	4,099

**TABLE F – TYPES OF BANKRUPTCIES REPORTED
IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968**

District	Total	Business Bankruptcies		Non-Business Bankruptcies
		Incorporated	Non-Incorporated	
Newfoundland	10	6	4	—
Prince Edward Island	4	—	3	1
Nova Scotia	16	4	7	5
New Brunswick	30	7	15	8
Quebec	1,667	464	707	496
Ontario	1,594	209	715	670
Manitoba	107	30	46	31
Saskatchewan	70	8	43	19
Alberta	111	25	57	29
British Columbia	180	54	77	49
Total	3,789	807	1,674	1,308

GRAPH I
TOTAL ESTATES REPORTED UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT
FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1957 to 1968

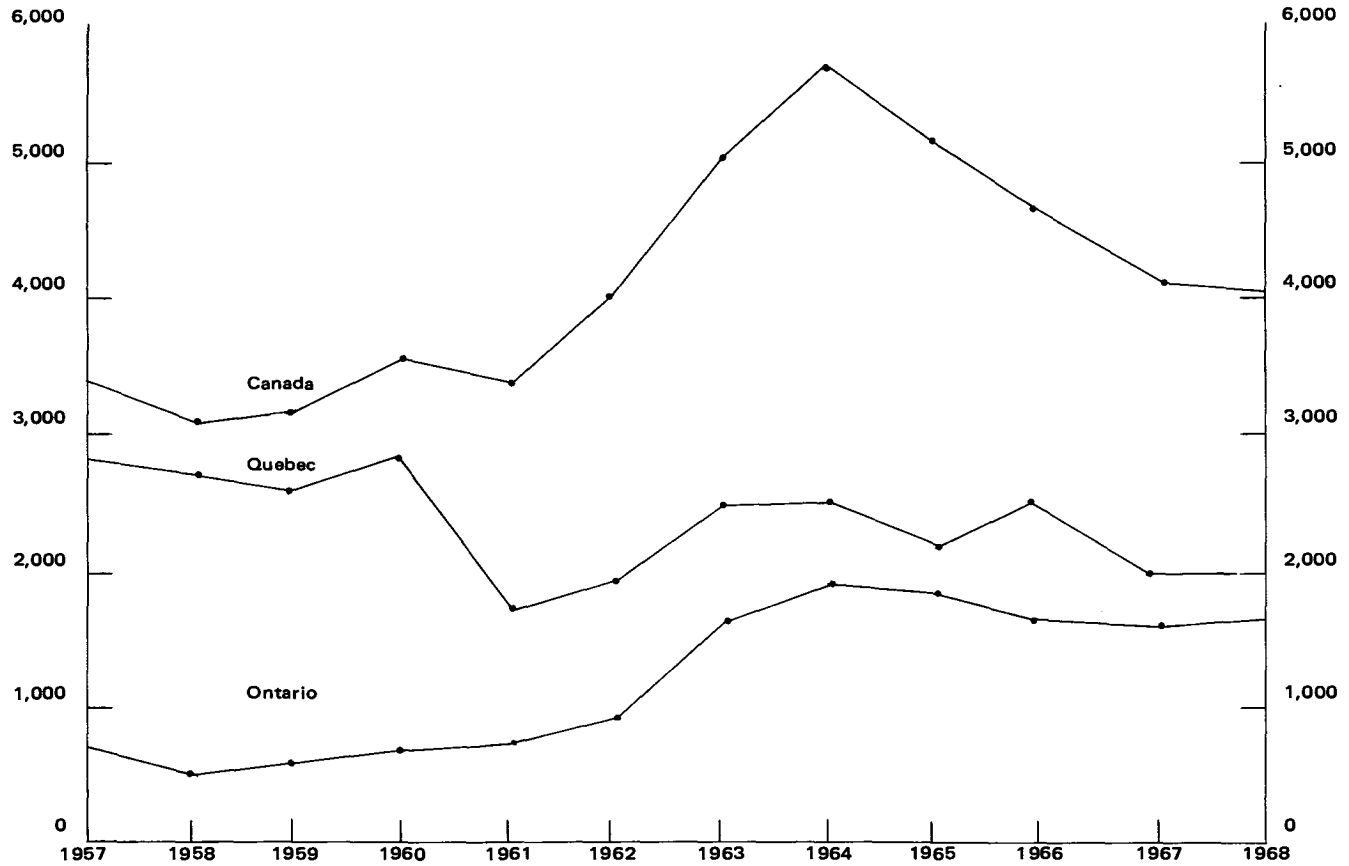


TABLE G – TOTAL BANKRUPTCIES AND PROPOSALS REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

District	% of Estates	Total Estates	Total Assets (in \$000)	Total Liabilities (in \$000)	Total Deficiency (\$000)	% of Total Deficiency
Newfoundland . . . . .	.27	11	2,301	3,547	1,246	.58
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	.10	4	38	119	81	.04
Nova Scotia . . . . .	.39	16	260	735	475	.22
New Brunswick . . . . .	.78	32	618	1,478	860	.40
Quebec	46.55	1,908	96,194	168,744	72,550	33.59
Ontario	40.01	1,640	39,955	167,275	127,320	58.94
Manitoba	2.71	111	4,228	5,828	1,600	.74
Saskatchewan	1.83	75	539	1,761	1,222	.56
Alberta	2.82	116	13,770	19,419	5,649	2.61
British Columbia	4.54	186	5,705	10,706	5,001	2.32
Total	100.00%	4,099	163,608	379,612	216,004	100.00%

Note: 1. "Assets" as used to classify estates refer to unencumbered assets.

2. "Nominal" assets are those less than \$500.00.

3. Dollar amounts as to assets and liabilities are those declared by the debtors and tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.

4. This table incorporates the statistics shown in Table G-4 in respect to guarantor bankruptcies.

TABLE G-1 – BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

District	Total Estates	No Assets Estates	Nominal Assets Estates	Assets Over \$500 Estates	Previous Bankruptcy Or Proposal	Unpledged Assets \$	Pledged Assets Contra To Secured Liabilities \$	Preferred Liabilities \$	Other Unsecured Liabilities \$	Total Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland.	10	4	—	6	4	606,501	1,648,347	205,563	1,605,093	3,459,003	1,204,155
Prince Edward Island .	3	2	—	1	—	6,865	24,000	465	78,409	102,874	72,009
Nova Scotia	11	2	1	8	1	100,724	152,619	24,560	526,857	704,036	450,693
New Brunswick	22	5	1	16	—	256,285	205,979	73,035	917,174	1,196,188	733,924
Quebec	1,171	126	193	852	187	28,299,500	39,884,918	6,279,843	63,825,945	109,990,706	41,806,288
Ontario	924	255	212	457	39	15,211,326	14,594,686	2,288,995	117,755,087	134,638,768	104,832,756
Manitoba	76	9	19	48	2	3,019,802	1,105,569	533,286	3,891,387	5,530,242	1,404,871
Saskatchewan	51	24	5	22	—	160,803	359,473	50,499	1,154,733	1,564,705	1,044,429
Alberta	82	21	16	45	1	4,178,057	4,917,956	724,137	6,390,114	12,032,207	2,936,194
British Columbia . . .	131	51	18	62	5	2,740,835	2,144,515	522,472	6,534,044	9,201,031	4,315,681
Total	2,481	499	465	1,517	239	54,580,698	65,038,062	10,702,855	202,678,843	278,419,760	158,801,000

Notes: 1. "Assets" as used to classify estates refer to unencumbered assets.

2. "Nominal" assets are those less than \$500.00.

3. Dollar amounts as to assets and liabilities are those declared by the debtors and tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.

4. This table incorporates the statistics shown in Table G-4 in respect to guarantor bankruptcies.

TABLE G-2 – NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

District	Total Estates	No Assets Estates	Nominal Assets Estates	Assets Over \$500 Estates	Previous Bankruptcy Or Proposal	Unpledged Assets \$	Pledged Assets Contra To Secured Liabilities \$	Preferred Liabilities \$	Other Unsecured Liabilities \$	Total Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island .	1	—	1	—	—	107	6,700	—	9,808	16,508	9,701
Nova Scotia	5	3	1	1	—	1,324	5,638	—	25,140	30,778	23,816
New Brunswick	8	4	3	1	—	6,672	3,398	147	40,800	44,345	34,275
Quebec	496	212	194	90	36	1,380,756	1,800,888	225,815	6,953,353	8,980,056	5,798,412
Ontario	670	430	182	58	17	667,337	1,395,393	388,854	18,578,601	20,362,848	18,300,118
Manitoba	31	13	14	4	1	20,487	36,297	2,130	159,261	197,688	140,904
Saskatchewan	19	11	7	1	—	7,075	9,615	910	153,330	163,855	147,165
Alberta	29	14	11	4	—	36,612	112,670	1,824	332,290	446,784	297,502
British Columbia	49	40	4	5	1	38,135	118,508	7,853	509,501	635,862	479,219
Total	1,308	727	417	164	55	2,158,505	3,489,107	627,533	26,762,084	30,878,724	25,231,112

- Notes: 1. "Assets" as used to classify estates refer to unencumbered assets.
 2. "Nominal" assets are those less than \$500.00.
 3. Dollar amounts as to assets and liabilities are those declared by debtors and tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.
 4. This table incorporates the statistics shown in Table G-4 in respect to guarantor bankruptcies.

TABLE G-3—ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS FILED IN 1968

District	Total proposals filed in Year	Proposals rejected by creditors or Court	Proposals ratified by Court	Proposals awaiting Court ratification as at December 31, 1968
Newfoundland	7	4	1	2
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	1	1	—	—
New Brunswick	1	—	1	—
Quebec	233	74	148	11
Ontario	46	6	33	7
Manitoba	4	1	3	—
Saskatchewan	3	2	1	—
Alberta	5	1	4	—
British Columbia	10	1	9	—
Total	310	90	200	20

Note: All proposals for 1968 were related to businesses.

TABLE G-4—BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS FOR GUARANTORS REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

District	Number of Guarantors	Unpledged Assets \$	Pledged Assets Contra to Secured Liabilities \$	Preferred Liabilities \$	Other Unsecured Liabilities \$	Deficiency \$
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	102	267,089	1,163,817	106,600	4,346,248	4,185,759
Ontario	129	1,194,135	604,009	203,031	15,760,316	14,769,212
Manitoba	3	2,211	10,500	—	124,878	122,667
Saskatchewan	3	500	18,000	—	81,554	81,054
Alberta	8	1,225	13,622	381	184,409	183,565
British Columbia	11	70,264	84,753	28,364	279,660	237,760
Total	256	1,535,424	1,894,701	338,376	20,777,065	19,580,017

Note: 1. Dollar amounts as to assets and liabilities are those declared by debtors and tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.

2. These statistics have been incorporated into Table G, as well as into the supporting tables G-1 and G-2.

TABLE G-5—BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968 BY TYPE OF INDUSTRIES

Type of Industries	%	Number of Cases	Assets as Declared	Liabilities as Declared			
				Preferred	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Primary Industries	4.35	108	\$ 2,938,765	\$ 233,604	\$ 4,313,781	\$ 6,582,289	\$11,129,674
Manufacturing Industries							
Food and beverage industries		16	311,173	79,960	368,948	938,844	1,387,752
Textile industries		19	713,481	172,252	792,804	1,433,437	2,398,493
Clothing industries (including knitting mills)		32	1,555,480	260,530	1,281,184	2,065,707	3,607,421
Wood industries (including furniture)		41	2,384,096	831,048	3,581,816	4,662,636	9,075,500
Paper and allied industries (including painting and publishing)		41	274,247	115,483	842,350	1,458,802	2,416,635
Primary and fabricated metal industries		41	3,713,637	381,736	4,532,034	6,174,342	11,088,112
Machinery industries		13	5,251,517	410,717	3,227,254	7,230,426	10,868,397
Transportation equipment industries		9	1,530,608	345,448	393,957	2,092,227	2,831,632
Electrical products industries		5	128,448	20,606	45,292	269,181	335,079
Non-metallic mineral products industries		11	166,987	59,977	15,143	381,680	456,800
Chemical industries		8	372,090	44,192	302,900	721,500	1,068,592
Other manufacturing industries		25	1,553,538	123,783	812,925	3,255,849	4,192,557
Total – All Manufacturing	10.52	261	17,955,302	2,845,732	16,196,607	30,684,631	49,726,970
Construction Industries							
General contractors		149	3,738,391	777,093	6,252,336	10,259,053	17,288,482
Special trade contractors		246	3,135,628	845,829	4,156,248	13,927,881	18,929,958
Total – All Construction	15.92	395	6,874,019	1,622,922	10,408,584	24,186,934	36,218,440
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	4.35	108	288,095	109,287	977,785	2,269,363	3,356,435

TABLE G-5 CON'TD

Type of Industries	%	Number of Cases	Assets as Declared	Liabilities as Declared			
				Preferred	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Trade (Wholesale and Retail)							
Food		267	3,148,176	639,452	2,854,238	5,429,456	8,923,146
General Merchandise		13	110,303	18,849	225,704	433,904	678,457
Automotive products and machinery		209	1,795,781	400,693	2,337,913	4,642,677	7,381,283
Apparel and Shoes		110	1,129,227	195,821	560,294	2,587,401	3,343,516
Hardware		21	268,270	26,531	80,252	810,706	917,489
Household Furniture and Appliances		71	1,350,308	327,050	1,511,101	4,504,664	6,342,815
Drugs		7	120,673	11,422	61,809	285,411	358,642
Other Trades		242	3,329,212	647,427	3,467,163	9,555,383	13,669,973
Total -- All Trade	37.89	940	11,251,950	2,267,245	11,098,474	28,249,602	41,615,321
Finance Insurance and Real Estate	2.18	54	4,430,335	716,087	8,908,879	6,916,890	16,541,856
Services							
Education, Health and Welfare		23	1,781,699	311,671	422,789	747,742	1,482,202
Recreational services		36	208,487	125,870	367,908	5,866,689	6,360,467
Business services		36	663,334	95,714	531,608	2,985,217	3,612,539
Personal services		111	1,551,072	317,630	2,393,832	73,052,936	75,764,398
Other services		64	1,032,277	274,210	1,513,113	3,915,400	5,702,723
Total -- All Services	10.88	270	5,236,869	1,125,095	5,229,250	86,567,984	92,922,329
Other (Type of Industry not specified)	13.91	345	5,605,363	1,782,883	7,904,702	17,221,150	26,908,735
Grand Total	100%	2,481	54,580,698	10,702,855	65,038,062	202,678,843	278,419,760

TABLE G-6--BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968 BY SIZE OF DECLARED LIABILITIES

District	Total		Under \$5,000		\$5,000 to 24,999		\$25,000 to 49,999		\$50,000 to 99,999		\$100,000 and Over	
	Incorporated	Non Incorporated	Incorporated	Non Incorporated	Incorporated	Non Incorporated	Incorporated	Non Incorporated	Incorporated	Non Incorporated	Incorporated	Non Incorporated
Newfoundland	6	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	—
Prince Edward Island	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nova Scotia	4	7	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	2	—
New Brunswick	7	15	—	2	2	7	1	5	2	1	2	—
Quebec	464	707	40	85	109	363	98	151	84	60	133	48
Ontario	209	715	9	88	36	405	47	132	43	56	74	34
Manitoba	30	46	1	4	6	26	9	9	7	5	7	2
Saskatchewan	8	43	2	4	1	23	—	9	5	5	—	2
Alberta	25	57	7	10	1	34	4	8	3	4	10	1
British Columbia	54	77	8	22	6	32	13	10	6	7	21	6
Total	807	1,674	68	218	162	898	173	325	151	140	253	93

TABLE G-7—COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL BANKRUPTCIES AND PROPOSALS REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

District	Number of Estates	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Deficiency
Newfoundland . . . . .	.27	1.41	.94	.58
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	.10	.02	.03	.04
Nova Scotia . . . . .	.39	.16	.19	.22
New Brunswick . . . . .	.78	.38	.39	.40
Quebec	46.55	58.79	44.45	33.59
Ontario	40.01	24.42	44.06	58.94
Manitoba	2.71	2.58	1.54	.74
Saskatchewan	1.83	.33	.46	.56
Alberta	2.82	8.42	5.12	2.61
British Columbia	4.54	3.49	2.82	2.32
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE G-8—COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

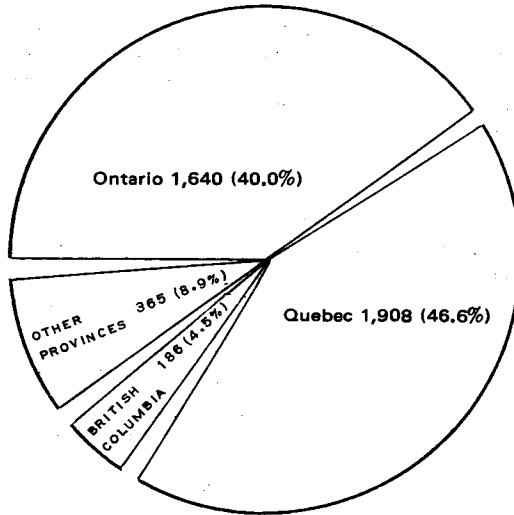
District	Number of Estates	Assets	Liabilities	Deficiency
Newfoundland . . . . .	.40	1.89	1.25	.76
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	.12	.03	.04	.05
Nova Scotia . . . . .	.44	.21	.25	.28
New Brunswick . . . . .	.89	.39	.43	.46
Quebec	47.20	57.00	39.49	26.33
Ontario	37.24	24.92	48.34	66.01
Manitoba	3.06	3.45	1.99	.88
Saskatchewan	2.06	.43	.57	.66
Alberta	3.31	7.60	4.33	1.85
British Columbia	5.28	4.08	3.31	2.72
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE G-9—COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF NON-BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

District	Number of Estates	Assets	Liabilities	Deficiency
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	.08	.12	.05	.04
Nova Scotia . . . . .	.38	.12	.10	.09
New Brunswick . . . . .	.61	.18	.14	.14
Quebec	37.92	56.34	29.08	22.98
Ontario	51.22	36.52	65.95	72.53
Manitoba	2.37	1.01	.64	.56
Saskatchewan	1.45	.30	.53	.58
Alberta	2.22	2.64	1.45	1.18
British Columbia	3.75	2.77	2.06	1.90
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

GRAPH II
BANKRUPTCIES AND PROPOSALS REPORTED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968 SHOWN BY PROVINCE

**Figure I — By number of Estates
(4,099)**



**Figure II — By Deficiency as Declared
by Debtors (\$216,004,000)**

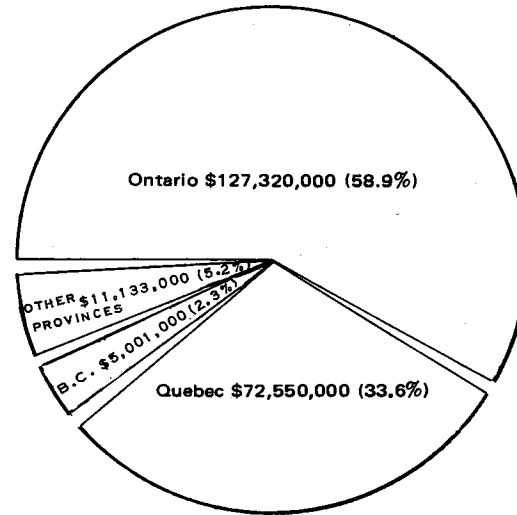


TABLE H—CONSOLIDATION OF ALL ESTATES CLOSED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968
(In Thousands of Dollars)

District	Number of Estates	As Estimated and Declared By Debtors			Realization By Secured Creditors \$	Realizations (Pledged Assets Excepted), Costs and Dividends						
		Unpledged Assets \$	Unsecured Creditors \$	Deficit \$		Total Realization By Trustee \$	Legal Fees \$	Trustee Fees \$	Other Expenses \$	Total Administration Expenses \$	Dividend Unsecured Creditors	
											Preferred \$	Ordinary \$
Newfoundland . . .	1	10	28	18	2	5	—	1	—	1	—	4
Prince Edward Island	1	20	12	(8)	13	9	—	1	—	1	—	8
Nova Scotia	34	1,046	1,076	30	792	174	4	24	27	55	35	84
New Brunswick . . .	25	331	670	339	148	153	7	21	5	33	57	63
Quebec	4,657	116,291	134,621	18,330	54,495	14,129	773	3,356	2,373	6,502	2,389	5,238
Ontario	1,831	57,427	64,473	7,046	21,144	8,169	311	1,539	1,373	3,223	1,014	3,932
Manitoba	68	1,998	3,404	1,406	1,454	416	22	57	46	125	37	254
Saskatchewan	52	567	1,198	631	208	138	2	32	51	85	9	44
Alberta	177	3,696	6,933	3,237	2,168	716	34	200	119	353	125	238
British Columbia . .	146	7,949	12,320	4,371	2,450	1,919	59	195	136	390	156	1,373
Total	6,992	189,335	224,735	35,400	82,874	25,828	1,212	5,426	4,130	10,768	3,822	11,238

Note 1. Assets and liabilities as declared by debtors tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.

2. Most of the proceedings terminated in this year would have been initiated in prior years.

TABLE H-1—ESTATES CLOSED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968 (ESTATES ADMINISTERED UNDER THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

District	Number of Estates	As Estimated and Declared by Debtors			Realization by Secured Creditors	Realizations (Pledged Assets Excepted) Costs and Dividends						
		Unpledged Assets	Unsecured Creditors	Deficit		Total Realization by Trustee	Legal Fees	Trustee Fees	Other Expenses	Total Admin. Expenses	Dividend – Unsecured Creditors	
											Preferred	Ordinary
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1	20	12	(8)	13	9	—	1	—	1	—	8
Nova Scotia	18	575	726	151	292	118	3	17	25	45	24	49
New Brunswick . . .	19	328	606	278	146	151	7	19	5	31	57	63
Quebec	2,031	67,714	77,758	10,044	37,669	8,603	614	2,011	1,864	4,489	1,812	2,302
Ontario	503	33,582	38,198	4,616	11,804	4,145	264	773	1,185	2,222	700	1,223
Manitoba	38	1,427	2,751	1,324	1,172	213	18	32	38	88	36	89
Saskatchewan	15	502	818	316	153	116	2	18	49	69	7	40
Alberta	57	3,106	5,581	2,475	1,794	480	30	130	104	264	109	107
British Columbia . .	81	3,835	5,375	1,540	1,635	1,610	57	163	127	347	134	1,129
Total	2,763	111,089	131,825	20,736	54,678	15,445	995	3,164	3,397	7,556	2,879	5,010

Notes: 1. Assets and liabilities as declared by debtors tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.
2. Most of the proceedings terminated in this year would have been initiated in prior years.

TABLE H-2—ESTATES CLOSED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968 (ESTATES ADMINISTERED UNDER THE SUMMARY PROVISIONS OF THE ACT)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

District	Number of Estates	As Estimated and Declared by Debtors			Realization by Secured Creditors	Realizations (Pledged Assets Excepted) Costs and Dividends						
		Unpledged Assets	Unsecured Creditors	Deficit		Total Realization by Trustee	Legal Fees	Trustee Fees	Other Expenses	Total Admin. Expenses	Dividend – Unsecured Creditors	
											Preferred	Ordinary
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	11	8	62	54	8	4	—	3	1	4	—	—
New Brunswick . . .	6	3	64	61	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Quebec	2,136	11,577	23,265	11,688	2,932	1,353	41	770	241	1,052	106	195
Ontario	1,279	10,457	16,489	6,032	3,190	770	23	535	114	672	28	70
Manitoba	28	47	300	253	50	21	1	11	2	14	1	6
Saskatchewan	37	65	380	315	55	23	—	14	3	17	2	4
Alberta	118	424	1,246	822	276	137	4	60	13	77	16	44
British Columbia . .	58	144	792	648	110	50	1	17	4	22	7	21
Total	3,673	22,725	42,598	19,873	6,623	2,360	70	1,412	378	1,860	160	340

Notes: 1. Assets and liabilities as declared by debtors tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.
2. Most of the proceedings terminated in this year would have been initiated in prior years.

TABLE H-3—ESTATES CLOSED IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968 (PROPOSALS)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

District	Number of Estates	As Estimated and Declared by Debtors			Realization by Secured Creditors	Realizations (Pledged Assets Excepted) Costs and Dividends						
		Unpledged Assets	Unsecured Creditors	Deficit		Proceeds to Trustee	Legal Fees	Trustee Fees	Other Expenses	Total Admin. Expenses	Dividend – Unsecured Creditors	
											Preferred	Ordinary
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland . . .	1	10	28	18	2	5	–	1	–	1	–	4
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	5	463	288	(175)	492	52	1	4	1	6	11	35
New Brunswick . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	490	37,000	33,598	(3,402)	13,894	4,174	118	576	268	962	471	2,741
Ontario	49	13,388	9,786	(3,602)	6,150	3,252	24	231	72	327	286	2,639
Manitoba	2	524	353	(171)	232	183	3	14	7	24	–	159
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	2	166	106	(60)	98	98	–	10	1	11	–	87
British Columbia . .	7	3,970	6,153	2,183	705	259	1	14	6	21	15	223
Total	556	55,521	50,312	(5,209)	21,573	8,023	147	850	355	1,352	783	5,888

Notes: 1. Assets and liabilities as declared by debtors tend to be unreliable as to completeness and valuation.
2. Most of the proceedings terminated in this year would have been initiated in prior years.

Part X of the Bankruptcy Act

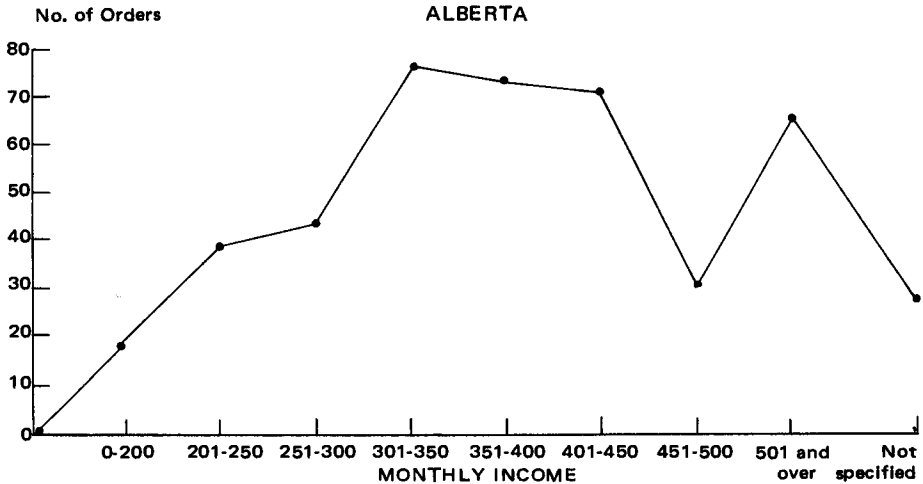
Part X of the Bankruptcy Act may be proclaimed by the Governor General in Council to be in force in any province at the request of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the province concerned. It has been in force in the Province of Alberta since April 17, 1967, and in the Province of Manitoba since June 1, 1967. The Province of Saskatchewan adopted this Part on April 1, 1969. It was also proclaimed in Prince Edward Island on March 28, 1968, although proceedings under these provisions have not formally commenced.

The following are the number of consolidation orders granted in each province since the proclamation of Part X, to December 31, 1968.

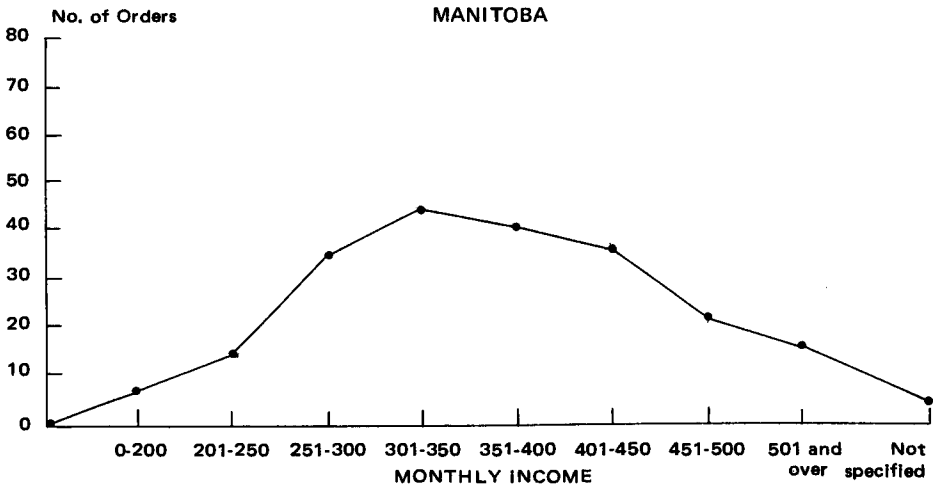
	<i>Alberta</i>	<i>Manitoba</i>
1967	286	94
1968	437	178

The highlights of these statistics are reported in Graph III, and Tables I, J and K on the following pages.

**GRAPH III – PART X CLASSIFICATION OF ORDERS BY MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME
IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968**



**GRAPH III – PART X CLASSIFICATION OF ORDERS BY MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME
IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968**



**GRAPH III – PART X CLASSIFICATION OF ORDERS BY MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME
IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968**

Classification by Monthly Family Income	NUMBER OF ORDERS			
	ALBERTA	%	MANITOBA	%
\$ 0 – 200	18	4	4	2
201 – 250	37	9	12	7
251 – 300	41	9	35	20
301 – 350	77	17	41	23
351 – 400	76	17	33	18
401 – 450	69	16	28	16
451 – 500	30	7	14	8
501 and over	64	15	10	5
Not specified	25	6	1	1
Total Orders	437	100%	178	100%

TABLE I – PART X
CLASSIFICATION OF ORDERS BY LIABILITIES IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

Liabilities	ALBERTA		MANITOBA	
	Number of Orders	% of Total	Number of Orders	% of Total
\$ 0 – 999	20	5	17	10
1,000 – 1,999	97	22	66	37
2,000 – 2,999	114	26	67	38
3,000 – 3,999	84	19	18	10
4,000 – 4,999	42	10	8	4
5,000 – 5,999	23	5	–	–
6,000 – 6,999	12	3	–	–
7,000 – 7,999	13	3	–	–
8,000 and over	13	3	–	–
Not specified	19	4	2	1
Total Orders	437	100%	178	100%

TABLE J – PART X
CLASSIFICATION OF ORDERS BY THE AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS
IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

Classification	Alberta No. of Orders	Manitoba No. of Orders
\$ 0 – \$ 20	15	3
21 – 30	24	13
31 – 40	37	25
41 – 50	59	37
51 – 60	37	16
61 – 70	27	17
71 – 80	42	21
81 – 90	25	13
91 – 100	41	17
101 – 150	57	11
151 – 200	27	1
201 and over	20	–
Not specified	26	4
Total Orders	437	178

TABLE K – PART X
CLASSIFICATION OF ORDERS BY LENGTH OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS
IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1968

Classification	Alberta No. of Orders	Manitoba No. of Orders
1 – 6 months	5	1
7 – 12 months	12	4
13 – 18 months	26	6
19 – 24 months	43	16
25 – 30 months	57	33
31 – 36 months	132	81
37 – 48 months	49	14
49 – 60 months	29	7
61 – 72 months	24	4
73 – 84 months	11	3
85 – 96 months	11	5
97 months and over	13	1
Not specified	25	3
Total Orders	437	178



Chapter 6
PERSONNEL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

The following tables and statistics relate to the operations of the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy for the year ended March 31, 1969.

TABLE L – PERSONNEL AS AT MARCH 31,
1965 to 1969.

Class of employee	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Head Office					
Executive	2	2	4	4	4
Administrative and Professional	4	8	9	16	16
Clerical and Stenographic	10	19	19	44	44
Total Head Office	16	29	32	64	64
Regional Offices					
Executive			3	3	3
Administrative and Professional		2	24	26	26
Clerical and Stenographic			10	14	14
Total Regional Offices		2	37	43	43
Total	16	31	69	107	107

Revenue

The revenue received by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy for the fiscal year 1969 is set out below. Revenue increased by \$49,291 over the previous year.

1. Fees paid by Trustees in Bankruptcy for new licences and annual renewals (Section 5(4))	\$ 11,080
2. Levy of 2% on dividends paid to creditors by the trustee (Section 156)	387,015
3. Official Receivers' fees (For the period July 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969)	<u>14,579</u>
Total	<u>\$412,674</u>

Expenditure

Expenditure for the fiscal year 1969 amounted to \$928,026 with increases mainly attributable to salaries and wages.

TABLE M – ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1969

	Allotment	Expenditure	Unexpended Balance
Salaries and Wages	\$749,450	\$746,643	\$2,807
Professional and Special Services	66,159	66,159	–
Travelling Expenses	36,100	35,933	167
Postage, Telephones and Telegrams	12,241	12,141	100
Office Stationery, Supplies, Equipment, Furnishings and Publications	66,450	66,450	–
Sundries	700	700	–
Total	\$931,100	\$928,026	\$3,074

TABLE N – COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1963-64 TO 1968-69.

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1963-64	\$288,120	\$133,682
1964-65	298,642	115,652
1965-66	277,937	143,437
1966-67	285,316	274,733
1967-68	363,383	797,049
1968-69	412,674	928,026

Appendix – I

CURRENT LISTING OF BULLETINS TO TRUSTEES

<i>Bulletin No.</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>
1966-1	Statement of Affairs (Form 61)
1966-2	Joint Trustees
1966-3	Delegation of Duties and Granting of Signing Authorities
1966-4	Bill S-17, An Act to Amend the Bankruptcy Act
1966-5	Advances on Trustee's Remuneration
1966-6	Trustee's Performance Bonds
1966-7	Reorganization of the Bankruptcy Branch
1967-8	Submission of Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Section 111 (Bankruptcy Act)
1967-9	Notice to Bankrupts of Duties and Status while Undischarged
1968-10	Amendments to Bankruptcy Rules and Forms at June 5, 1968
1969-11	The Trustee's Preliminary Report to the Creditors (Issued July 28, 1969)

Appendix – II

TABLES OF CONTENTS

Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy for the Year Ended March 31, 1968

Introduction by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy

Chapter 1. Bankruptcy and Insolvency Legislation

2. The Bankruptcy Branch
3. The Bankruptcy “Milieu”
4. Complaints and Investigations
5. Prosecutions
6. Unclaimed Dividends and Undistributed Funds
7. Index of Directors and Officers of Bankrupt Corporations
8. Annual Statistics and Tables
9. Part X of the Bankruptcy Act

Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy for the Year Ended March 31, 1967

Chapter 1. The Bankruptcy Act

- A. Purpose
- B. Amendments
 - Investigation powers
 - Sections 3A and 3B
 - Other changes in legislation
- C. Regional offices
- D. Complaints and investigations
- E. Licensing of trustees
- F. Bulletins to trustees
- G. Statistics
 - (a) General intake, closed, inventory
 - (b) Detail of intake
 - (c) Detail of closed

2. The Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act

3. The Farmers’ Creditors Arrangement Act

4. The Winding-Up Act

5. Revenue and Expenditures

6. Branch Personnel