

Gross liabilities indicate the amount of borrowed money being administered by governments. That some portion of this is held in liquid form, or is invested in enterprises that are self-sustaining or even profit making, is aside from the point that the administration is in the hands of governments and these resources are withdrawn from administration by others. Governments administer also the amounts received in yearly revenues.

It is evident that the administration by governments of the money and credit resources of Canada has been rapidly extending.

From this point of view not only all guaranteed bonds, but the whole debt, at least the debt to the public, of the Canadian National System and of any other enterprises directed, but not wholly financed, by governments, should be taken into the account.

The estimate of gross government debts in 1931 on which the per capita amounts shown in the diagram are calculated is \$5,308,000,000. If the other items are included this total would be substantially augmented. The Canadian National debt to the public on December 31, 1930, was \$1,168,565,863.

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## COMPARISONS

Governments have been extending their administration of borrowed money very fast by comparison.

The \$5,300,000,000 of gross government debts, again disregarding other items, is a sum a little greater than the total capital employed in all forms of manufacturing in Canada. But the increase in manufacturing capital between 1913 and 1931 was only 210 per cent, while the increase

in government debts was 392 per cent.

In the same period the total assets of all Chartered Banks in Canada increased only 100 per cent, and total bank deposits in Canada only 103 per cent, total external commodity trade only 64.4 per cent and acreage in field crops only 63.8 per cent—and government debts 392 per cent.