CANADIAN FAILURE STATISTICS-YEAR 1895.

Provinces.	TOTAL COMMERCIAL.			MANUFACTURING.			TRADING.			OTHER COMMERCIAL.			Banking.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No	Assets.	Liabilities	No.	Assets.	Liabilities	No	Assets.	Liabili- ties.	No	Assets.	Liabili- ties.
Ontario	907	\$4,362,208	\$5,967,161	267	\$ 1,351 392	\$1,693,004	637	\$2,992,316				\$ 14,000		\$383,661	\$366,090
Quehec		5,386,714	7,530,706		2,678,891			2,661,823			46,000 8,200				
British Columbia Nova Scotia		701,373	708,148 690,138		87,200 37,160		83	605.973 296,032			1,750		2	100,000	
Manitoba					31,800		45				400				
New Brunswick.	70				72,000								II		
Prince Ed. Island		40,500	75,700		1 500		8	39,000	75,200						
Total	1891	811.500.242	\$15,802,989	441	\$ 4,259,943	\$ 5.872,502	1439	87,165,449	\$ 9,788,932	11	\$74,850	8141,555		\$483,661	
" 1894			17,616,215						11,436,258		124,572	115,855	6	914,309	876,814
Newfoundland	49	\$789,463	\$1,317,130	7	854,000	\$68,939	41	\$732,799	\$1,227,171	1	\$2,664	\$21,020			

Failures in the Dominion of Canada were slightly more than in 1894, namely 1,891 against 1.856, but were smaller in aggregate of liabilities. This is the more remarkable because important banking difficulties at one time threatened serious disturbance in trading circles, but liabilities in trading failures are smaller than in 1894 by \$1,647,826, or 14.4 per cent., although liabilities in manufacturing failures were substantially the same as in 1894. The latter circumstance is the more worthy of note because of the marked increase in manufacturing failures in the States along the lakes and the Canadian border.

Jan. 4th, 1896.

R. G. DUN & CO.