## Section 3.—Statistics of Industrial and Commercial Failures from Private Source

A table on commercial failures for Canada, by class, for the years 1915 to 1935 (and for Newfoundland for the years 1915-32), is given in the 1936 Year Book, p. 969. In 1936, Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, from whose reports these figures were taken, adopted a new method of classification. The principal changes consisted of setting up a new group of construction enterprises, previously included in manufacturing, and a new class for commercial service. Real estate companies, holding and other financial companies, and agents of various kinds were omitted. These changes had the effect of confining the failure records more to industrial and commercial lines of activity, and liabilities were reduced more in proportion to the number of failures, since the companies eliminated usually ran high in indebtedness. This series extends back to 1934.

## 7.—Industrial and Commercial Failures, by Class, 1947-51, and by Province, 1952

(Source: Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Figures for 1934-51 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1946 edition.

Year and Province	Manu- facturing		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Con- struction		Commercial Service		Totals	
	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities
Fotals, 1947	177	\$'000 3,815 6,734 8,406 6,479 6,409	62 69 70	\$'000 1,225 1,395 3,516 1,746 2,892	84 198 247 349 387	\$'000 882 2,278 3,252 4,347 5,693	36 48 63 89 116	\$'000 941 899 1,329 1,415 2,560	27 40 50	\$'000 365 449 776 1,405 1,494	493 596 717	\$'000 7,228 11,755 17,279 15,392 19,048
1952  Newfoundland P. E. Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Intario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia  Totals, 1952	2 -3 -132 45 18 - 1 4 - 205	128	1 3 50 11 5 - 1 2	45 39 1,587 281 245 6 82 2,285	68 21 3 12 26	110 	1 63 32 3 1 1 4	14 - 20 1,113 738 174 6 87 44	30 - - 2 2	  533 55   37 44 	162 47 4 17 38	286

Newfoundland included from Apr. 1, 1949.

In 1952, Quebec accounted for 64 p.c. of the total failures and 61 p.c. of the liabilities; Ontario had 19 p.c. of the failures and 21 p.c. of the liabilities.

According to Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, commercial failures during World War II decreased steadily year by year and failures in the retail trade group, in which the majority of failures took place before the War, also decreased. After the end of the War, however, the total number of failures increased again each year and failures in the retail trade group in 1952 accounted for almost one-half of the total.