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# OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE INDEPENDENT FUEL DEALERS 

## 1954

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Volume III consists of the following parts with individual trade reports listed under each:

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## DEFINITIONS

## Profit and Loss

Net sales - the dollar volume of business done. Allowances and discounts granted to customers and value of goods returned by customers are deducted from gross sales, but sales of meals or lunches provided employees and any goods withdrawn by the proprietor for personal use are included.

Cost of goods sold - determined by adding the beginning inventory to net purchases and deducting the ending inventory.

Gross profit - the difference between "cost of goods sold" and "net sales".
Operating expenses - all costs incurred in the year's operation of a business, except the cost of merchandise. These include:

Salaries and wages (except delivery) - payments to employees before deduction of income tax or unemployment insurance. Proprietors' salaries or withdrawals are included in "net operating profit" in unincorporated store operations.

Taxes - business, property and water taxes. Taxes collected for remittance to govemmental bodies and income tax are not included.

Insurance - annual proportion of premiums forinsurance policies carried to protect the business.
Rent - Payments for use of business premises,
Meat, light and power - cost applicable to year's operations.
Delivery - includes salaries paid to delivery men, truck repairs and maintenance, depreciation, licenses and insurance on delivery equipment and supplies used in connection with delivery (gas, oil, etc.).

Repairs and maintenance - costs incurred to keep fixed store assets operating efficiently (excludes capital expenditure).

Depreciation allowances - provision for decrease in the value of fixed store assets.
Store supplies - wrapping paper, office supplies, etc.
Advertising - displays, window dressing and sales promotion.
Net bad debt loss - estimated amount of uncollectable customers" accounts receivable less the amount recovered from former bad debts.

Other expenses - telephone, telegraph, postage, bank charges, legal, auditing and collection fees, etc.

Net operating profit - is the difference between "total operating expenses" and "gross profits" and includes proprietors' salaries and withdrawals before income tax deductions in unincorporated firms.

Occupancy - the cost of maintaining and occupying a place of business and includes: rent, business and property taxes, insurance, heat, light and power, repairs and maintenance and depreciation.

## DEFINITIONS

## Balance Sheet

## Assets

Cash on hand or in bank - the amount of cash in the business at the end of the year.
Net accounts receivable - all customers' notes and accounts owing to the business at the end of the year less any reserve for doubtful accounts.

Merchandise inventory - the cost value of merchandise on hand for resale but does not include store supplies on hand.

Other current assets - includes assets which may be converted into cash, if necessary within a reasonably short time, such as Dominion of Canada Bonds and prepaid insurance.

Fixed assets (net) - the book value of land, buildings, furniture, fixtures and equipment less any reserves for depreciation. Separate figures are shown for assets used in the business and those not used in the business.

Other assets - investments of a permanent nature not readily converted into cash and intangibles such as goodwill and organization costs.

## Liabilities and Net Worth

Current liabilities - obligations which must be paid in the near future and represent accounts payable or any iten that may be considered as a direct lien against current assets.

Fixed liabilities - mortgages secured by fixed assets and separated, as are fixed assets, between those used and not used in business.

Other liabilities - long term notes payable, accrued expenses such as taxes due but not yet paid, and prepaid or deferred income.

Net worth - Unincorporated business - the amount invested in the business together with any accumulated profits after proprietor's or partners' withdrawals.

- Incorporated business - net worth is shown in two parts:
(1) Capital stock, which represents the shareholders' investment of fully paid-up subscribed shares, and
(2) Surplus, which represents distributable surplus, capital surplus and earned surplus.


## DEFINITIONS

## Profit and Loss Statement Ratios

Stock Turnover - the number of times in a year that the average merchandise inventory is sold and replaced. The average of the beginning and ending inventories is divided into the cost of goods sold.

Note: Each of the following ratios are expressed as a percentage of "net sales". Consequently, it is permissible to make direct comparisons between these ratios. Each ratio represents a portion of the average net sales' dollar.

Gross Profit Ratio - sometimes referred to as the "gross margin ratio" or "mark-up" represents the difference between "cost of goods sold" and "net sales". It is the portion of the average sales" dollar from which the merchant meets his operating expenses and obtains his net operating profit.

Operating Expense Ratios - each item of expense, as well as "total operating expenses" when expressed as a percentage of "net sales" shows the amounts of the average sales' dollar required to operate the average business.

Net Operating Profit Ratio - the remaining proportion of the average sales" dollar after "cost of goods sold" and "total operating expenses" have been deducted. From this amount, the percentage allowances for both proprietors' salaries and income tax should be deducted in order to determine the percentage to sales of net retums on capital investment.

## Balance Sheet Ratios

Current Ratio - Current Assets $\div$ Current Liabilities - indicates to what extent the business is able to meet its current obligations out of "current assets". Care should be taken to examine the components of current assets because overstocking of inventories and overinvestment in credit sales (accounts receivable) can result in a stronger or more favourable ratio.

Liouidity Ratio - Current Assets Less Merchandise Inventory $\div$ Current Liabilities - sometimes referred to as the "'acid test", is similar to the "current ratio" as a test of current credit strength. A ratic of $100 \%$ (or 1 ) is usually considered favourable.

Working Capital to Net Worth Ratio - denotes the relationship between "working capital" (current assets less current liabilities) and a proprietor's equity in the business. That is, the proportion of "net worth" that could be realized readily if liquidation were necessary.

Worth-Debt Ratio - Net Worth $\div$ Total Liabilities - if used in conjunction with the "current ratio", would reflect any weakening of the capital structure of a business through large loans which give a high "current ratio".

## Interstatement Ratio

Turnover of Total Capital Employed - Net Sales - Total Assets used in the business - provides an indication of the degree of management efficiency. However, this ratio should not be used alone because "profits" and not "sales" are the major criterion of efficiency.

# OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE INDEPENDENT FUEL DEALERS 

## 1954

## INTRODUCTION

This report on operating results and financial structure presents information in the form of averages and ratios as a guide to retail store operators for the trades covered. These ratios are the "average" of a broad range of uperational efficiency. and as such do not represent top performance guides. However, used with this in mind, they show a standard against which business men can compare their ovin operating experiences. The pattern of expense and financial ratios, by size of business. permit direct analysis of operating results for the year.

There is growing evidence that independent retail merchants are making more advantageous use of the results shown in the biennial operating results bulletins issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Many accounting firms whose clientele includes retail merchants have shown much interest in these series.

A number of trade papers and business periodicals have reproduced and interpreted the results of previous studies with the object of illustrating to retail merchants the manner in which operating results can be used as a tool in store management. This is a practice the Eureau is pleased to encourage, since it meets with one of the most important objects in maintaining this series, namely the promotion of improved merchandising on the part of retailers.

The new owner of a retail store or the prospective operator might well study these averages. Not all failures in business, however, come from the "new-owner" group. It seems reasonable to suppose, however, that failure in many cases is the result of inadequate knowledge on the part of new proprietors of the true fiscal requirements involved in operating a business and the proper allocation of costs. Where capital is limited, as is often the case in a newly-established store, it would seem that most careful attention should be given to maintenance of proper records and that provision be ande to chech against some such standard performance as these publications provide.

Analyses of both profit and loss and balance sheet staternents are presented in this report.

Profit and loss data are shown for owned and rented stores separately, and for various sale-size categories.

Balance sheet data, which were introduced in 1948, are continued in this 1954 study. This information is presented by sales-size and kind of occupancy groups for dealers with $\$ 20,000$ or more annual net sales. Where possible, a further differentiation has been made between businesses in operation less than 10 years and 10 years or more. An impurtant change, introduced in 1950, is the segregation of fixed assets and fixed liabilities between those used in the business and those not used in the business. This makes possible a better relationship between assets used in the business and sales, than was possible when all fixed assets of the proprietor were reported as one item.

Any change in the actual count from survey to survey may be attributed to changes in store classification, stores going out of business, the necessity of augmenting the survey list or simply to different non-response in the survey years.

Tabulation of balance sheet data was made on a sales-size range basis and, where possible, a further breakdown by number of years in business.

Compilation of profit and loss data was made for different sales-size categories. The response from large stores is generally better than that from smaller ones. To obtain proper ratios for total trade, weights of the 1951 census were used. For example, in response to this survey, independent dealers with sales between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 19,999$ may represent $5 \%$ of the business done by all respondents. According to the 1951 census they might account for approximately $11 \%$ of total fuel deaters' sales. To obtain ratios for total all sizes, the census weights were applied to the various expense and profit ratios of the different sales-size classes.

The sumriary chart does not show weighted ratios; for sake of comparability with previous years for which weights are not available, aggregate or unweighted ratios were used.

## INDEPENDENT FUEL DEALERS

Only retail establishments selling coal, firewood, oil for household consumption, bottled gas and other fuels, are covered in this report. Other lines may be carried but the sale of fuel must amount to at least $50 \%$ of total sales.

Unincorporated and incorporated "single establishments" or "independent" firms only are covered. After careful editing, 189 questionnaires were used for profit and loss tabulations of unincorporated firms, ( 129 for firms operating in owned premises and 60 in rented premises). The results of incorporated firms were derived from 85 properly completed questionnaires (46 in owned and 39 in rented premises).

Returns from which balance sheet data were used numbered 161 for unincorporated firms and 83 for incorporated firms.

The average gross profit expressed as a percentage of average net sales increased in 1954 to 22.97 per cent from 20.94 per cent in 1952. Operating expenses also increased in 1954 from 15.97 per cent to 17.56 per cent in 1952, slightly less than the gross profit increase, and as a result net operating profit increased in 1954 to 5.41 per cent compared to 4.97 per cent in 1952. All operating expenses were higher in 1954 in comparison to 1952 except for employees' salaries (except delivery) which was slightly lower, 3.61 per cent in 1954 and 3.62 per cent in 1952. The average gross profit for incor-
porated fuel dealers increased by 1 per cont in 1954 to 22.35 per cent from 21.35 per cent in 195?. Operating expenses also increased but by a snaller margin 20.35 per cent in 1954 from 19.51 per cent in 1952. The result was an increase in the net operating profit for 1954, 2.00 per cent compared to 1.84 per cent in 1952. Employees' salaries (except delivery) and advertising were the two items to show decreases in 1954. Salaries of management, charged as operating expenses, account for the low net profit ratio of incorporated firms compared to unincorporated firms.

Inventories for unincorporated firms were generally lower at the end of the year than at the beginning for both owned and rented categories. The reverse occurred for incorporated firms; inventories at the end of the year were quite larger than at the beginning for dealers in both owned and rented premises except for $\$ 100,000-\$ 499,999$ size.

The rate of stock tumover per year stood fairly high, ranging for unincorporated firms from 9.47 to 22.20 times per year and for incorporated firms from 7.23 to 17.25 times per year.

Balance sheet ratios are shown historically, affording valuable comparison for further study.

The following summaries, chats and tables, will give more detail and information on the operating results and the financial position of independent fuel dealers for 1954.

Operating Results of Independent Fuel Dealers, 1952 and 1954 Compared .

| Iter | Unincorporated |  | Incorporated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1952 | 1954 | 1952 | 1954 |
|  | (per cent of net sales) |  |  |  |
| Gross profit | 20.94 | 22.97 | 21.35 | 22.35 |
| Operating expenses: |  |  |  |  |
| Employees' salaries (except delivery) | 3. 62 | 3.61 | 6.15 | 6.12 |
| Occupancy | 2.24 | 2.48 | 1.82 | 2.16 |
| Delivery | 7.89 | 8.99 | 8.56 | 9.05 |
| Advertising ............................................................................ | 0.42 | 0.52 | $0 . f 3$ | 0.62 |
| All other expenses .................................................................. | 1. 80 | 1.96 | 2.35 | 2.40 |
| Total operating expenses ...................................................... | 15.97 | 17.56 | 19. 51 | 20.35 |
| Net operating profit before cuecuction of income tax ${ }^{1}$.................... | 4.97 | 5.41 | 1.84 | 2.00 |

[^1]ibalance Sheet Ratios of Independent Fuel Dealers

| itan! | Unincorporated |  | Incorporated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Owned | itented | Owned | Rented |
| Zurrent Ratio ...................................................................... 1948 | 1.93 | 2.60 | 1.90 | 1.94 |
| - 1950 | 2.39 | 1.97 | 2. 39 | 1.75 |
| 1952 | 2.21 | 2.34 | 1.96 | 1.54 |
| 1954 | 2.24 | 2.04 | 1.80 | 1.47 |
| Liquidity Ratio ................................................................... 1952 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.13 | 1.01 |
| 1954 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.29 | 1.03 |
| Working Capital to Net Worth Ratio ..................................... 1948 | 0.49 | 0.70 | 0.50 | 0.78 |
| 1950 | 0.58 | 0.67 | 0.51 | 0.63 |
| 1952 | 0.53 | 0.78 | 0.49 | 0.49 |
| 1954 | 0.54 | 0.67 | 0.53 | 0.53 |
| Worth Debt Ratio ................................................................ 1948 | 1.69 | 1.85 | 1.33 | 0.97 |
| 1950 | 1.92 | 1.33 | 2.50 | 1.03 |
| 1952 | 1.86 | 1.41 | 1.59 | 1.03 |
| 1954 | 1. 72 | 1.32 | 1.13 | 0.71 |
| Turnover of Total Capital Employed .................................... 1952 | 2.94 | 3.19 | 2.69 | 3.58 |
| 1954 | 2.70 | 3.47 | 2.64 | 2.84 |

1. Ratio definitions are shown on page 6.



HBII: 1. Independent Fuel Dealers - Operating Results of Unincorporated Firms by Sales Volume and Occupancy Basts, 19.34

| Itera | Owner dealers with arnual net sales of |  |  |  | Lessee-dealers with annual net sales of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000- \\ & \$ 19,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000- \\ & \$ 49,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000- \\ & \$ 99,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 100,000$ and over | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,000- \\ \$ 49,999 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000- \\ & \$ 99,999 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Number of deaters reporting $\qquad$ <br> Average net sales per dealer \$ | $17.240$ | $34,228$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 73.119 \end{array}$ | $164,150$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 37.938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 63.846 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 191.929 \end{array}$ |
| Average beginning inventary $\qquad$ § <br> Average inventory, end of year $\qquad$ <br> Average cost of goods sold $\qquad$ $\$$ <br> Stock turnover (times per year) $\qquad$ | 1.086 1353 13.613 13.35 | 2,626 2,725 25,333 9.47 | 5,507 4.449 55.034 11.06 | 10,108 9,920 127,704 12.75 | 3,029 2,396 28,691 10.58 | 4.502 3.351 48.921 12.46 | 7.290 6,701 155,275 22.20 |
| Proflit and Loss Date (per cent of net sales) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross profit ......................................................... | 21.04 | 25.99 | 24. 73 | 22. 20 | 24.37 | 23.38 | 19.10 |
| Operating expenses: <br> Employees' salaries and wages (except delivery) | 0.46 | 2.71 | 3.62 | 4.28 | 4.55 | 2.38 | 2.54 |
| Delivery expenses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Own equipment 1. Salaries \%i................... | 2.83 0.99 | 5.35 1.87 | 4.46 0.84 | 4. 16 1.09 | 4.24 1.40 | 8.11 1.19 | 4. 72 |
| 3. Depreciation, etc. ............. | 1.15 | 1.46 | 1.27 | 1. 24 | 1.35 | 1.24 | 1. 26 |
| 4. Supplies used ..............--- | 1.51 | 1.61 | 1.57 | 1.59 | 1.12 | 1.74 | 1.44 |
| 13. By contract | 0.63 | 0.18 | 1.11 | 0.59 | 0.74 | 0.01 | 0.39 |
| Total delivery expensex ................................ | 7.21 | 10.47 | 9.25 | 8.67 | 8.85 | 10.29 | 8.12 |
| Occupancy expenses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes .............................................................. | 0.75 | 0.69 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.69 | 0.37 | 0.20 |
| Insurance <br> Rent | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.53 0.92 | 0.38 0.70 | 0. 0.48 |
| Heat, IIght and power ..................................... | 0.46 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.19 | 0.13 |
| Repairs and msintenance ................................... | 0. 19 | 0.50 0.68 | 0. 55 | 0.55 0.79 | 0.40 0.35 | 0.42 0.49 | 0.32 0.45 |
| Depreciation allowances .................................... | 0.28 | 0.68 | 0. 79 | 0.79 | 0.35 | 0.49 | 0.45 |
| Total occupancy expenses | 2.25 | 2. 72 | 2.70 | 2.35 | 3.11 | 2.55 | 1.94 |
| Office or store supplies .................................... | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.28 | 0.47 | 0.30 | 0.34 |
| Advertising -.-a..... | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 0.66 | 0.54 | 0.40 | 0.44 |
| Net loss on bad debts .........................n............ | 0.11 | 0.39 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| All other expenses ................-...--................... | 1.43 | 1.32 | 1.51 | 1.29 | 1.44 | 1.26 | 1.11 |
| Total operating expenses ............................. | 12,03 | 18.31 | 18. 18 | 17.84 | 19.07 | 17.50 | 11.81 |
| Net operating profit before deduction of proprietors' salaries and income tax $\qquad$ | 9.01 | 7.68 | 6.55 | 4. 36 | 5.30 | 5.88 | 4.29 |

T I:MEE 2. Inlependent Fuel Dealers Operating Results of Incorporated Firms by Sales Volume and Occupancy Basis 1954

| 1:30 | Owner dealers with annual net sales of |  | Lessee dealers with annual net sales of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000^{-} \\ & \$ 99,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000- \\ & \$ 499,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ |
| Number of dealers reporting ............omanomum............................................ | 80,900 | 34 322,054 | 22 250.979 | 8 851,926 |
| Average net sales per dealer |  |  |  |  |
| Average beginning Inventory .......-........................................... \$ | 7.617 | 18.812 | 12.532 10,789 | 59,871 83.712 |
|  | 61,620 | 248,728 | 201.196 | 684,797 |
|  | 7.23 | 12.29 | 17, 25 | 9. 54 |
| Profie and Loss Data (per cent of net sales) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23.83 | 22.77 | 22.91 | 19.62 |
| Operating expenses: <br> Employees ${ }^{\text {t }}$ salaries and wages | 8.03 | 6.27 | 6.86 | 4. 24 |
| Dellivery expenses: |  | 5. 19 | 4.52 | 2.91 |
| A. Own equipment 1. Salaries ........................................ | 3.34 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.78 | 1.08 |
| 2. Repairs \& Maintenance .......................... | 1.68 | 1. 14 | 1. 30 | 1.09 |
|  | 1.15 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.00 |
| B. By contract .......................................................--............. | 2.96 | 0.87 | 1. 89 |  |
| Total Delivery Expenses ...-....as.......................................... | 10.08 | 9.26 | 9.58 | 7.29 |
| Occupancy expenses: | 1.15 | 0.34 | 0.23 | 0.26 |
| Taxes .-.... | 0.54 | 0.34 | 0.21 | 0. 30 |
| Insurance | - |  | 0.56 | 0.48 |
| Heat, light and power | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0. 21 |
| Repairs and malntenance ..-.......-...........................................o. | 0.39 | 0.54 | 0.44 |  |
|  | 1. 43 | 0.57 |  |  |
| Total occupancy expenses | 3.69 | 1. 96 | 2.02 | 2.89 |
| Office or store supplies | 0.37 | 0.30 | 0. 33 | 0.35 |
| Advertising | 0.78 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.55 |
| Net loss on bad debts | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 1. 3.3 |
| a11 other expenses | 1.48 | 1.83 | 1.67 |  |
| Total operating expenses ................................................. | 24.83 | 20.64 | 21.46 | 16.89 |
| Vet Operating profit before provision tor income tax ............ | 1. $00^{1}$ | 2. 13 | 1.45 | 2.73 |年位ing proit before provision for income tax

1. Tet oferating loss.

TiBLE 3. Independent Fuel Dealers - Owned-Financial Structure of Unincorporated Firnis by Size and Age of Business, as at December 31, 1954

| Item | Dealers with annual net sales of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { all } \\ \text { slzes } \\ \$ 20,000 \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$20,000-549,999 |  |  | \$50,000-599,999 |  |  | \$100,000 and over |  |  |  |
|  | Under 10 years | 10 years and over | Total | Under 10 years | 10 years and over | Total | Under 10 years | 10 years and over | Total |  |
|  | (average fer store) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2, 157 | 3,471 | 4, 346 | 4,007 | 3,442 | 6,937 | 5,914 | 4. 114 |
| Cash on hand and in bank........................ | 1,590 | 2,441 3,757 | 3, 744 | 9,001 | 9.748 | 9,459 | 17,425 | 20,640 | 19,700 | 11,441 |
| Merchandise Inventory ................................ | 3, 354 | 2,701 | 2.918 | 4.190 | 4,950 | 4. 656 | 6,826 | 10,517 | 9,437 | 5,892 |
| Other current assets .......................................... | 122 | 838 | 593 | 445 | 1,340 | 994 | 2,364 | 2.781 | 2,659 | 1. 495 |
| Total current assets .............................. | 8, 783 | 9,737 | 9.419 | 17,107 | 20,384 | 19, 116 | 30,057 | 40,875 | 37, 710 | 22,942 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8,862 | 10,680 | 16. 145 | 15,736 | 15, 856 | 10,582 |
| Used in the business $\qquad$ <br> Not used in the business $\qquad$ | 6.942 | 3, 2,308 | 4.793 1.795 | ${ }^{23} 731$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,862 \\ & 4,651 \end{aligned}$ | 3,134 | 1.932 | 1,137 | 1.369 | 2.018 |
| Total fixed assets (net) .....-................-- | 7,709 | 5,576. | 6, 288 | 14, 290 | 13.513 | 13, 814 | 18,077 | 16,873 | 17, 225 | 12,600 |
| Other assets: <br> Long term investments $\qquad$ | 480 | 2, 389 | 1. 592 | - | 555 812 | 340 497 | 1.868 | 1.593 178 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.673 \\ 458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1+284 \\ +372 \end{array}$ |
| Total other assets | 480 | 2,397 | 1,737 | - | 1,367 | 837 | 3, 004 | 1,771 | 2. 131 | 1,636 |
| Total assets | 16,972 | 17.710 | 17.464 | 31,397 | 35, 264 | 33, 767 | 31,138 | 39,319 | 57,066 | 37, 178 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current liabilities: <br> Accounts and notes payable | 4,052 | 2, 441 | 2,978 | 8,206 | 4,841 | 6, 144 | 21,555 | 19,033 | 19.771 | 10,252 |
| Fixed liabilities: <br> Mortgages on fixed assets used in business Mortcages on fixed ussets not used in the business | $\begin{array}{r} 2,356 \\ 128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227 \\ & 183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 937 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | 77 100 | 1,667 | 1,051 38 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.282 \\ 750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,852 \\ \quad 207 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 2, } 271 \\ 368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,476 \\ 205 \end{array}$ |
| Total [ixed Ilablities ............................. | 2,484 | 410 | 1,102 | 177 | 1,667 | 1,090 | 4,032 | 2, 059 | 2,637 | 1,681 |
| Other liabilities ....... | 249 | 587 | 474 | 3,606 | 1,551 | 2,346 | 2,168 | 2. 476 | 2,386 | 1.737 |
| Total liabilities .................................. | 8,785 | 3,438 | 7,534 | 11.989 | 8, 059 | 9,580 | 27,755 | 23, 368 | 24,794 | 13,680 |
| ins: Ferth: Proprletor's of partners' equity in Sat owiness $\qquad$ | 10, 187 | 14,272 | 12,910 | 19,408 | 27. 205 | 24, 187 | 23,383 | 35, 951 | 32, 272 | 23. 498 |
| Tocal liabilililes and net worth ................ | 16,972 | 17. 710 | 17,464 | 31,397 | 35, 264 | 33. 767 | 51,138 | 59,319 | 57,066 | 37.178 |
| A.Bispt net sales of dealers seporting ........... | 39,615 | 30, 580 | 33.592 | 75,953 | 73, 076 | 74, 189 | 137, 685 | 1.75, G31 | 164. 525 | 84, 851 |
| Number of dealets reporting ........................... | 12 | 24 | 36 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 12 | 29 | 41 | 108 |

TABLE 4. Independent Fuel Dealers-Rented-Financial Stucture of Vaincorporated Firms by Size and Age of Lusincss, as at December 31, 1954

| Item | Dealers with annual net sales of |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lotal all sizes. \$20,000 and over |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20, \mathrm{co0}- \\ & \$ 43,999 \end{aligned}$ | \$50,000-\$99,999 |  |  | \$100,000 and over |  |  |  |
|  |  | Under 10 years | 10 years and over | Total | Under 10 years | 10 years and over | Total |  |
| Assets | (average per store) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current assets: <br> Cash on hand and in bank $\qquad$ <br> Accounts and notes receivable (net) $\qquad$ <br> Merchandise Inventory $\qquad$ <br> Other current assets $\qquad$ <br> Total current assets $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,274 \\ 3,459 \\ 2,318 \\ 3,447 \\ 11,498 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,054 \\ 10,327 \\ 2,824 \\ 886 \\ 18,091 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,862 \\ 5,549 \\ 3,812 \\ 1,027 \\ 17,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,552 \\ 7,779 \\ 3,351 \\ 961 \\ 17,643 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,652 \\ 26,537 \\ 7,460 \\ 166 \\ 35,815 \end{array}$ | 5,69627,4996,0522,58941,836 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,079 \\ 27,114 \\ 6,615 \\ 1,620 \\ 39,428 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,052 \\ 15,840 \\ 4,637 \\ 1,882 \\ 26,411 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed assets (net): <br>  <br> Not used in the business <br> Total fixed assets $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,577 \\ & 2,251 \\ & 3,828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,034 \\ & 2,857 \\ & 7,891 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,378 \\ & 3,378 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,151 \\ & 1,333 \\ & 5,484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,707 \\ & 12,430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,880 \\ & 8,860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,998 \\ 10,172 \\ 10,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,768 \\ & 1,011 \\ & 7,779 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets: <br> Long tern Investments $\qquad$ <br> Other assets <br> Fotal other assets $\qquad$ | 242242 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,5 \\ & 2,929 \\ & 2,929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & \\ & 326 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 1,450 \\ 1,540 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 797 \\ & 797 \end{aligned}$ | 62041661 | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 344 \\ & 716 \end{aligned}$ | 201632833 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,568 | 28,911 | 20,904 | 24, 667 | 48. 743 | 51,357 | 50,314 | 35,023 |
| Liabilities | 4.832 | 3,846 | 4.714 | 4,309 | 21,909 | 22,641 | 22,349 | 12,946 |
| Current liabilties: <br> Accounts and notes payable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed llabitities: <br> Mortgages on flxed assets used in business Mortgages on fixed assets not used in business... Total lixed liabilities $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.111 \\ & 1,535 \end{aligned}$ |  | 750 | 1,260 | 2.329 | 150 | 1.021 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,111 \\ & 131 \\ & 1,242 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 1,843 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,843 | 750 | 1,260 | 2. 329 | 150 | 1,021 |  |
| Other Habilities .-.......................................... | 527 | 7426.431 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,421 \\ & 6,885 \end{aligned}$ | 1,104 | 1,862 | 292 | 92024,290 | 876 |
| Total liahilities ....................................... | 7,005 |  |  | 6,673 | 26, 100 | 23, 083 |  | 15, 064 |
| Net worth: Proprietor's or parthers' equity in the business. $\qquad$ | 10,563 | 22,480 | 14,069 | 17,994 | 22,649 | 28,274 | 26,024 | 19,968 |
| Total liablities and net worth ................. | 17,508 | 28,911 | 20, 984 | 24,667 | 48,749 | 51,357 | 50,314 | 35,023 |
| Average net sales of dealers reportng ........... | $\begin{array}{r} 37,420 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | 63, 032 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,556 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,844 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199,478 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187,296 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,169 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,893 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ |
| Number of deal ers reporting ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 5. Independent Fuel Dealers-Owned-Financial Structure of Incorporated Firms by Size and Age of Business, as at December 31, 1954


TABLE 6. Independent Fuel Dealers-Rented-Financial Structure of Incorporated Firms by Size and Age of Business, as at December 31, 1954


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[^0]:    - Biennial reports - not issued for 1954.

[^1]:    1. Proprietors' salaries included for unincorporated stores.

    Note: These ratios are "weighted" according to the 1951 Census weights of the different sales sizes for independent stores and are shown here for the first time. They do not agree with ratios shown formerly for 1952 nor with those shown in historical tables.

