## RETAIL MERCHANDISE TRADE

IN THE<br>PRAIRIE PROVINCES

CALENDAR YEAR

1940

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## CENSUS OF MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENS

## Retail Merchandise Trade in the Prairie Provinces, 1940

Retail sales in the three Prairie Provincer are estimated at $\$ 516,270,000$ for 1940 , up 10 per cent from 1939, 55 per cent higher than the low point reached in 1933 and ? per cent below the dollar volume of business trensacted in 1930, the first year for which comparable sales figures are available. Inderes of sales on the base 1930 equals 100 stands at 93.0 for $1940,84.8$ for $1939,81.4$ for 1938 compared with 60.2 for 1933.

Gains over 1939 were general for the three Prairle Provinces and for individual trades within each province. Saskatchewan led in point of view of increased business with sales in 1940, 12 per cent above 1939, but still 14 per cent below the 1930 level. Manitoba sales increased 9 per cent during the jear under review, sales for 1940 standing 7 per cent below the 1930 figure. The 8 por cont increase between 1939 and 1940 in Alberta brought the dollar volume of business for the latter year to a point alightly above that recorded in the base period.

Increases for retail establishments specializing in herdware, lumber and building materials, or furniture and houschold furnishings exceeded those for other trades. Dealers in lumber and building materials did 21 per cent more business in 1940 than in 1939, part of this increase reflecting the expansion in elevator or other atorage construction necessary on account of the deforred marketing of a portion of the 1940 wheat crop. Fardware store sales wore up 11 per cont, fumiture store sales gained 15 per eent, While sales of stores specializing in radios and musical instruments incrensed by a similar amount. Sales for the food group of stores as a whole gained 7 per cent; the general merchandise group, comprised chlefly of department stores and variety stores, increased $?$ per cent. The automotive group of establishments, including motor vehicle doalers, garages, filling stations and other types of rotail establishment catering to the automotive trade stood 13 per cent higher in 1940 thon in 1939. The increase for country general stores at 4 per cent was considerably lower than that for other trades, a rosult which my be attributed in considerable measure to the lower farm income in Manitoba and Saskatchowon in 1940 compared with the preceding year arising from the deferred marketings of the 1940 grain crop.

## Chain Storee

There were 130 chain store companies in the Preirie Provinoes in 1940 and these operated a total of 1,846 stores or branches with total sales of $\$ 84,997,700$ or 16.5 per cent of the total retail trade including both chains and independents. In the preceding year there were 129 chain companies with 1,873 branches or stores whose sales of $\$ 74,134,800$ formed 15.8 per cent of the totel retail business, while ratios of chain to total seles for earlier years stands at 15.0 per cent for 1938, 15.1 per cent for 1937 and 14.6 per cont for 1930 , the first year for which comparable figures are avallable.

Included in the total chain storo figures mentioned above are 12 grocery chains which operated 316 stores in the Prairio Provinces in 1940 and whose sales amounted to $\$ 20,355,500$ or 41.6 per cent of the total sales of all grocery and combination stores including both chains and independents. In 1939 the ratio of chain to total sales for this trade was 39.0 per cent, while ratios for earlier years atand at 35.4 per cent for 1938, 37.2 per cent for 1937, and 32.2 per cont in 1930.

For the purposes of these annual surveys the line lumber yards operating In the Prairie Provinces are classified as chains in all instances where four yerde or more are operated by the same company. There were 29 such companies in the Prairie Provinces in 1940 with a total of 739 yards whose sales amounted to $\$ 14,224,400$, forming 60.6 per cent of the total business of all lumber yards including both the chaine and independenta. The ratio of chain to total business for this trade has remained relatively
constant over the 11 year period for whioh data are available, proportions of ohain to total sales for years imediately prior to 1940 standing at 62.3 per cent for $1939,61.2$ per cent for 1938 , and 60.3 per cent for 1937.

## Manitoba

Retail sales in Manitobe totalled $\$ 3.76,505,000$ in 1940, an incraase of 9 per cent over the previous years asles of $\$ 161,835,000$ and 45 per cent higher then the volume of business transacted in 1933. Indexes of sales on the base 1930 equals 100 stande at 93.3 for $1940,85.5$ for 1939 , and 84.9 for 1938.

Conforming with the resulta for other ssctions of the country, inoreases registered by atores specializing in furniture, household appliances or radios and musical instruments exceeded those registered by other lines of retail bubiness. Furniture store sales were up 16 per cent, radio and music stores gained 27 per cent, while the increase for stores specializing in household appliances amounted to 31 per cent. Anticipation of higher prices, resulting from the imposition of new taxation schedules, was a stimulating factor affecting the trend in buainess for these atores.

Motor vehicle dealers transacted 14 per cent more dollar business in 1940 than in 1939, this increase representing the change in the total revenue of these firms and including not only the ale of new and used motor vehicles but also the sale of gasoline and accessories in addition to receipts from repairs or services carried on as subsidiary activities by these firms. There were 7,717 new motor vehicles sold in Menitoba for $\$ 8,562,617$ in 1940 , up 14 per cent in number and 18 per cent in value compared with the preceding year. In the passenger field alone there were 5,819 new models sold for $\$ 6,439,292$ in 1940 , gains of 10 per cent in number and 14 per cent in value orur the earlier period.

The apparel group of atores increased their buainess by 8 per cent, gains in individual trades within the group standing at 12 per oent for ments clothing stores, 14 per cent for family clothing stores, 6 per cent for shoe stores and 2 por cent for stores specializing in women's apparel. Grocery and combination store sales increased 11 per cent; country genoral store sales were up 4 per cent; the general merohandise group, conaisting chiefly of department stores and variety atores, was up 6 per oent; hardware stores gained 10 per cent; drug stores, 10 per oent; while jevellery stores registered a more substantial increase of 19 per cent.

## Saskatchewan

Retail trade in Saskatchewan was estimated at $\$ 162,228,000$ for 1940, 12 per oent higher than in 1939, 57 per cent above the depression low reached in 1933, but atill 14 per cent below the level of business traneacted in 1930, the firat year for whioh comparable data are avallable. Indexes of sales on the 1930 base stand at 85.8 for $1940,76.4$ for $1939,68.4$ for 1938 , and 54.5 for 1933.

Increased sales in 1940 over 1939 were general for all lines of business in Saskatchewan but varied for different trades. Country general stores are estimated to have transactod $\$ 28,166,000$ worth of business in 1940, a gain of only 2 per oent over the preceding year and a result which mast be interpreted in view of the lower farm income recelved during the year under review on account of the deferred marketing of a portion of the 1940 wheat crop until the spring of 1941. On the other hand, the marked increase amounting to 26 per cent in the sales of firms specializing in lumber and building materiala may be attributed to the erection of additional epace in whioh to store the 1940 crop until it could be marketed.

The marked gain in motor vehicle sales oonstitutes another outstanding feature of the retail trade in Saskatchewan in the year under review. There were 11,599 new motor vehicles retailed for $\$ 12,597,406$ in 1940, inoreases of 30 per cent in number and 35 per cent in value compared with 1939. The increase for comercial vehicles exooeded that for passenger models. There were 4,663 commercial vehtcles sold for $\$ 5,043,-$ 060 in 1940, gains of 57 per oent in number and 62 per cent in value over the preoeding year. Passenger models increased 16 per cent in number and 21 per cent in value, 6,936 new passenger cars being sold for $\$ 7,554,346$ in 1940. The aggregate business of motor vehicle dealers in Saskatchewan, and including not only the sale of new and used cars, but also their receipts from repairs and services and the aale of gasoline or accessories, gained 22 per cent in the year under review.

The general merchandise group of stores consisting chiefly of department stores and variety stores increased their sales 15 per oent, while gains for some other important lines of retail trade were as follows: grocery and combination stores,

- 6 per cent; the apparel group of stores, 4 per cent; furniture stores, 12 per cent; household appliance stores, 19 per cent; radio and music stores, 9 per cent; drus stores, 9 per cont; and jewellery stores, 15 per cent.


## Alberta

Retail sales in Alberta totalled \$177,537,000 in 1940, an increase of 8 per cent compared with the preceding year, and bringing the level of retail purchasing practically equal to that of the year 1930, the earliest period for which comparable data are available. Indexes of sales on the 1930 base stands at 100.6 for 1940, 93.0 for 1939, 91.5 for 1938, compared with 61.8 for the mid-depression year of 1933.

All individual lines of business for which separate figures are avallable reported increased sales in 1940 over 1939, with gains for stores in the building materials group and houschold and furniture group exceeding those for other trades. Furniture atores transected 15 per cent more business in 1940 than in 1939, while stores specializing in household appliances reported a greater increase amounting to 24 per cent. Hardwaro store sales wore up 11 per cent, while firms dealing in lumber and building materials inoreased their business 18 per cent.

Conforming with the results of other parts of the country, jewellery stores experienced a marked incroase in businese, with sales for 1940 standing 16 per oent above 1939. Stores specializing in farmersi supplies gained 15 per cent, while results for most other kinds of business did not differ greatly from the 8 per oent increase registered in the retail trade of the province as a whole. Increases over 1939 for some of the more important lines of business are as follows: 6 per cent for erocery and combination stores; 5 per cent for country genoral stores; 9 per cent for the general merchandise group of stores, consisting chiefly of department stores and variety stores; 6 per oent for the apparel group; 3 per cent for drus stores and 6 per cent for tobacco stores.

## Scope of Report

This report is based upon returns received from all chain store companies and from a representative number of independent stores operating in the various lines of business for which data are shown in the attached tables. The reporte which have been secured have been used in determining the most probable value of sales for those unit. which do not report to the annual census so that the sales figures given here relate to the total retall trade and not to the business transacted by the reporting firms only. Since reports are not received from all stores for this annual census, it is not possible to state the total number of trading establishments operating during years subsequent to 1930. In all, including both chain and independent stores, returns were received covering approximately 6,500 establishmente in the Prairie Provinces and it is estimated that these transacted about 66 per cent of the total retail trade.

It should be clearly understood that all retall sales figures given in this report relate to stores grouped according to kind of business and not to comodity sales. Grocery stores sell a number of lines of goods in addition to strictly grocery items. Drug stores are not restricted to the sale of drugs and medicines. On the other hand, grooeries are sold in many kinds of stores in addition to those units classified as grooery etores. Country general stores and department stores are especially active in some districts in the sale of these commoditios.

Table 1.--Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, for Kind of Business Groups and Selected Kinds of Buainess

of fims. The total number of stores in operation in these later foars is not kare eatimated upon the basis of returns from a ample number
(2) In some instances, figures for years subsequent to 1930 have been revised.
(3) Sales figures for filling stations for jears subsequent to 1930 have been estimated from data on gesoline consumption and retail prices.

Table a..-Tumnor of Chaing, Chain Store日, Total Chain Store Solos and Percentage
Qi Chain Stones Sales to Total Sales, by Years

|  | 1930 | 1933 | 1939 | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ATT STVERS: MOTM - <br> Chesine $\qquad$ <br> Stores (naxitury) <br> Ciatn asjos $\qquad$ <br> Tocial salon ......... <br> \%, charne to total | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 2,350 \\ \$ 81,080,600 \\ \$ 554,962,100 \\ 14.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149 \\ 2,057 \\ \$ 51,644,400 \\ \$ 334,210,000 \\ 15.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129 \\ 1,878 \\ \$ 74,134,800 \\ \$ 470,523,000 \\ 15.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 1,846 \\ \$ 84,997,700 \\ \$ 516,270,000 \\ 16.5 \end{array}$ |
| Grocery and Onivination Storos - <br> Chainat $\qquad$ <br> Storer mpainm:... <br> Croin Buses $\qquad$ <br> Then salua ......... <br> f, chotin to totar. . | $\begin{array}{r} 164 \\ 364 \\ \$ 17,015,000 \\ \$ 52,803,600 \\ 32.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 344 \\ \$ 12,973,900 \\ \$ 37,133,000 \\ 34.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \\ \$ 331 \\ \$ 17,737,500 \\ \$ 45,449,000 \\ 39.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 316 \\ \$ 20,355,500 \\ \$ 48,985,000 \\ 41.6 \end{array}$ |
| Vailloct Stores Chatns $\qquad$ <br> Stores (maximun) $\qquad$ <br> Choin anlee $\qquad$ <br> Totral ablee $\qquad$ <br> \%s chring to total. . |   <br>   <br> $\$$ $4,857,500$ <br> $\$$  <br>  5.2700 <br>  92.2 | $\$ 4$. $\$ 40$ $\$ 4,128,500$ $4,430,000$ 93.2 | $\begin{array}{llr}  & & 5 \\ \$ & 6,102,45 \\ \$ & 6,457,000 \\ & 94.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}  \\ \\ \$ 7,195,300 \\ \$ \\ \$ 7,593,000 \\ 94.8 \end{array}$ |
| Men's and Bojer aurthing and Inminiange Stmon (inc, anstom taflomg) Chntne <br> Stowes (naztuni) … <br> Chain acion .......... <br> Totail galab .......... <br> \%, chas ne to totias. . |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}  & & 4 \\ & 20 \\ \$ & 709,900 \\ \$ & 8,206,000 \\ & 8.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \\ \\ \hline \$ \\ \$ \quad 713,300 \\ \$ 8,659,000 \\ 8.2 \end{array}$ |
| Women' в Appare? and Accessorios Stores <br> Chaine ............... <br> Stores (maxtirum) .... <br> Chain salna $\qquad$ <br> Totai naloo ......... <br> \%, chaina to total.. | $\begin{array}{rrr} \\ & & 8 \\ \$ & 3,262,400 \\ \$ & 9,937,500 \\ & 22.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}  & 3 \\ \$ & 20 \\ \$ & 6,283,400 \\ & 15.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} & \\ \$ & 684,200 \\ \$ & 7,630,000 \\ & 9.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \\ \$ \quad 89 \\ \$ 89,100 \\ \$ 8,125,000 \\ 10.9 \end{array}$ |
| Restaurants, Ceterics and Eatina Placos Chaina ................ Stores (maxtmum) Chain salve $\qquad$ Totai sonem ............ \%, chasis to totaj.. | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \\ \$ 1,127,800 \\ \$ 17,101,600 \\ 6.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}  & 6 \\ & 32 \\ \$ & 605,200 \\ \$ & 8,697,000 \\ & 7.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \$ 0 \\ \$ 10,539,000 \\ 5.1,000 \\ 5.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \$ 33 \\ \$ 11,534,200 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ |
| Drues Storee - <br> Chains ................ <br> Storos (mast murn) $\qquad$ <br> Chain aalce $\qquad$ <br> Total ailso $\qquad$ <br> $\%$, chains to total. |  | $\begin{array}{rr}  & 6 \\ & 36 \\ \$ & 1,183,800 \\ \$ & 9,818,000 \\ & 12.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}  & 65 \\ & 35 \\ \$ & 1,536,200 \\ \$ & 12,554,000 \\ & 12.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \$ 1,633,000 \\ \$ 13,442,000 \\ 12.1 \end{array}$ |
| Lumber and Busilcing Matcricl Deelers Chains $\qquad$ <br> Yarde (matmen)...... Chain rilos $\qquad$ <br> Toter ealse $\qquad$ <br> \%, naine to total.. | 41 1,009 \$16,829,300 $\$ 27,241,000$ 61.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 860 \\ \$ \quad 8,101,200 \\ \$ 12,623,000 \\ 64.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 769 \\ \$ 12,044,700 \\ \$ 19,334,000 \\ 62.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 739 \\ \$ 14,224,400 \\ \$ 23,458,000 \\ 60.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |

NOT,: IM acas instances, fisures for years subsequent to 1930 have been revised.

Table 3.--Comparison of Total Sales and Chain Store Sales, by Provinces

(1) Figures for 1936, 1937 to: $1 \geqslant \%$ for Alberta include an indeterminate omount of sales at wholesale prices by the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

Table 4.--MANITOBA-Total Net Sales and Salea Indexes, by Kinds of Business


[^0]Table 4.--MANITOBA - Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business (Cont'd)

| Kind of Busineas | Stores and Sales, 1930 <br> Number(1) <br> of stotal Net |  | Estimnted Sales(2) |  | Indexes of Retail$(1930=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% of } \\ & \text { Change, } \\ & \text { 1y:roi } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Furniture \& Fousahild Group | 101 | 3,740,800 | 2,866,000 | 2.587.000 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 63.3 | 68.5 | 75.9 | 0.1 | 76.7 | 76.6 95.9 |  | $1+25.2$ |
| Fumiture stores | 32 | 674,300 | 663,000 | 772,000 | 100.0 | 59.6 | 64.5 | 72.5 | 81.0 | 89.3 | 0 | 98.3 | 5 | 4 |
| Household applianco stores | 15 | 1,100,800 | 897,000 | 1,172,000 | 100.0 | 50.8 | 53.5 | 61.5 | 70.6 | 79.9 | 79.4 | 91.5 | 114.5 | $1+16.4$ |
| Radio and music stores | 40 | 1,782,300 | 1,172,000 | 1,493,000 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 61.8 | 71.7 | 78.2 | 77.8 | 69.6 | 65.8 | 83.8 | +30.7 +27.4 |
| Eating Places | 338 | 5,553,300 | 3,043,000 | 3,265,000 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 49.5 | 51.4 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 54.8 | 58.8 | + 7 |
| Other Retail Stores | 1.625 | 30,276,100 | 24,039,000 | $6,386,000$ | 100.0 | 60.31 | 62.7 | 65.9 | 73,6 | 78.5 | 79.5 | 79.4 | 86.8 | + 9.8 |
| Farmers' eupply storas | 232 | 2,753,700 | 2,083,000 | 2,400,000 | 100.0, | 58.0 | 67.6 | 67.1 | 70.2 | 81.5 | 77.2 |  |  |  |
| Book stores ....... | 18 | 801,1.00 | 1474,000 | 531,000 | 200.0 | 44 | 45.3 | 46.8 | 50.8 | 57.1 | 76.2 | 59.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 87.2 \\ & 65.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +15.2 \\ & +12.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Conl and wood Jatde | 159 | 7,181,300 | 4,877,000 | 5,057,000 | 100.0 | 6?.7 | $63 . \mathrm{C}$ | 67.8 | 7) 4 , | 75.3 | 69.9 | 67.9 | 70.14 | +3.7 |
| Drug stores | 220 | 4,294,000 | 3,972,000 | 14,353,000 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 72.5 | 77.0 | 83.0 | 89.6 | 91.2 | 22.5 | 101. 2 | + 9.6 |
| Jewellery stores | 58 | 688,700 | 514,000 | 523,000 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 55.5 | 62.9 | 70.0 | 74.2 | 74.3 | 74.6 | 75.9 | + 1.8 |
| Office, school and store supplie | 59 | 1,600,000 | 1,563,000 | 1,854,000 | 100.0 | 53.5 | 71.6 | 78.4 | 78.8 | 89.1 | 90.8 | 97.7 | 115.9 | $+18.6$ |
| and equipment dealers. | 39 | 1,658,500 | 1,205,000 | 1,392,000 | 100.0 | 42.2 | 46.9 | 55.2 | 64.91 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobscco stores and stends | 73 | 1,981,100 | 1,234,000 | 1,009,000 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 80.6 | 80.9 | 88.6 | 71.7 94.8 | 75.2 93.5 | 72.7 95.2 | 83.9 102.8 | $\begin{array}{r} +15.5 \\ +\quad 8.0 \end{array}$ |
| Government liquor stores ..... | 15 | 3,927,500 | 3,637,000 | 3,904,000 | 100.0 | 16.5 56.4 | 80.6 57.8 | 80.9 59.3 | 67.1 | 94.8 80.2 | 93.5 90.8 | 92.2 | 102.8 99.4 | $\begin{aligned} & +\quad 8.0 \\ & +\quad 7.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| (including secondhand stores) | 782 | 6,389,900 | 4,780,000 | 5,363,000 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 58.8 | 60.0 | 64.2 | 72.1 | 75.9 | 74.8 | 83.9 | $+12.2$ |

 of firms. The total number of stores in operation in these later years is not know.
(2) In some instances figures for years aubsequent to 1930 have been revised.
(3) Sales figures for filling stations for jears subsequent to 1930 have been estimated from data on gasoline consumption and retail prices.

## Note: Group totals may include igures for classifications not separately show.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES - RETAIL MERCHANDISE TRADE, 1940
Table 5.-SASKATCIEWAN - Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business

(1), (2) and (3): See footnotes on pege 10

Table 5.--SASKATCHBWAN - Total Not Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business (Cont'd)


(2) In some instances, figures for years subsequent to 1930 have been revised.
(3) Sales for filling stations for years subsequent to 1930 have been estimated from data on gasoline cansumption and retail prices.

HON: Group totals may include figures for classifications not separately show.

FRAIRIE PROVINCES - RETAII MERCEANDISE TRADE 1940
Table 6.--ATBERTA - Total Net Saias and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Busineas

(1), (2) and (3): See footnotes on page 12.

Table 6.--ALBERTA - Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business (Cont'd)


of firms. The total number of stores in opezation in theso later years is not known.
(2) In some instancos, figures for years subsequent to 1930 have boen revised.
(3) Sales figures for filling atations for years subsequent to 1930 have been estimatod from data on gasoline consumption and retail prices
(4) This amount includes sales of beer at wholesale prices to licensed premises in addition to sales of beer, wine and liquor at retail prices through Government Liquor Stores. Figures shown for earlier years include sales at retail through Goverment Ifquor Stores only.
(x) Not camparable.

NOTE: Group totals may include figures for classifications not separately shown.


[^0]:    (1), (2) and (3): See footnotes on page 8.

