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Chain Stores.—For census purposes chains are taken to mean all groups of four or more stores (except department stores) under the same ownership and management and carrying on the same kind of business. All department stores are considered as independents irrespective of the number of stores operated by any one company.

There were 533 chain companies operating in Canada in 1941 and these had 8,011 stores and \$643,000,000 sales, an amount which formed 18·7 p.c. of the total retail trade in the census year. In 1930 the corresponding ratio was 18·3 p.c. The proportion of the total retail trade transacted by chains increased between 1930 and 1941 for combination stores and shoe stores. The chain ratio for drug stores remained unchanged while marked decreases in the proportion of the total trade transacted by chains were recorded for grocery stores and for filling stations. The decrease in the former instance may be attributed to the development of many chain retail outlets from grocery to combination stores through the addition of a meat department. The decline in the importance of the chains in the filling-station trade resulted from the transition of many stations formerly operated by the large petroleum distributors to outlets of the leased-station type in which the premises were owned by the wholesale distributor but were operated by an independent proprietor.

Retail Merchandise Trade in Urban Centres.—The retail merchandise trade for 1930 and 1941 in urban centres of over 10,000 population, according to the 1941 Census, is shown in Table 25. A notable feature of these figures is the wide variation in different centres in the relationship between population and retail sales, per capita sales standing highest for cities that act as distributing centres for populous areas and lowest for industrial satellite cities adjacent to larger centres. In this connection it should be noted that, in the census, mail-order sales are attributed in whole to the city in which the mail-order office or house is located rather than being spread over the territory from which that mail-order business is drawn. This procedure has the effect of inflating the figures for certain cities in so far as per capita business is concerned.

25.—Retail Merchandise Trade in 1930 and 1941 in Urban Centres of Over 10,000 Population in 1941

Urban Centre and Province	Population		Stores		Total Sales		
	1931	1941	1930	1941	1930	1941	P.C. Change 1930-41
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	
Belleville, Ont. Brandon, Man. Brandford, Ont. Brockville, Ont. Calgary, Alta. Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Chatham, Ont. Chicoutimi, Que. Cornwall, Ont. Dartmouth, N.S. Drummondville, Que. Edmonton, Alta. Forest Hill, Ont.	13,790 17,082 30,107 9,736 83,761 8,748 12,361 14,569 11,877 11,126 9,100 6,609 79,197 5,207	15,710 17,383 31,948 11,342 88,904 11,961 14,821 17,369 16,040 14,117 10,555 93,817	246 229 451 153 1,136 107 221 276 136 208 146 107 1,054	271 227 453 167 1,181 123 247 336 153 242 147 178 1,126	7,884 7,323 13,967 5,449 43,390 805 5,824 8,634 2,960 4,871 3,412 2,763 37,556	11, 158 9, 367 17, 504 6, 598 51, 814 1, 906 6, 787 13, 282 6, 718 7, 598 6, 502 4, 564 47, 931 1, 987	+41.5 +27.9 +25.3 +21.1 +19.4 +136.7 +16.5 +53.8 +127.0 +56.0 +90.6 +65.2 +27.6 +422.2
Fort William, Ont. Fredericton, N.B. Galt, Ont. Glace Bay, N.S. Granby, Que.	26,277 8,830 14,006 20,706 10,587	30,585 10,062 15,346 25,147 14,197	333 179 225 232 144	348 192 237 293 219	10,003 4,862 5,406 4,268 2,169	15,230 7,194 8,149 7,230 4,263	+52·3 +47·9 +50·7 +69·4 +96·5