

33.—Retail Merchandise Sales, 1941, and Estimated Sales, 1942 and 1943, by Provinces and by Kinds of Business—concluded

Kind of Business	1941	1942	1943	P.C. Change 1943 from 1941
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Apparel Group—				
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores.....	79,875	95,050	96,311	+20.6
Family clothing stores.....	73,780	87,114	93,498	+26.7
Women's apparel and accessories stores.....	97,522	118,893	126,583	+29.8
Shoe stores.....	44,038	53,372	56,117	+27.4
Totals, Apparel Group.....	295,212	354,429	372,509	+26.2
Building Materials Group.....	174,203	194,670	206,103	+18.3
Furniture, Household and Radio Group—				
Furniture stores.....	64,058	64,412	59,909	- 6.5
Household appliance or radio dealers.....	45,897	42,189	34,407	-25.0
Totals, Furniture, Household and Radio Group.....	118,357	114,686	101,327	-14.4
Restaurant Group.....	131,181	157,008	189,056	+44.1
Other Retail Stores (including second-hand)—				
Coal and wood yards (ice dealers).....	102,797	120,619	133,177	+29.6
Drug stores.....	101,028	115,450	129,420	+28.1
Jewellery stores.....	38,454	43,174	49,581	+28.9
Government liquor stores.....	112,835	146,201	146,067	+29.5
Totals, Other Retail Stores.....	600,263	708,255	753,095	+25.5
Totals, All Establishments.....	3,440,902	3,632,952	3,753,874	+ 9.1

Section 7.—Co-operation in Canada*

An outline of the growth of co-operative activity in Canada and of the legislation passed in connection therewith, is given at pp. 543-545 of the 1942 Year Book, and brought up to date at pp. 536-541 of the 1943-44 edition.

Subsection 1.—Trends in the Field of Co-operation in 1943

Co-operative business organizations in Canada occupy an important position in the marketing of agricultural products, purchasing of farm supplies, and in operating co-operative stores. A new development is the expansion of co-operative housing in Canada. Houses have been built on the co-operative plan in a number of cities where the housing shortage is acute.

During 1943, returns were received from 1,675 active co-operative associations, 853 of which marketed farm products, and 1,248 purchased supplies for their members, or operated co-operative stores. This larger number of co-operatives purchasing supplies for their members is explained by the fact that many marketing co-operatives purchase supplies for their members as well. For example an association marketing fruit may also purchase fertilizer and spray material for the members, and an association marketing live stock may also purchase feed.

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