

whom \$314,438,000 was paid in salaries and wages. In addition, there were 131,823 proprietors of unincorporated firms working on their own account. Annual sales totalled \$3,440,902,000 and year-end stocks were valued at \$540,864,000.

16.—Summary of Retail Merchandise Trade, by Provinces, 1941

Province or Territory	Stores No.	Pro- prieters No.	Employees		Salaries and Wages \$'000	Sales \$'000	Stocks at Dec. 31, 1941 \$'000
			Full-time	Part-time			
Prince Edward Island.....	863	859	1,425	308	1,135	15,936	3,495
Nova Scotia.....	6,790	6,250	13,357	3,938	12,959	165,034	23,776
New Brunswick.....	4,988	4,629	9,004	2,058	8,335	101,843	17,209
Quebec.....	39,712	38,574	74,562	22,187	72,380	818,671	138,807
Ontario.....	47,055	44,891	121,042	44,800	134,730	1,406,977	206,162
Manitoba.....	7,219	7,053	20,387	5,069	20,215	210,833	30,020
Saskatchewan.....	10,088	9,644	14,641	4,611	14,550	186,886	37,262
Alberta.....	9,222	9,186	16,760	4,639	18,817	221,071	37,511
British Columbia.....	11,253	10,658	25,649	7,920	30,964	309,573	44,958
Yukon and N.W. Territories..	141	74	220	31	353	4,078	1,664
Canada.....	137,331	131,823	297,047	95,561	314,438	3,440,902	540,864

Large-Scale Merchandising.—The development of large-scale merchandising in Canada has, on the whole, followed the same trend as shown by other countries. Large establishments, such as department stores, had shown marked development prior to 1930, but this trend did not continue between 1930 and 1941. The chain-store system of distribution is important, especially in such lines as grocery and meat and variety stores.

Although chain and department stores accounted for a considerable proportion of the retail trade in Canada, the bulk of retail business was transacted through independent outlets in 1941. The relative position of chain-store sales changed very slightly between the two census years, chain-store sales forming 18.3 p.c. of all retail trade in 1930 and 18.7 p.c. in 1941. Department stores gave way to a very small degree in favour of independent stores. Department stores transacted 12.9 p.c. and 11.0 p.c. of the retail sales in 1930 and 1941, respectively, while the percentage of the total retail trade transacted by independent stores increased from 68.8 p.c. in 1930 to 70.3 p.c. in 1941.

An analysis by kind of business revealed that some trades were predominantly independent store fields. Independently operated country general stores accounted for 96.2 p.c. of the sales of all such stores, while sales of independent filling stations formed 91.4 p.c. of the total for that business. Men's and women's specialty clothing stores, restaurants, tobacco stores and stands, grocery stores, and drug stores are other trades in which independent merchants far outweighed chain companies, and over 80 p.c. of the business for these was done through the independent type of retail outlet. The independent shoe store was the major type of operation in that trade in 1941, transacting 62.7 p.c. of the business, but this proportion was considerably smaller than the 77.3 p.c. done by independent stores in 1930, indicating an expansion in the chain shoe business during the intercensal period.

Tables showing the relative positions of independent, chain and department stores, by economic divisions, 1930 and 1941, as well as retail merchandise trade in all stores by selected kinds of business and by types of operation, 1930 and 1941, are given at pp. 609-610 of the 1945 Year Book.