

In the immediate post-war period, with cash reserves of consumers at a high level, a high percentage of car sales were made for cash. However, the proportion of vehicles financed has been gaining steadily as more and more vehicles become available. Table 35 shows a comparison of new passenger car sales and financing for specified years. In the first nine months of 1949 sales of new motor-vehicles financed was 28 p.c. of the total, a gain over the 1948 figure.

**35.—Sales and Financing of New Motor-Vehicles (Passenger and Commercial), Selected Years, 1933-48**

Year	Vehicles Sold	Vehicles Financed	P.C. of Total Sales Financed		Average Financed Value
			Number	Value	
	No.	No.			\$
1933.....	45,332	15,880	35.0	22.1	632
1935.....	101,461	31,950	31.5	22.0	701
1937.....	144,441	56,247	38.9	27.3	723
1938.....	121,165	45,267	37.4	25.0	745
1939.....	114,747	37,320	32.5	22.1	746
1940.....	130,552	42,982	32.9	22.5	779
1941.....	118,082	41,032	34.7	23.0	850
1946.....	120,044	22,866	19.0	14.5	1,224
1947.....	230,255	46,700	20.3	15.7	1,401
1948.....	221,300	51,867	23.4	16.8	1,423

### Section 5.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada\*

For the crop year ended July 31, 1948, 2,249 co-operative business organizations reported on their operations. Membership recorded was 1,127,229 and total business amounted to \$780,084,955. These three figures are the highest reported since 1931. This year marks the first time that membership has been over 1,000,000 but it must be noted that in this figure there is much duplication since the same individual may and often does belong to more than one type of association.

The number of reporting co-operatives has increased since 1945 by over 400; total volume of business increased by \$195,000,000—an amount greater than the total business reported in 1938. During the same period sales value of farm products increased by \$116,000,000 and purchasing and distributing co-operatives reported an increase in sales volume amounting to \$76,000,000. In 1945, marketing volume was six times the business of the purchasing co-operatives and in 1948 this ratio had dropped to 4 to 1.

**Developments of Co-operatives, 1948-49.**—Evidence of growth and expansion among co-operatives can be noted from developments that took place in 1948.

Manitoba Pool Elevators acquired from a private company 20 country elevators in Manitoba, a feed grain plant at Portage la Prairie and a 3,500,000 bu. terminal at Port Arthur. As part payment a terminal of smaller capacity at Port Arthur was turned over to the private company and the remainder of the purchase price of these expanded facilities was provided by members' subscriptions.

Two instances of co-operatives moving into the field of manufacturing were reported. Interprovincial Co-operatives, Limited, began operating a bag factory in September, 1948, and at the beginning of 1949 regional wholesales were being supplied with bags from this co-operative-owned factory.

\* Prepared by J. E. O'Meara, Marketing Service, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The treatment of credit unions that formerly appeared here has been transferred to the Currency and Banking Chapter, see p. 1079.