## CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CRNSUS OF MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLLSHMENTS

## RETAIL MERCHANDISE TRADE

## IN THE

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1936

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## CENSUS OF NERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

## Retail Merchandise Trade in the Prairie Provinces, 1936

Roflecting increased agricultural revenue and consistent with results for other regions, retail trade in the Prairie Provinces continued upward during 1936, resulting in a 7.2 per cent increase over 1935. Ratail sales totalled $4415,684,000$ in 1936 compared with $387,968,000$ in 1935 and $\$ 554,962,100$ in 1930 , the first year for which these trade statistics are available. Annual indexes of sales for the Prairie Provinces on the 1930 base are follows: 74.9 for $1936,69.9$ for $1935,65.9$ for 1934 , and 60.2 for 1933. Direct comparison between 1933 and 1936 reveals a 24.4 per cent improvement although sales in the latter year were still 25 per cent below the 1930 level.

Results for individual provinces within the group show that Manitoba sales were up 6.9 per cent compared with 1935, bringing the index of sales for this province on the 1930 base to 78.5. Alberta sales advanced 2.5 per cent over 1935. A more substantial increase of 9.2 per cent in Saskatchewan helped to bring the level of retail trade relative to the 1930 base more in line with that for other regions. The index of sales for Saskatchewan stands at 69.0 for 1936 , still considerably lower than corresponding indexes for the other Prairie Provinces.

The increase in the total retail trade of the Prairie Provinces in 1936 was due less than in the preceding two years to the rapid expansion in the automotive trade following the low level to which it had declined in 1932 and 1933, and rather to a more uniform extension of the general recovery to many lines of business. Lumber and building material dealers reported 11.7 per cent more business than in 1935, an increase reflecting heightened activity in the construction industry. Motor vehicle dealers roported an increase of 10.1 per cent in value of annual business, including receipts from all sources - sales of parts, gas and oil, and receipts from repairs and services in addition to the sale of new and used vehicles. New motor vehicle sales alone increased 10.9 per cent in number and 12.3 per cent in value over 1935 , another series of reports showing that 18,424 now motor vehicles sold for $\$ 18,376,773$ in 1936 compared with 16,907 vehicles for $\$ 26.359,180$ in 2935. Radio and music store sales were up 7.2 per cent; department stores gained 5.1 per cent; grocery and combination stores, 4.7 per cent, and country general stores, 4.4 per cent.

Chain Stores. --There were 135 different chain store companies operating a total of 2,915 unit stores or branches in the Prairie Provinces in 1936. Sales of these totalled $\$ 65,853,700$ or 15.8 per cent of the total annual sales of all stores including both chains and independente. In 1935 there were 144 chains with 1,973 stores and $\$ 58,075,800$ sales, the ratio of chain to total sales in this instance being 15.0 per cent. In this connection it should be pointed out that Government liquor store sales are included in the chain store category. Figures submitted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board for 1936 include sales of beer at wholessle prices to licensees whereas in earlier yoars liquor store sales only were reported. This factor is largely responsible for the increase in chain store ratio from 15.0 per cent in 1935 to 15.8 per cent in 1936. When the Liquor Control Board figures are excluded from both the chain and total sales for both years, the chain ratio for the Prairie Provinces as a group varied from 12.6 per cent in 1935 to 12,8 per cent in 1936.

Chains in the grocery and combination store field transacted business to the valuo of $\$ 14,972,100$ in the Prairie Provinces during the year under review, the ratio of chain sales to total sales in this field being 35.9 per cent, unchanged from the preceding year. Thirty-four lumber and building material dealers, each with four or more yards and included in the chain store group, had sales valued at $\$ 10,903,900$ or 62.3 per cent of the total business of all retail lumber and building material dealers in the three provinces. Chains also transacted 12.2 per cent of the drug store business, 15.3 per cent of the business of women's specialty shops, and they continued to occupy the dominant position in the variety store field.

## Manitoba

Retail sales in Lanitoba in 1936 reached a total figure of $148,541,000$, exceeding by 6.9 per cent the $\$ 338,947,000$ recorded for 1935 . The index of sales for this province on the base 1930 equals 100 stands at 78.5.

Notor vehicle dealers reported 27.5 per cent more business then in 1935. Marked improvement was also shown in the builders' supply trades; hardware store sales were up 10.0 per cent, while retail lumber yards advanced 12.4 per cent. The furniture and household group likewise ragistered substantial gains. Household appliance store sales were up 24.8 per cent; furniture store sales, 11.7 per cent, and radio and music store sales, 9.1 per cent.

Gaine for kinds of business dealing in more staple lines of merchandise are 5.1 per cent for grocery and combination stores, 8.0 per cent for country general stores, 9.8 per cent for cosl and wood yards, and 7.8 per cent for drug stores.

The ratio of chain to total sales remained unchanged from the preceding year at 11.2 per cent. There were 66 chain store companies with 355 stores in ifanitoba in 1936 compared with 72 chain companies and 370 stores in 1935. Chain sales totalled $\$ 16,677,300$ in 1936 compared with $\$ 15,630,600$ in the preceding year.

## Saskatchewan

Retail sales in Saskatchewan totalled $\$ 130,621,000$ in 1936, exceeding by 9.2 per cont the amount recorded for the preceding year and bringing the dollar value of sales to within 31 per cent of the 1930 level. The index of sales for this province on the base 1930 equals 100 stands at 69.0 for 1936.

Notor vehicle dealers reported an increase in business of 20.3 per cent over that for 1935 which, in turn, was 33.7 per cent better than in 1934. The lumber and building materials group shered in the improvement recorded by dealers in this group in all sections of the country. Hardware store sales advanced 5.6 per cent while sales of retail lumber yards were up 13.4 per cent. The furniture and household group as a whole reported 14.3 per cent more business than in 1935, individual lines of business within the group showing gains of 25.4 per cent for household appliance stores, 12.7 per cent for radio and music stores, and 7.0 per cent for furniture stores.

Country general store sales increased 4.8 per cent and grocery and combination stores reported a like improvement. Variety store sales increesed 14.0 per cent while atores in the apparel group averaged 5.3 per cent more business than in 1935. Coal and wood yards were up 9.6 per cent; drug stores, 5.9 per cent, and farmers' aupply stores, 12.1 per cent. Government liquor store sales declined 2.5 per cent.

There were 82 different chain companies in Saskatchewan in 1936, with 986 unit stores or branches and $\$ 23,986,900$ sales. The ratio of chain sales to total sales was 18.4 per cent for 1936 compared with 19.1 per cent for the preceding year.

## Alberta

Retail sales of $\$ 128,861,000$ in 1936 compare with $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 5 , 7 0 9 , 0 0 0}$ in 1935, revealing a minor increase of 2.5 per cent during the period under review. These sales figures cover the total retail merchandise trade of the province exclusive of sales of the Provincial Liquor Control Board. Prior to 1936 sales reported by the Alberta Liquor Control Board included Government liquor store sales only. Figures available for 1936 include both retail sales of the liquor stores and also sales of beer at wholesale prices to licensees. Total sales including the Liquor Control Board figures were $\$ 136,522,000$ for 1936 compared with $\$ 129,435,000$ for the preceding year, the more pronounced gain of 5.5 per cent from these totals being due to the incomparability of the data for the Alberta Liquor Board.

In contrast with results for other provinces, motor dealers reported a slight decrease in total business from 1935, a decline of 1.4 per cent being recorded. New motor vehicle sales alone increased slightly during the same period, 7, 244 new vehicles retailing for $\$ 7,253,587$ in 1936 compared with 7,187 vehicles for $\$ 7,041,836$ in 1935.

Lumber and building material dealers reported an increase of 8.8 per cent; furniture store sales were up 4.9 per cent; grocery and combination stores advanced 4.2 per cent, while country general stores reported 1.9 per cent more business than in 1935.

Ratio of chain to total sales increased slightly from 1935. Exoluding the Alberta Liquor Control Board figures from the calculations, the ratio of chain sales to total sales increased from 12.3 per cent in 1935 to 12.8 per cent in 1936.

Scope of Census. --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 reports which have been secured have been used in determining the most probable value of sales for those units which do not report to the annual census so that the sales figures given here relate to the total retail 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 6,600 establishments in the Prairio Provinces and it is estimated that these transacted about 70 per cent of the total retail trade.

It should be clearly understood that all rotail sales figures given in this report relate to stores grouped according to kind of business and not to commodity 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, groceries are sold in many kinds of stores in addition to those units classified as grocery stores. Country general stores and dopartment stores are eapecially active in some districts in the sale of these commodities.

Table 1.--Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business

(1) The numbers of stores are shown only for 1930. Total sales figures for later years are estimated upon the basis of returns from a sampl number of firms. The total number of stores in operation in these later years is not known.
(2) In some instances, figures for years subsequent to 1930 have been revised,
(3) Sales figures for filling stations for years subsequent to 1930 have been estimated from data on gasoline consumption and retail prices.

Table 2.--Number of Chains, Chain Stores, Total Chain Store Sales and Percentage of Chain Store Sales to Total Sales, by Years

|  | 1930 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALL STORES, TOTAL - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains | 171 | 149 | 146 | 144 | 135 |
| Stores (maximum) Chain sales ...... | - 2.31 .350 | 2,057 | 2,029 | 1,973 | 1,915 |
| Chain sales ..... | \$ 81,080,600 | $\$ 51,644,400$ $\$ 334,210,000$ | \$ 56,105,500 | \$ 58,075,800 | \$ 65,853,700 |
| \%, chains to total | +14.6 | $15.5$ | $\$ 365,543,000$ $15.3$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 387,968,000 \\ 15.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 415,684,000 \\ 15.8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Grocery and Combination Stores - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains ........... | 16 | 15 | 12 | 24 | 12 |
| Stores (maximum) | 364 | 344 | 341 | 344 | 337 |
| Chain sales ..... | ( 17,015,000 | - 12,973,900 | © 13,435,500 | \$ 14,292,000 | - 14,972,200 |
| Total sales ....... | 52,803,600 | 47,133,000 | 48,299,000 | $39,787,000$ | $\text { i } 41,656,000$ |
| \%, chains to total | $32.2$ | $34.9$ | $35.1$ | $35.9$ | $35.9$ |
| Variety Stores - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Stores (maximum) |  |  |  | 32 | -34 |
| Chain sales ....... | \% 4,857.500 | \$ 4,128,500 | \$ 4,383,400 | \% 4,551,700 | - 4,962,600 |
| Total sales...... \%, chains to total | $\text { © } 5,270,900$ $92.2$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mid \quad 4,430,000 \\ \\ \hline 93.2 \end{array}$ | $\$ \quad 4,708,000$ $93.1$ | $4,891,000$ $93.1$ | $\text { . } 5,331,000$ $93.1$ |
| Men' b and Boys' Cloth. ing and Furnishings Stores (includes custom tailors) - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains .......o.o. | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| Stores (maximum) | 16 |  |  | 16 |  |
| Chain sales ...... | ¢ 765,000 | \$ 4775,000 | - 538,800 | \% 597,900 | 6 624,000 |
| Total sales ....... <br> \%, chains to total | 9,902,600 | - 6,051,000 | - 6,635,000 | $\text { \& } 7,235,000$ | \& 7,523,000 |
| Women's Apparel and Accessorien Stores - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains ......... | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Stores (maximum) |  |  |  | 24 | 24 |
| Chain sales ... | - 2,262,400 |  |  |  | - 1,065,200 |
| Total sales ....... <br> \%, chains to total | $\begin{gathered} 9,937,500 \\ 22.8 \end{gathered}$ | - 6,286,000 15.8 | $\text { - } 6,823,000$ | $6,754,000$ $15.8$ | 1,041,200 |
| Restaurants, Cafeterias and Eating Places - <br> Chains |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains (......... |  |  |  | 32 | 6 1 |
| Chain sales .... | - 1,127,800 | ¢ 605,200 | - 575,700 | - 580,800 | \$ 622,100 |
| Total sales ....... $\%$, chains to total | $\begin{gathered} 27,101,600 \\ 6.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,697,000 \\ 7.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { if } 9,002,000$ | - 9,448,000 6.1 | $\text { \$ } 9,815,000$ |
| Drug Stores - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains ........... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Stores (maximum). |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chain sales ...... | - 1,778,600 | Y 1,183,800 | ¢ 1,263,700 | - 1,350,900 | \% 1,374,200 |
| Total sales ....... <br> \%, chains to total | 24,525,600 | - 9,818,000 | -10,154,000 | 10,616,000 | \% 11,243,000 |
| Lumber and Building |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chains | 41 |  | 39 | 34 | 34 |
| Yards (maximum) ... | 2,009 |  |  | 804 |  |
| Chain sales .0.0.0 | 16,829,300 | \% 8,201,200 | ( 9,241,200 | \$ 9,629,400 |  |
| Total sales ..... | 37,241,000 | $12,623,000$ | $14,051,000$ | \$ 15,668,000 | $\$ 17,503,000$ |
| \%, chains to total | $61.8$ | $64.2$ | $65.8$ | $61.5$ | $62.3$ |

Note: In some instances, figures for years subsequent to 1930 have been revised.

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

|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 2936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pratrie Provinces - Number of chains. <br> Stores (maximum) <br> Chain sales ...... <br> Total sales ...... <br> \%, chains to total | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 2,350 \\ \$ 81,080,600 \\ \$ 554,962,100 \\ 14.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 159 \\ 2,242 \\ \$ 63,550,500 \\ \$ 422,223,000 \\ 14.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 2,104 \\ 54,484,000 \\ \$ 359,606,000 \\ 15.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149 \\ 2,057 \\ \$ 51,644,400 \\ \$ 334,210,000 \\ 15.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 2,029 \\ 56,105,500 \\ \$ 365,543,000 \\ 15.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ 1,973 \\ \$ 58,075,800 \\ \$ 387,968,000 \\ 15.0 \end{array}$ | 135 1,915 $65,853,700$ $\% 415,684,000$ 15.8 |
| Manitoba - <br> Number of chains. <br> Stores (maximum) <br> Chain sales ...... <br> Total sales ...... <br> $\%$, chains to total | $\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 434 \\ 22,105,800 \\ 8189,243,900 \\ 11.7 \end{array}$ | 84 <br> 404 <br> $18,853,100$ <br> $153,892,000$ <br> 12.3 | 77 393 $16,155,400$ $\$ 131,675,000$ 12.3 | 73 374 $413,619,700$ $\$ 122,045,000$ 11.2 | 70 364 $\$ 14,942,100$ $8131,390,000$ 11.4 | 72 370 $\$ 15,630,600$ $\$ 138,947,000$ 11.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 355 \\ 16,677,300 \\ 148,541,000 \\ 11.2 \end{array}$ |
| Saskatchewan $\quad$ Number of chains <br>  <br> Stores (maximum) <br> Chain sales ...... <br>  <br>  <br> Total sales ...... <br> $\%$, chains to total | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 1,234 \\ 34,056,300 \\ 189,181,100 \\ 18.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1,176 \\ 24,409,300 \\ 133,996,000 \\ 18.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 1,074 \\ 20,750,700 \\ 312,025,000 \\ 18.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 1,046 \\ +20,755,200 \\ \mathbf{1} 103,091,000 \\ 20.1 \end{array}$ | 888 <br> 1,038 <br> $22,104,000$ <br> $\$ 112,314,000$ <br> 19.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 1,009 \\ 22,788,800 \\ \$ 119,586,000 \\ 19.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 986 \\ 23,986,900 \\ \$ 130,621,000 \\ 18.4 \end{array}$ |
| Alberta Number of chains . <br>  Stores (maximum). <br>  Chain sales ...... <br>  Total sales ....... <br>  $\%$, chains to total | $\begin{array}{r} 104 \\ 682 \\ 24,918,500 \\ \$ 276,537,100 \\ 14.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 662 \\ 20,288,100 \\ \psi 134,335,000 \\ 15.1 \end{array}$ | 91 <br> 637 <br> $17,577,900$ <br> $8115,906,000$ <br> 15.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 637 \\ 17,269,500 \\ 109,074,000 \\ 15.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 627 \\ 19,059,400 \\ \mathbf{1 2 1 , 8 3 9 , 0 0 0} \\ 15.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 594 \\ \$ 19,656,400 \\ \$ 129,435,000 \\ 15.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 574 \\ 24,189,500 \\ 8136,522,000 \\ 17.7 \end{array}$ |

(1) Figures for 1936 for this province include an indeterminate amount of sales at wholesale prices by the Alberta Liquor Control Board. When total Liquor Control Board sales (including both retail and wholesale) are oxcluded from both the chain and total sales figures, the chain ratio becomes 12.8 per cent for 1936 compared with a corresponding figure of 12.3 per cent for 1935 .

Table 4.-.Comparison of Dopartment Store Sales by Commodity Groups for 1935 and 1236

| Department | Sales ${ }^{(1)}$ in 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { in } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | \% of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  |
| Total Sales, Als Departments | 72,436,000 | 76,152,000 | $+5.1$ |
| Apparel and accessoriss, women's, misses' and children's (including furs, fur goods, infants' wear, hosiery, gloves, lingerie, etc.) ........................ | 14,949,000 | 25,347,000 | $+2.7$ |
| Automotive supplies (including tires, batteries, automotive parts) | 440,000 | 420,000 | - 4.5 |
| Cafotorias and restaurarts (including fountain and lunch roons) | 1,009,000 | 1,098,000 | $+8.8$ |
| Clothirg and furaishings, mon's and boys' (including hats and caps) | 9,665,000 | 10,343,000 | $+7.0$ |
| Drugs and toilet articles and proparations (including cameras and photographic supplies) | 2,752,000 | 2,974,000 | $+8.1$ |
| Dry goods and notions (including piece goods) ..........) Home furnishings (draperies, curjains, china, window ) shades, floor coverings) | 11,935,000 | 12,622,000 | $+5.8$ |
| Farm and garden equipment and supplies (including farm machinery, harness, seeds, etro) | 1,118,000 | 1,354,000 | +21.1 |
| Food and kindred prolucts (grocories, meats, provisions, candies, fruits, vegetables) | 11,054,000 | 11,130,000 | $+0.7$ |
| Furniture (including mattrosses, springs) | 2,580,000 | 2,967,000 | $+15.0$ |
| Hardware and kitchen utensils (including paints, wallpaper) | 2,324,000 | 2,349,000 | + 1.1 |
| Household appliances end electrical supplies (washing machines, sewing machines, el犭ctric irons, vacuum cleaners, refrigorators, stovas, electrical fixtures, lamps, otc.) | 1,134,000 | 1,413,000 | $+24.6$ |
| Jewellery and optical goods (including clocks, watches, silverware, plated ware) | 1,332,000 | 1,455,000 | + 9.2 |
| Leather goods and travelling govec (including purses and hand-bags) | 752,000 | 653,000 | -13.2 |
| Millinery | 822,000 | 824,000 | $+0.2$ |
| Radios, musical instrumorts and supplies | 1,155,000 | 1,360,000 | $+17.7$ |
| Shoes and other footwear (men's, women's and children's) | 5,794,000 | 5,939,000 | $+2.5$ |
| Sporting goods (including bicycies, toys, games) | 925,000 | 1,046,000 | $+13.1$ |
| Stationery, books and magazines =..................... | 1,081,000 | 1,162,000 | $+7.5$ |
| Receipts from repair or service departments, not included elsewhere (such as hairdraseing, electrical contracting, fur stovace, interior decorating) | 524,000 | 562,000 | $+7.3$ |
| Miscellaneous merchandise | 1,091,000 | 1,134,000 | $+3.9$ |

(1) Figures shown above for 1,35 have been revised slightly from those published in the corresponding tiable last, year.

| nd of Business | Stores and Sales, 1930 |  | Total Net Sales, Estimated (2) |  |  | Indexes of Retail Sales$(1930=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\%$ of Change,$1936 / 35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (1) | Total Net |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | of Stores | Sales | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 | 1230 | 1931 | 1232 | 1233 | 234 | 1935 | 1936 |  |
| Gandy and confectionery stores........ Grocery and combination stores ......... ideat markets (including sea foods) |  | \$ | ¢ | \% | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,859 | 189,243,900 | 122,045,000 | $138,947,000$ | $148,541,000$ | 100.0 | 81 | 69.6 | 64.5 | 69.4 | 73.4 | . 5 | +6.9 |
|  | 2,249 | 27,410,900 | 19,048,000 | 20,315,000 | 21,354,000 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 76.4 | 69.5 | 71.4 | 14.1 | 73.2 | + |
|  | 353 | 3,480,100 | 2,342,000 | 2,406,000 | 2,519,000 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 72.6 | 67.3 | 65.3 | 69.1 | 72.4 | $+4.7$ |
|  | 1,327 | 18,915,700 | 13,733,000 | 14,404,000 | 15,139,000 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 80.0 | 72.6 | 74.2 | 76.1 | 80.0 | $+5.1$ |
|  | 275 | 3,309,500 | 1,747,000 | 2,151,000 | 2,233,000 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 58.9 | 52.8 | 59.6 | 65.0 | 67.5 | + 3.8 |
| Country General Stores ...... | 852 | 15,542,700 | 9,963,000 | 10,993,000 | $11,872,000$ | 100.0 | 78.1 | 66.6 | 64.1 | 69.2 | 70.7 | 26.4 | +8.0 |
| General Merchandiso Group ... | 87 | $64,344,000$ | $45,674,000$ | 49,134,000 | $50,826,000$ | 100.0 | 84.8 | 73.7 | 71.0 | 73.1 | 76.4 | 79.0 | $+3.4$ |
| Automotive Group ............ | 758 | $20,605,500$ | 11,684,000 | 18,334,000 | 20,864,000 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 58.8 | 56.7 | 77.3 | 89.0 | 101.3 | $+13.8$ |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 163 | 13,587,300 | 6,200,000 | 11,594,000 | 13,626,000 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 47.7 | 45.6 | 68.8 | 85.3 | 100.3 | +17.5 |
| Filling stations (3) | 288 | 3,871,500 | 3,566,000 | 4,518,000 | 4,886,000 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 89.? | 92.1 | 124.8 | 126.7 | 126.2 | $+8.1$ |
| Garages | 273 | 2,683,500 | 1,632,000 | 1,880,000 | 1,980,000 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 67.6 | 60.8 | 66.5 | 70.1 | 73.8 | + 5.3 |
| Apparel Group | 432 | 2,597,200 | $6,376,000$ | 7,215,000 | $7,518,000$ | 100.0 | 85.2 | 71.1 | 66.4 | 72.9 | 35.2 | 78.3 | +4.2 |
| Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings (includes custom tailors) .... | 201 | 2,750,000 | 1,628,000 | 1,910,000 | 2,055,000 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 64.1 | 59.2 | 65.3 | 69.5 | 74.7 | $+7.6$ |
| Family clothing stores ................. | 38 | 1,794,600 | 1,335,000 | 1,509,000 | 1,592,000 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 77.5 | 74.4 | 78.3 | 84.1 | 88.7 | $+5.5$ |
| Women's apparel and accessories stores. | 152 | 3,713,800 | 2,507,000 | 2,820,000 | 2,828,000 | 100.0 | 00.2 | 72.1 | 67.5 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 76.1 | +0.3 |
| Shoe stores | 41 | 1,338,800 | 906,000 | 976,000 | 1,043,000 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 74.1 | 67.7 | 71.4 | 72.9 | 77.9 | + 6.9 |
| Building Materials Group | 417 | $12,173,400$ | 6,306,000 | 7,693,000 | $8,740,000$ | 100.0 | 72.4 | 57.9 | 51.8 | 58.6 | 63.2 | 71.8 | $+13.6$ |
| Hardware stores | 186 | 4,070,500 | 2,520,000 | 2,952,000 | 3,247,000 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 67.4 | 61.9 | 72.3 | 72.5 | 79.8 | +10.0 |
| Lumber and building material dealers.. | 176 | 6,430,200 | 2,951,000 | 3,677,000 | 4,132,000 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 51.8 | 45.9 | 50.5 | 57.2 | 64.3 | +12.4 |
| Electrical, heating and plumbing, paint and glass shops | 48 | 514,900 | 235,000 | 311,000 | 370,000 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 58.7 | 45.6 | 50.9 | 60.4 | 71.9 | $+19.0$ |


(1) The numbers of stores are shown only for 1930. Total sales figures for later years are estimated upon the basis of returns from a sample number of firms. The total number of stores in operation in these later years is not known.
(2) In some instances, figures for years subsequent to 1930 have been revised.
(3) Sales figures for filling stations for years subsequent to 1930 have been estimated from data on gasoline consumption and retail prices.
(4) Figures for this classification for 1933 are not considered sufficiently complete to warrant publishing. They are included, however, in the totals.

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


[^0]Table 6.--SASKATCHEWAN - Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business (Cont'd.) -

(1) The numbers of stores are shown only for 1930. Total sales figures for later years are estimated upon the basis of returns from a sample number of firms. The total number of gtores in operation in these later years is not known.
(2) In some instances, figures for years subsequent to 2930 have been revised.
(3) Sales figures for filling stations for years subsequent to 1930 have been estimated from data on gasoline consumption and retail prices. Note: Group totals may include figures for classifications not separately shown.

Table 7.--ALBERTA - Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business


Table 7. --ALBERTA - Total Net Sales and Sales Indexes, by Kinds of Business (Cont'do) -

(1) The numbers of stores are shown only for 1930. Total sales figures for laver years are estimated upon the bas is of returns from a sample
number of firms. The total number of stores in operation in these later years is not known.
(2) In some instances, figures for years subsequent to 1930 have been revised.
(3) Sales figures for filling stations for years subsequent to 1930 have been estimated 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 Government iiquor Stores only. Note: Group totals may include figures for classifications not separately shown.
(X) Not comparable.


[^0]:    (1), (2) and (3): Ses footnotes on page 11.

