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CENSUS OF MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

## Wholesale Trade in Canada, 1936

Aggregate sales for wholesale trading houses in Canada in 1936 were $\% 1,181,=$ 543,000 or 9.3 per cent in excess of the $\$ 1,080,742,000$ recorded for 1935 according to calculations made for the Census of Merchandising and Service istablishments, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wholesale sales in Canada have shown an upward trend continually since 1933; they are now above the total reported for 1931 and are within 14 per cent of the 1930 figure, the index for 1936 on the 1930 base standing at 86.2. Indexes on the same base for earlier years are 81.6 for $1931,68.7$ for $1932,65.7$ for 1933, 74.7 for 1934 and 78.9 for 1935.

The largest increases in sales for 1936 over the preceding year were reported by dealers in indust:ial goods and reflect the general improvement in the construction industry, an improvenent stinulated by financial facilities offered through the Dominion Housing Loan. Such increases appear in the following trades: electrical, 28.3 per cent; lumber and building materials, 24.1 per cent; plumbing and heating equipment and supplies, 20.2 per cent; machinery, equipment and supplies, 17.6 per cent; metals and metal work, 15.3 per cent, and hardware, 13.8 per cent. Changes in the value of wholealle sales from year to year reflect changes both in the volume of goods sold and also variations in price levels. The price index of building and construction materials increased by 5 per cent between. .935 and 1936. The hardware price index showed the opposite trend, declining by 1.4 per cent during the same interval. While these price indexes are not so constructed as to warrant their use in deflating the dollar value of wholesale aales, they do give a general indication of the effect of price movements on the dollar value of sales. A comparison of the percentage changes in value of sales for the construction materials group and the changes in the corresponding price indexes shows that the increased sales were due to increases in volume of goods sold rather than to changes in price levels. Further reference to the price factor as it affects the trend in dollar sales is made at a later stage in this report.

The only loss from 1935 revealed in the figures for Ganada as a whole appears for the farm supplies group which eased off 6.0 per cent to give a total sales figure of $\$ 10,483,000$. The loss for this group is due to the inclusion therein of figures for a number of wholesale firms specializing in the sale of seeds, stocks and nursery products, and whose dollar sales fell off to a marked degree, following a steep decline in the price of clover and timothy seeds during 1936.

Staple lines of consumers' goods also registered considerable gains. Although these do not appear as large as those for producers' goods, they are quite substantial and show a better relative improvement than in the preceding year. The food group - which includes groceries, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, and meats and fish - rose from $\$ 444,529,000$ in 1935 to $\$ 482,819,000$ in 1936, an increase of 8.6 per cent. Increases for individual lines of trade within the group are as follows: groceries, 7.1 per cent; dairy and poultry products, 12.6 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 10.3 per cent, and meats and fish, 8.9 per cent. Other important increases in the staple lines of consumers' goods as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Wholesale trade in 1936 are: jewellery and optical goods, 17.1 per cent; automotive, 11.6 per cent; chemicals and paints, 8.6 per cent; furniture and house furnishings, 8.1 per cont; drugs and drug sundries, 7.4 per cent; tobacco and confectionery, 7.4 per: cent, and petroleum products, 6.1 per cont.

Note: This report covers that part of the wholesale trade transacted by full-function wholesale trading houses only. Limited-function wholesalers (manufacturers' sales branches, various types of agents, etc.) are not included.

Dominion totals for the coal and coke group show an increase in sales over 1935 of 6.7 per cent. Jith sales now reaching a total of $\$ 55,748,000$, the coal group presonts an increase over the 1930 base of approximately 10.9 per cent. In this connec-
tion, it may be well to remember that, while the dollar value of sales as reported by the wholeasle trades has increased rapidly, actual consumption has not recovered to the

- same axtent. It would seem that the disorganized state of the bituminous market in 1930
- and the stabilization of conditions in later years would account for this anomaly in the wholesale trade statistics. Since 1930 is used as the base figure, the indexes on this base do not present an entirely accurate picture of movements in the coal trade in recent years. This gituation is revealed in the following table which shows a comparison of indexes of sales for firms in the wholesale coal trade with indexes of imports and domestic production of bituminous coal, indexes of imports of anthracite coal and indexes of wholesale coal prices (consumers' goods).


## Indexes of Sales for Wholesale Coal Trade Compared With Indexes of Imports and Domestic Production and Indexes of holessie Cosl Prices

$(1930=100)$

| Year |  | Bituminous, Imported and Domestic (tomnage) | Anthracite Imported (tonnage) | Prices (Consumers' goods) | Wholesale Coal Trade, Net Sales Reported |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1930 | ......es | 100,0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1931 | .....0. | 74.9 | 74.2 | 99.5 | 87.9 |
| 1932 | ....... | 69.0 | 73.6 | 96.5 | 83.9 |
| 1933 | . . . . 0.0 | 67.3 | 70.7 | 91.6 | 85.3 |
| 1934 | . ....... | 78.1 | 81.2 | 91.7 | 101.6 |
| 1935 | . | 76.2 | 79.3 | 91.2 | 103.9 |
| 1936 | , | 83.? | 80.1 | 91.2 | 110.9 |

## Sales by Economic Divisions

All five economic divisions of the country shared about equally in the improvement in wholesale trade in 1936. In each case, a substantial gain is reported over the 1931 figures as well. Ontaris reported the largest 1935-to-1936 increase at 9.9 per cent. In order, the Maritimes follow with 9.6 per cent, British Columbia with 9.2 per cent, Quebec with 9.0 per cent, and the Prairie Provinces with 8.8 per cent. In order of total amount of business, Ontario leads with sales of $4431,477,000$, quebec second with $\$ 327,034,000$, and the Prairies third with $\$ 230,228,000$. British Columbia and the Maritimes complete the picture with sales of $\$ 111,532,000$ and $\$ 81,212,000$ respectively.

## Maritime Provinces

The total wholesale trade in tiae wiaritime Provinces showed an increase of 9.6 per cent in 1936 over 1935 , the amount of sales being $981,212,000$. This is the larm gest amount since 1930 when sales were given as $\$ 92,302,000$. On the 1930 base, indexes of sales for the succeeciing years are as fcllows: 85.6 in 1931, 70.3 in 1932, 67.9 in 1933, 77.0 in 1934, 80.3 in 1935, and 88.0 in 1936. The more important groups show the following increases in the $1935-1936$ comparison: foods, 9.3 per cent; hardware, 13.5 per cent; lumber and building materials, 18.5 per cent, and petroleum producte, 7.1 per sent.

## Quebec

Sales at wholesale in quebec during 1936 amounted to $\$ 327,034,000$, an increase of 9.0 per cent over the 1935 figure of $\$ 299,999,000$. Indexes for the last few years (taking 1930 equals 100) are: 83.7 in 1931, 69.4 in 1932, 65.9 in 1933, 74.7 in 1934, 77.7 in 1935, and 84.7 in 1936.

Sales in the general food group produced a 10.8 per cent increase over 1935 With aales amounting to $\$ 135,935,000$, Included in this group are dairy and poultry products which, due to a favourable export market, increased 15.4 per cent. Meats and fish added a substantial gain of 12.3 per cent. The increase registered by fruits and vegetables was 8.9 per cent and that by groceries, 7.3 per cent.

Other major groups show the following increases: dry goods and apparel, 5.1 per cent; electrical, 29.4 per cent; machinery, equipment and supplies, 17.1 per cent; plumbing and heating equipment and supplies, 20,9 per cent, and lumber and building materials, 19.8 per cent.

## Ontario

Wholesale trade in 1936 in Ontario increased 9.9 per cent to $\$ 431,477,000$ over the previous year. Here also the best year since 1930 was registered and sales now stand only 8.5 per cent below the figure for that period. The indexes for subsequent years $(1930=100)$ are: 1931, $84.4 ; 1932,70.9 ; 1933,68.9 ; 1934,79.4 ; 1935,83.3$, and 1936, 91.50

The food group, which ac:ounted for more than one-third of all the sales in Ontario, rose 7.2 per cent, the amount reported totalling $150,692,000$. Gains were registered in each sub-food group and ranged from 5.1 per cent for genercl groceries to 12.1 per cent for fruits and vegetables. Second in importance of size comes the petroleum group with an increase of 7.9 per cent. Other groups of consumers' goods increased as follows: drugs and drug sundries, 11.4 per cent; dry goods and apparel, 1.7 per cent, and tobacco and confectionery, 7.0 per cent.

The groups concerned with producers' or industrial goods registered the largest gains and some of the more important are as follows: hardware, 16.8 per cent; lumber and building materials, 26.9 per cent; machinery, equipment and supplies, 18.0 per cent; electrical, 28.5 per cent, and metals and metal work, 21.2 per cent.

## Prairie Provinces

Sales of wholesalers in the Prairie Provinces in 1936 amounted to $\$ 230,288,-$ 000 , an increase of 8.8 per cent over the 1935 sales figure of $\mathbf{p} 211,741,000$. The slightly smaller inorease in the Prairie Provinces compared with those for other divisions may be attribujed to two causes. In the first instance, that portion of the wholesale trade of the Prairie Provinces which consists in the distribution of producers' goods is proportionately smalle: than in other divisions of the country. Consequently the total wholesale trade of the Prairie Provinces has been influenced to a lesser degree by the more rapid jimprovement which has characterized the trend in sales of producers' goods in recent years. On the other hand, the farm supplies group which, as previously stated, suffered a considerable decline in value of sales in 1936, is proportionately of greater importance in the wholesale trade of the Prairie Provinces than in other parts and consequently exercised a greater weight in reducing the upward trend in sales for the wholesale trade as a whole in the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere.

Indexes of sales for the wholesale trade on the base 1930 equals 100 are as follows: 73.0 for $1931,65.2$ for $1932,60.6$ for $1933,67.7$ for 1934, 73.4 for 1935, and 79.8 for 1936.

The food group, which constitutes by far the largest proportion of the total sales, reported an increase of 8.3 per cent with a sales value of $\$ 105,980,000$. Within this group, increases ranging from 0.7 per cent for dairy and poultry products to 10.8 per cent for fruit and vegetables are registered.

Other important groups with their percentage increases over 1935 are as follows: petroleum products, 7.5 per cent; hardware, 9.3 per cent; machinery, equipment and supplies, 15.6 per cent, and dry goods and apparel, 9.6 per cent.

## British Columbia

Wholesale trade in British Columbia amounted to $p 11,532,000$, an increase of 9.2 per cent over 1935, when the sales were $\$ 102,171,000$. On the base 1930 equals 100 , indexes are as folluws: 81.9 in 1931, 64.8 in 1932, 63.5 in 1933, 71.6 in 1934, 77.7 in 1935, and 84.9 in 1936.

The food group again registered a substantial gain of 7.1 per cent to give a sales total of $\$ 46,796,000$. Within the group, groceries led with a 9.5 per cent increase and were followed successively by dairy and poultry products at 7.4 per cent, maats and fish at 5.3 per cent, and fruits and vegetables at 2.6 per cent.

The more iaportant increases in non-food products appear as follows: juber and buil.ding materiale, 33.5 per cent; plurnbing and heating equiprnent and sumplies, 30, 9 per cens: elestical: 27.2 per cent; hardware, 18.0 per cent, and petroleum products, 2.3 yar cert.

## Conparjson of Indexes of Wholesale Sales and Wholesale prices

In ine period 1930 to 1936 the dollar value of wholesale sales was affectod not only by changes in the phygical volume of goods distributed but also by changgs in the prites of cumocities. The measurement of the influence of these two factors cannot be made accurately as sales are reported by kinds of business and not by commodities and also because compareble price indexes are not available. Nevertheless, the genoral trends in whol.asale prices and dollar volume of sales give some indication of the reletive movements in the physical volume of goods handled. The total sales of wholosale firma and the indexes of value of sales and of prices for the period 1930 to 1936 are as f01〕0\%:

| Year |  | Sales | Indexes $(1930=100)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sales | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prices } \\ \text { (Consumers' } \\ \text { Goods) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| 1930 | 000 | 1,370,066,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1931 | - 0 | 1,118,364,000 | 81.6 | 85.3 |
| 193 | 00. | 940,658,000 | 68.7 | 79.8 |
| 1933 | $\cdots$ | 900,496,000 | 65.7 | 79.6 |
| 1534 | 00 | 1,023,296,000 | 74.7 | 83.0 |
| 2535 | 020 | 1:080,742,000 | 78.9 | 82.4 |
| 236 | $\cdots 0$ | 1,181,543,000 | 86.2 | 83.7 |

i. somewhat cleare indication of relative movements in price and volums is given by price indexes in some of the leading lines of wholesale trade.

$$
\frac{\text { Index Numbers of } \text { Wholesale Prices }}{\cdots}
$$

|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumers' Coods, Total | 100.0 | 85.3 | 79.8 | 79.6 | 83.0 | 82.4 | 83.7 |
| Foods, beverages; tobacco ....c.on | 100.0 | 75.6 | 66.1 | 68.5 | 74.9 | 75.6 | 78.8 |
| Coal 000000nouss=0000000.0.0.0. | 100.0 | 99.5 | 96.5 | 91.6 | 91.7 | 91.2 | 91.2 |
| Drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals. | 100.0 | 91.6 | 83.5 | 70.9 | 72.9 | 71.7 | 72.7 |
| Other Goods - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building and construction materials | 100.0 | 90.2 | 85.0 | 86.2 | 90.9 | 89.4 | 93.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products o.... | 100.0 | 93.4 | 90.4 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 85.2 | 84.1 |
| Herdwans | 100.0 | 97.9 | 96.0 | 94.2 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 93.8 |
| Potroleum and its vroducts ....... | 100.0 | 86.9 | 88.8 | 89.0 | 90.8 | 89.2 | 87.4 |

## Comparability ith 1930 Census

In coistructing an annual index of wholesale sales, the chief objectivo has been to deriva the most representative measure of the trend from year to year in winolesale tiade and particularly in pre-retail business. For this reason, it has been necessary to make some ajterations in the classifications used in the decennial census and to omit certain groups from the anmual survey. Certain adjustrents in the figures shown in the results of the cecennial census have also been necessary to bring the data for subsequent years to a comparable basis. The more important revisions made in the lg30 figures were for drugs ani drug sundries (ivaritimes and Prairies), groceries (Ontario, Drairies and British Colurioia), fruits and vegetables (Prairies), and plumbing and heating equipmeat and supulies (Ouebec and Prairies).

In the main, the current census is confined to Wholesalers Proper witin the exceplion of dealeara in meats and petroleum products. In the case of meats, the sales of packing houses as well as of wholesale branches are now included and the entire group of petrcleum products is now taken. A detailed description of the classifications used in the anmual census will be found in the census report for 1933.

Wethod of Constructing Indexes of Tholesalo Sales
The figures for 1930 shown s.n this report are taken from the results of the complete Consus of ierchandising and Service Establishments taken in 1931 in connection with the Seventh Decennia? Census, for which returns ware received from all trading establishments in the country giving details regarding the business transacted in the preceding year. While the census of 1931 covered every firm, the annual census is more limited in its scope and includes only those wholesalers proper with sales of 100,000 or more in 1930 together with some large firms which have commenced operations since that year. The reports received for the annual census are used in determining the trend in wholesale business rrom year to yoar. The trend value is then applied to the total sales for the base year 1930 in onder to arriva at the most probable value of total business for each year. It should, therofore, be clearly understood that the sales figures shown in this report for years subsequent to 2930 do not refer only to those establishments from which reports are annually securea but are the most accurate estimates possible of the total wholesale trade, includine both convizbuting and non-contributing firms. The method makes no allowarce for contraction or expansion in the total number of firms operating in the wholosale field, While the figures shown heroin are believed to closely approximate actual coaditions, it must be borme in mind that the disappearance of old firme and the use of nev concerns are not fully refocted in the indexes.

Table 1.--Summary of Wholosale Trade by E'conomic Divisions and Kinds of Businoss, 1930-1936


Table 2.--CANADA - Total Sales and Sales Indexes by Kinds of Business

| Kind of Business | Total Net Sales |  |  |  | Indexes of Sale$(1930=100.0)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent Change $1936 / 35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1930 |  | (Estima |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Actual) | 1933 | 19 | --1936 | O | 1931 | - | 30. | -1934 | 1935 | 1936 |  |
| Total | $1,370,066,000$ | 900,496,000 | 1,080,742,000 | 1,181,543,000 | 00.0 | 81.6 | 68.7 | 65.7 | 74.7 | 78.9 | 86.2 |  |
| smusement, photographic and sporting goods | 4,278,000 | 2,464,000 | 2,933,000 | 3,354,000 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 67.7 | 57.6 | 64.0 | 68.6 | 78.4 | +14.4 |
| Automotive | 20,990,000 | 13,473,000 | 16,913,000 | 18,875,000 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 65.3 | 64.2 | 74.4 | 80.6 | 89.9 | +11.6 |
| Automotive equipment and parts | 18,953,000 | 11,894,000 | 14,921,000 | 16,809,000 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 64.9 | 62.8 | 73.1 | 78.7 | 88.7 | $+12.7$ |
| Tires .......... | 2,037,000 | 1,579,000 | 1,992,000 | 2,066,000 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 69.3 | 77.5 | 86.1 | 97.8 | 101.4 | + 3.7 |
| Chemicals and paints | 8,387,000 | 7,743,000 | 9,852,000 | 10,702,000 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 74.7 | 92.3 | 108.0 | 117.5 | 127.6 | +8.6 |
| Drugs and drug sundries | 27,973,000 | 22,139,000 | 24,814,000 | 26,644,000 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 85.2 | 79.1 | 83.4 | 88.7 | 95.2 | - 7.4 |
| Coal and coke... | 50,252,000 | 42,881,000 | 52,227,000 | 55,748,000 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 83.9 | 85.3 | 101.6 | 103.9 | 110.9 | +6.7 |
| y goods and apparel Clothing and furnishi | 102,358,000 | 64,396,000 | 75,4.50,000 | 79,122,000 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 65.3 | 62.9 | 71.6 | 73.7 | 77.3 | +4.9 |
| millinery and shoes) <br> Dry goods (including notions and piece | 24,451,000 | 16,703,000 | 19,677,000 | 20,859,000 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 72.4 | 68.3 | 75.8 | 80.5 | 85.3 | $+6.0$ |
| goods) | 77,907,000 | 47,693,000 | 55,773,000 | 58,263,000 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 63.0 | 61.2 | 70.3 | 71.6 | 74.8 | $+4.5$ |
| Electrical | 22,982,000 | 9,973,000 | 14,940,000 | 19,170,000 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 52.2 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 65.0 | 83.4 | +4.5 +28.3 |
| Farm supplies | 16,037,000 | 8,719,000 | 11,153,000 | 10,483,000 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 64.8 | 54.4 | 67.6 | 69.5 | 65.4 | +28.3 -6.0 |
| Foods ..... Groceries | 540,820,000 | 377,670,000 | 444,529,000 | 482,819,000 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 70.6 | 69.8 | 78.1 | 82.2 | 89.3 | $=8.0$ +8.6 |
| Dairy and poultry | , 77, 3,00 | 184,436,000 | 203,245,000 | 217,713,000 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 79.4 | 82.4 | 87.8 | 90.8 | 97.3 | + 7.1 |
| Fruits and vegetabi | ,171,000 | 32,185,000 | 36,273,000 | 40,860,000 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 67.4 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 74.4 | 83.8 | +12.6 |
| Neats and fish.... | 169,109,000 | 97,873,000 | 129,531,000 | $83,236,000$ $141,010,000$ | 100.0 100.0 | 83.5 78.4 | 70.1 | 63.7 | 72.9 | 76.2 | 84.0 | $+10.3$ |
| Furniture and house furnishings | 13,632,000 | 7,293,000 | 9,404,000 | 10,163,000 |  |  | 59.6 | 57.9 | 71.5 | 76.6 | 83.4 | +8.9 |
| General merchandise | 13,478,000 | 8,668,000 |  | 12,886,000 |  |  | 58.0 | 53.5 | 64.2 | 69.0 | 74.6 | +8.1 |
| Hardware | $65,5 \div 3,000$ | 38,025,002 | 49,260.000 | 12,886,000 |  |  | 69.0 | 64.3 | 76.1 | 82.3 | 95.6 | +16.1 |
| Jewelle:y and optical goods | 10,858,000 | 6,935,000 | 49:260: | 56,075,000 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 59.4 | 57.7 | 70.1 | 74.7 | 85.0 | $+13.8$ |
| Jervellery nos...o.... | 8,078,000 | 4. 430,000 | 6.559. | 11, 374,000 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 67.8 | 63.9 | 77.3 | 89.4 | 104.8 | $+17.1$ |
| Optical goods | 2,780,000 | 2:505,000 | 3,152,000 | 7,890,000 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 60.6 | 54.8 | 68.5 | 81.2 | 97.7 | +20.3 |
| Leather and leather goods | 7,177,000 | 5:525,000 | 3,152,000 | 3,484,000 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 88.7 | 90.1 | 103.0 | 113.4 | 125.3 | +10.5 |
| Lumber and building matsrials $n 0000000$ | 51, 72,000 | 18,912,000 | , | $6,854,000$ $34,234,000$ | 100.0 | 76.8 | 67.2 | 72.2 | 80.9 | 88.3 | ?2.9 | + 5.3 |
| siachinery squipment and supplies onoco. | 59,21.,000 | 21.789,000 | 33,757,000 | 34,234,000 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 44.1 | 36.5 | 47.9 | 53.2 | 66.0 | +24.1 |
| Commercial and service equipmont and | 59,-21.5000 | 2-:709:000 | 33,757,000 | 39,696,000 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 40.7 | 36.7 | 4.7 .4 | 56.9 | 66.9 | $\pm 17.6$ |
| Farmilies coo... | 6,110,000 | 3.521.000 | 4,550,000 |  | 100.0 | 70.3 | 63.1 | 52.5 | 60.3 |  |  |  |
| Fram makhnery and equipment oooco | 14,205:000 | 2:693,000 | $5,975,000$ | $6,848,000$ | 100.0 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 18.9 | 26.9 | 4.8 | 47.9 | +9.5 +14.6 |
| Professional equipment and supplies ... | 7,810,000 | 5:849:000 | 6:907,000 | 7,392,000 | 100.0 | 91.2 |  | 74.9 | 88.1 | 4.8. 4 | 47.9 | +14.6 +7.0 |
| All other machinery, equipment and supplies | 30:496,000 | 9,721;000 | 16,325,000 | 20,472,000 | 100.0 | 51.2 56.7 | 77.1 35.4 | 14.9 | 83.1 | 80.4 53.5 | 94.6 | $+7.0$ |
| Paper and metal work or | 14,059,000 | 6,817,000 | 11,122,000 | 12,821,000 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 52.0 | 48.5 | 69.4 | 79.1 | 91.2 | +25.4 +15.3 |
| Paper and paper products ...................... | 22,462,000 | 17,263,000 | 20,103,000 | 21,287,000 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 82.3 | 76.9 | 85.2 | 89.5 | 94.8 | +15.3 $+\quad 5.9$ |
| Petroleum products $\ldots$ and | 230, 1.69 ,000 | 163,315,000 | 178,367,000 | 189,272,000 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 78.0 | 71.0 | 76.5 | 77.5 | 82.2 | +5.9 +6.1 |
| Tobacco and heating equipment and supplies | 14,512,000 | 5,508,000 | 7,554,000 | 9,078,000 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 44.1 | 38.0 | 46.9 | 52.1 | 62.6 | +20.2 |
| Waste materials confectione | 45,870,000 | 32,165,000 | 38,568,000 | 41,403,000 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 76.5 | 70.1 | 77.3 | 84.1 | 90.3 | +7.4 |
| waste materials fll other | 10,118,000 | 6,335,000 | 9,721,000 | 12,824,000 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 52.3 | 62.6 | 83.1 | 96.1 | 126.7 | $+31.9$ |
| all other | 16,318,000 | 12,688,000 | 15,171,000 | 16,659,000 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 79.6 | 77.8 | 85.7 | 93.0 | 102.1 | $\pm 9.8$ |



Table 4.-- NUBEC - Total Sales and Sales Indexes by Kinds of Business


| Kind of Business | Total Net Sales |  |  |  | Indexes of Sales$(1930=100.0)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per cent } \\ & \text { Change } \\ & -1936 / 35 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1930 \\ \text { (Actual) } \end{gathered}$ | (Estimated) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 | 1930 | 931 | 1932 | 193 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |  |
| Total | 471,618,000 | $324,828,000$ | 392,730,000 | 431,477,000 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 70.2 | 68.9 | 72.4 | 83.3 |  |  |
| Amusement, photographic and sporting goods | 2,764,000 | 1,553,000 | 1,805,000 | 1,976,000 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 65.5 | 56.2 | 60.8 | 65.3 | 71.5 | +9.5 |
| Automotive ............................... | 8,414,000 | 5,690,000 | 7,318,000 | 7,982,000 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 68.8 | 67.6 | 80.4 | 87.0 | 94.9 | + 9.1 |
| Chemicals and paints | 2,951,000 | 2,626,000 | 3,146,000 | 3,398,000 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 71.8 | 89.0 | 95.6 | 106.6 | 115.1 | + 8.0 |
| Drugs and drug sundries | 9,194,000 | 8,181,000 | 9,819,000 | 10,938,000 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 91.4 | 89.0 | 97.5 | 106.8 | 119.0 | +11.4 |
| Coal and coke....... | 17,156,000 | 18,220,000 | 24,224,000 | 27,252,000 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 92.1 | 106.2 | 133.8 | 141.2 | 158.8 | +12.5 |
| Dry goods and apparel | 35,047,000 | 22,906,000 | 25,838,000 | 26,265,000 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 66.4 | 65.4 | 72.8 | 73.7 | 74.9 | $+1.7$ |
| clectrical.. | 11,124,000 | 4,839,000 | 6,953,000 | 8,935,000 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 47.8 | 43.5 | 54.8 | 62.5 | 80.3 | +28.5 |
| Farm supplies | 8,634,000 | 4,317,000 | 5,681,000 | 5,016,000 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 62.8 | 50.0 | 67.1 | 65.8 | 58.1 | -11.7 |
| Foods ...... | 167,966,000 | 116,770,000 | 140,605,000 | 150,692,000 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 71.1 | 69.5 | 80.9 | 83.7 | 89.7 | + 7.2 |
| Groceries | 65,111,000 | 55,590,000 | 61,705,000 | 64,857,000 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 81.9 | 85.4 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 99.6 | + 5.1 |
| Dairy and poultry products | 7,120,000 | 4,464,000 | 5,532,000 | 5,847,000 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 65.8 | 62.7 | 70.2 | 77.7 | 82.1 | - 5.7 |
| Fruits and vegetables .... | 32,456,000 | 22,362,000 | 26,387,000 | 29,580,000 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 73.9 | 68.9 | 79.9 | 81.3 | 91.1 | $+12.1$ |
|  | 63,279,000 | 34,354,000 | 46,981,000 | 50,408,000 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 59.2 | 54.3 | 70.1 | 74.2 | 79.7 | -7.3 |
| Furniture and house furnishings .. | 4,517,000 | 2,593,000 | 2,873,000 | 3,278,000 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 59.8 | 57.4 | 60.7 | 63.6 | 72.6 17.4 | +14.1 +20.9 |
| General merchandise | 4,453,000 | 3,21.9,000 | 4:324,000 | 5,228,000 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 74.1 | 72.3 | 67.1 | 97.1 | 17.4 82.9 | $\begin{aligned} & +20.9 \\ & +16.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hardware | 16,261,000 | 8,749,000 | 11,545,000 | 13,485,000 | 100.0 | 75.6 84.0 | 55,4 62,7 | 53.8 61.8 | 65.6 76.8 | 71.0 | 82.9 112.7 | +16.8 -23.5 |
| Jewellery and optical goods ....................... | 5,412,000 | 3,343,000 | 4,930,000 | 6,099,000 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 76.8 | 91.2 | 112. 69 | +23.5 +26.9 |
| Lumber and building materials | 24,878,000 | 8,559,000 | 13,649,000 | 17,322,000 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 41.4 | 34.4 | 47.9 | 54.9 75.2 | 89.6 | +26.9 +18.0 |
| wachinery, equipment and supplies | 17,317,000 | 9,034,000 | 13,018,000 | 15,356,000 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 58 <br> 48 <br> 8 | 52.2 43.4 | 65.5 | 75.2 83.2 | 80.7 100.8 | +18.0 |
| Metals and metal work ........... | 4,602,000 | 1,997,000 | 3,829,000 | 4,641,000 | 100.0 | 68.5 91.6 | 48.8 80.5 | 43.4 76.2 | 65.5 84.8 | 83.2 88.8 | 100.8 93.3 | +21.2 +5.1 |
| Paper and paper products | 9,383,000 | 7,150,000 | 8,332,000 | $8,757,000$ $74,030,000$ | 100.0 100.0 | 91.6 87.4 | 80.5 85.9 | 76.2 84.3 | 84.8 87.4 | 86.6 | 93.3 93.4 | +7.1 +7.9 |
| Petroleum products ................. | 79,226,000 | 66,788,000 | 68,610,000 | 74,030,000 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 85.9 | 84.3 | 87.4 | 86.6 | 93.4 | + 7.9 |
| Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 4,669,000 | 2,003,000 | 2,871,000 | 3,408,000 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 50.2 | 42.9 | 55.6 | 61.5 | 73.0 | $+18.7$ |
| Tobacco and confectionery ..... | 22,271,000 | 15,657,000 | 19,487,000 | 20,851,000 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 79.5 | 70.3 | 79.9 | 87.5 | 93.6 | + 7.0 |
| Waste materials | 6,464,000 | 4,169,000 | 6,529,000 | 8,671,000 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 54.5 | 64.5 | 88.3 | 101.0 | 134.1 | +32.8 |
| All other | 8,915,000 | 6,465,000 | 7,336,000 | 7,897,000 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 76.9 | 72.5 | 75.8 | 82.3 | 88.6 | + 7.6 |



| Kind of Business | Total Net Sales |  |  |  | Indexes of Sales$(1930=100.0)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent Change$1236 / 35$$\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1930 \\ \text { (Hctual) } \end{gathered}$ | (Estimated) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | - | 1234 | 1935 | 1936 |  |
| Total | $131,414,000$ | 83,418,000 | 102,171,000 | 111,532,000 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 64.8 | 63.5 | 71.6 | 77.7 | 84.9 | $\pm 2.2$ |
| nutomotive | 2,038,000 | 1,232,000 | 1,468,000 | 1,745,000 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 59.5 | 60.5 | 70.0 | 72.0 | 85.6 | T18.9 |
| Chemicals and paints | 875,000 | 852,000 | 1,005,000 | 1,008,000 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 78.9 | 97.4 | 105.2 | 114.9 | 115.2 | $+0.3$ |
| Drugs and drug sundries | 3,410,000 | 2,644,000 | 2,939,000 | 3.145,000 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 85.1 | 77.5 | 82.5 | 86.2 | 92.2 | +7.0 |
| Dry goods and apparel. | 4,670,000 | 2:759,000 | 3,304,000 | 3,693,000 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 56.9 | 59.1 | 65.3 | 70.7 | 79.1 | +11,8 |
| Electrical | 3,415,000 | 1:205,000 | 2,196,000 | 2:793,000 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 58.5 | 35.3 | 49.0 | 64.3 | 81.5 | $+27.2$ |
| Foods | 57,972,000 | 37:6:5,000 | 43,706,000 | 46,796,000 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 63.61 | 64.9 | 70.7 | 75. 4 | 80.7 | + 7.1 |
| Gruceries | 25,434,000 | 20,151,000 | 22,094,000 | 21,203,000 | 100.0 | 88.31 | 79, $3^{1}$ | 76.2 | 80.2 | 83.4 | 91.4 | +9.5 |
| Daily and poultry product | 1.57.1,000 | ]. 236,000 | 1, 251,000 | 2, 344:000 | 100.0 |  | 17. 7 \% | 10.7 | 73.3 | 79.6 | 35.5 | $+7.4$ |
| Fruits and vegstables | 9,524,000 | 5:705,000 | 7,105,000 | $7 \mathrm{~s} 2.90,000$ | 100.0 | 75.4 | 59.5 | 59.9 | 55.4 | 74.6 | 76.5 | $\div 2.5$ |
| faeats and fish 0000000000000 | 20,393,000 | 10.553,000 | 13,256,000 | 12,559,000 | 200.0 | 73.8 | 55.6 | 52.7 | 60.2 | 64.5 | 68.4 | $+5.3$ |
| Furniturs and housa furnishings 00 | J.,193,000 | 650,000 | 1,732,000 | 1,062,000 | 200.0 | 179.9 | 55.5 | 55.3 | 84.71 | 94.9 | 89,0 | - 6., 2 |
| Hardware | 10,314,000 | 5,631,000 | 3:303,000 | 9,793,000 | $1.00=0$ | 73.7 | 50.7 | 34.06 | 70.6 | 80.5 | 95.0 | $+28.0$ |
| Jewollery and optical gouds .000.0.0. | 585,000 | 47.3 .000 | 555.000 | 613,000 | 100, | ? ${ }^{\text {a }} 7$ | 72.7 | 70.6 | 84.31 | 94.9 | 104.8 | $+10.5$ |
| Lumber and building materials 000000 | 6,320,000 | 2,345,000 | 3,202,000 | 4,247,000 | 100,0 | 79.6 | 51.9 | 37.2 | 39.8 | 50.4 | $6 \% .3$ | $+33.5$ |
| Wachinery, equipment and supplies ooo | 4,3,1,000 | $1.838,000$ | 2,976,000 | 3,618,000 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 40.2 | 42.5 | 58.5 | 68.9 | 83.7 | +2]. 6 |
| iietals and metal work ..............c | 867,000 | 552,000 | 929,000 | 994,000 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 56.6 | 63.6 | 99.3 | 107.2 | 114.6 | $+7.0$ |
| Paper and paper products | 2,627,000 | 2,103,000 | 2,396,000 | 2,573,000 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 86.0 | 80.3 | 86.5 | 91.5 | 98.2 | + 7.4 |
| Petroleum products ................... | 22,826,000 | 17,485,000 | 20,406,000 | 20,875,000 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 80.9 | 76.6 | 84.2 | 89.4 | 91.5 | $+2.3$ |
| Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 1,209,000 | 412,000 | 619,000 | 810,000 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 38.9 | 51.2 | 67.0 | +30.9 |
| Tobacco and confectionery | $4,888,000$ | 3,251,000 | 3,925,000 | 4,239,000 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 74.2 | 66.5 | 73.3 | 80.3 | 86.7 | +8.0 |
| All other | 3,902,000 | 2,391,000 | 3,130,000 | 3,523,000 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 56.6 | 61.3 | 78.1 | 80.2 | 90.3 | +12.6 |



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