

nor in Council thinks proper. Regulations relating to the conditions of appointment, rank and promotion, resignation, pension, and training, etc., of members of this Reserve are stated. It is provided that time served in the permanent forces of Canada may be included in the term of service of officers and constables of the R.C.M.P. for purposes of pension.

### Section 2.—Provincial Legislation.

The reader is referred to the different provincial authorities for information in this connection. It is felt that whatever is lost to those readers who are interested in having all provincial legislation brought together and listed under one head is more than offset by the information of more general interest which it has been possible to include in the limited space available, but which would otherwise have had to be omitted.

### Section 3.—Principal Events of the Year.

#### Subsection 1.—The Economic and Financial Year, 1937.\*

While constructive factors dominated the economic situation during the first eleven months of 1937, a drop of 6·5 points in the index of the physical volume of business gave evidence of the industrial recession which began in December. In comparison with the year 1936, however, there was an increase of 9·4 p.c. in the 1937 index; major economic factors, except capitalized yields of Dominion bonds, all recorded increases. The indexes of the physical volume of business for the three latest completed years are given below, 1926 being taken as the base year.

Month.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Month.	1935.	1936.	1937.
January.....	97·5	106·2	116·9	July.....	103·0	110·8	126·5
February.....	100·6	104·8	115·0	August.....	107·9	113·5	123·4
March.....	94·2	104·0	118·7	September.....	101·9	120·0	123·8
April.....	98·7	111·0	124·0	October.....	107·2	121·5	127·4
May.....	103·3	107·6	122·0	November.....	110·0	118·0	127·9
June.....	99·2	111·1	126·0	December.....	106·2	118·4	121·4

**Agriculture.**—The volume of principal field crops in 1937 was nearly 7 p.c. under that of the preceding year, drought being responsible for low yields in the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. On the basis of value, the only provinces to record gains in farm revenues were Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. Most of the major field crops registered declines in the volume of production, barley, rye, and mixed grains being exceptions. The acreage sown to potatoes increased by 5·8 p.c., and the total yield by 7·4 p.c., the value being slightly above the five-year average but nearly 40 p.c. under that of 1936, when prices were exceptionally high.

Slaughtering of cattle decreased slightly, but exports of live cattle increased by 13 p.c. Exports of live hogs also increased and pork exports registered an increase of over 25 p.c. The production and export of butter suffered slight declines but cheese exports increased by 8·6 p.c.

The rise in wholesale prices of farm products during 1937 was greater than in any other important commodity group. As a result such prices compared favourably with those of other groups for the first time in eight years.

\* Abbreviated from "Business Conditions in Canada, 1937", prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.