

APPENDIX No. 4,

Exhibit contributed by Department of Labour, Canada, through Mr. R. H. Coats.

COMMODITY PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

It is frequently observed that the recent rise in prices has not been peculiar to Canada, but has been practically world wide. It is most important to discover in the present connection to what extent this is the case—whether or not any strong general tendency is apparent, working to a certain extent at least, irrespective of country, and making for approximate uniformity, or if price movements have been materially different in different countries, and in what these differences broadly consist.¹

As time and means were not available for independent inquiry in other countries, the analyses given in the following pages are based on the data of previous investigators—consisting for the most part of official reports, though computations by well known private statisticians were used in several cases. These records are brought up to date wherever possible by correspondence, and an attempt made to present a fairly comprehensive digest and comparison of their findings, with as much of detail as space would permit. Increased attention has in recent years been paid to the collection of price statistics, so that at present there is scarcely a country of importance in which the movements of prices are not being more or less accurately measured. There is the difficulty, of course, that the statistics are not always on a uniform basis, and that even where they are thus uniform, the conditions of living differ so widely as to make direct comparisons but seldom possible. General trends, however, may be distinguished with some clearness.²

¹The natural tendency of the price-movement is, of course, towards uniformity, as Irving Fisher points out: "International trade gives present-day problems of money and of price level an international character. If all countries had their own irredeemable paper money and no money that was acceptable elsewhere, price levels in different countries would have no intimate connection. Indeed the connection is actually slight as between countries which have different metallic standards; for example, between a gold-basis and a silver-basis country. But where two or more nations trading with each other use the same standard there is the tendency for the price level of each to influence profoundly the price level of the other. The price level in a small country like Switzerland depends largely upon the price levels in other countries." (*Why is the Dollar Shrinking*, p. 105.)

²The most useful recent collection of comparative price statistics is contained in the series of reports issued by the United Kingdom Board of Trade, on "Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages," between 1905 and 1912. The reports, which are based in each case on evidence of a very comprehensive character, are six in number. The first deals with conditions in the United Kingdom as in 1905, the evidence being based on data from eighty-eight localities. (Cd. 3864.) In the second, third, fourth and fifth reports, respectively, conditions prevailing in Germany, France, Belgium and the United States were dealt with on a similar comprehensive plan. (Cd. 5065. Cd. 4512. Cd. 5609.) Although some time elapsed between the conclusion of the United Kingdom inquiry and those relating to foreign countries, the results are valuable for purposes of comparison. Finally, in 1912, seven years after the original investigation the inquiry was duplicated in the United Kingdom, with the object of noting the extent to which rents, prices and wages had changed in the interval. In an appendix to this report, the course of prices in several foreign countries (Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Russia and the United States), and British Dominions over seas (Canada, Australia and New Zealand) were dealt with, index numbers for a number of commodities in each being quoted from 1900 and earlier to the present. The entire series of reports is easily the most valuable study of the kind that has been made in recent years. The statistics herewith are largely taken therefrom, though the original sources have been consulted and the figures in as many cases as possible brought up to date.

Another important collection of recent index numbers may be found in a Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute (Volume XIX) issued in 1912. This also has been drawn upon in the present statement.

In 1912 appeared the comprehensive results of an investigation made by a Select Committee of the United States Senate, relative to wages and prices of commodities in the United States

SCOPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF DATA.

The countries for which comparative statistics are here assembled are as follows: (1) The United Kingdom, (2) the United States; (3) other British Dominions—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India; and (4) the following other foreign countries; France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Russia and Japan.

For each of the countries named there will be found immediately below a general presentation of the available statistics on the trend of prices since 1900, with a commentary as to their significance in relation to the similar statistics of Canada. In order to facilitate comparisons throughout, all index numbers have been reduced to a common basis, prices in 1900 being made equal to 100.¹ The official index numbers for Canada thus altered are given for purposes of reference and comparison herewith (see pp. 230-233 inc.).

and other countries. "This four volume report," says the Librarian of Congress, "is a compendium of information on the recent tendencies in the movement of prices, wages, and the general problem of the increased cost of living. While it shows some evidences of haste in its preparation, it is nevertheless the most important and most usefull American study of prices and the cost of living which has appeared since the 1903 report of the United States Bureau of Labour. Its value of course rests in the great variety of statistical information presented—in fact it forms a cyclopedia of price and wage data." (U.S. Congress Senate, Select Committee on wages and prices of commodities. Investigation relative to wages and prices of commodities... Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1911. 4 v. 23½ cm. (61st Cong., 3rd sess. Senate, Doc. 847). Contents.—I. Report, and views of minority.—II. Hearings, and digest of evidence.—III. wages and prices in United States and abroad.—IV. Wholesale and retail prices in United States and abroad, and index.)

A valuable article on the subject ("The Course of Prices at Home and Abroad, 1890-1910") is that of Mr. R. H. Hooker, M.A., which appeared in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for December, 1911.

The enlargement and improvement which has taken place in official statistics of prices during recent years is well illustrated by comparison of the above with the data available for the Royal Commissions on the Depression of Trade and Industry and on the Relative Value of the Precious Metals appointed during the eighties.

A list of the more important publications on the subject of the cost of living was recently published by the U.S. Library of Congress.

On the difficulties of instituting international comparisons the Economic Commission of South Africa says (Report, p. 12):—

"No more awkward problem could be set than that of instituting an international comparison of costs of living. People do not live in the same way all the world over, and consequently the standard of living in one country is not a satisfactory basis for comparison with that in another country. Needs may not be the same in two different countries because of climatic and other differences; and, in view of the relative prices of things in the places compared, a commodity consumed largely in one of them may figure only to a slight extent in the budgets of another. In short, what has to be attempted is an international measurement of the cost of equal comfort, the patent fact being admitted that under diverse climatic and other conditions comfort is attained in different ways."

¹Except in a few cases where the earliest returns were for 1901; here 1901 prices are equal to 100.

Percentage comparisons based on index numbers instead of actual prices are, of course, only roughly accurate. In order that index numbers may be thoroughly "reversible" (i.e., may yield the same results as the original data), it is pointed out by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, that either the geometric mean must be used or an "aggregate consumption" system of weights adopted. (See Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia, by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., 1912, pp. 14, 35, 48, and appendix VIII.) On this point Mr. Hooker says (Journal of Royal Statistical Society, December, 1911, p. 3-4): "Strictly speaking, each item ought to be reduced to the standard, and the new percentages added to form the group—or total—index number. The difference in the most extreme case, is only a matter of 2 or 3 per cent, at the outside, an error by no means greater than the possible error due to the selection of different commodities or systems of weighting." Mr. Hooker adds, therefore, that differences of 5 per cent or even 15 per cent, between one set of figures and another may be of no moment, being due to differences in the method of constructing the index numbers.

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA 1890-1913.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CANADIAN PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (PRICES 1900=100.)

Year.	WHOLESALE PRICES.													
	V. Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.													
	I Grains and Fodders. (Wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, flax, peas, hay, straw, bran, shorts.)	II. Animals and Meats. (Cattle, sheep, swine and their products, poultry.)	III. Dairy Products. (Milk, butter, cheese, eggs.)	IV. Fish. (Cod, haddock, halibut, lobster, mackerel, herring, whitefish, salmon, trout, canned salmon.)	Fruits and Vegetables.					Breadstuffs. (Flour, bread, biscuits, oatmeal, rice, tapioca.)	Tea. Coffee. Chocolate.	Sugar, molasses, glucose, honey, maple sugar.	Condiments. (Salt, pepper, vinegar, soda, cream of tartar.)	Total. Miscellaneous Foods. (49)
					Fresh Fruits Native (Apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, cher- ries, raspberries, strawberries.)	Fresh Fruits Foreign. (Bananas, lemons, oranges.)	Fresh Vegetables (Potatoes, beans, onions, turnips, toma- toes.)	Dried Fruits. (Apples, prunes, currants, raisins.)	Canned Vegetables. (Peas, corn, tomatoes.)					
1890.....	116.8	107.5	94.4	97.0	124.3	102.8	119.2	109.9	129.8	116.4	147.8	135.9	119.9	124.7
1891.....	124.0	101.2	97.4	91.4	131.3	95.0	133.1	120.0	139.1	121.4	149.4	122.7	118.5	125.8
1892.....	106.8	104.9	97.0	85.1	126.9	97.5	103.1	86.7	115.6	109.5	140.8	96.2	104.8	108.6
1893.....	99.1	104.1	101.2	93.7	116.6	82.9	122.7	85.5	101.5	100.2	139.0	101.0	99.5	105.9
1894.....	94.3	95.4	95.9	90.6	107.0	89.2	105.4	78.8	96.4	93.8	134.9	91.0	95.5	98.5
1895.....	98.8	89.1	86.9	95.3	119.5	93.1	102.9	67.2	98.2	100.4	132.8	86.3	95.9	98.7
1896.....	95.2	79.6	82.6	96.4	89.5	87.6	75.8	62.6	89.1	95.1	125.5	91.6	91.3	90.3
1897.....	80.6	87.4	82.6	92.6	85.7	84.2	77.0	73.7	81.3	104.8	115.4	78.4	91.7	89.2
1898.....	98.8	94.6	85.2	93.6	93.2	89.9	96.5	93.4	102.2	109.0	101.1	90.3	94.3	97.9
1899.....	96.7	91.9	93.0	103.3	100.1	82.9	108.5	94.9	95.9	96.4	96.2	100.6	93.6	97.0
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	107.4	107.6	110.5	106.3	113.8	86.0	121.2	103.8	93.9	100.7	102.0	105.8	98.0	102.2
1902.....	116.2	118.1	98.0	103.5	110.4	83.4	140.2	94.6	101.5	155.1	100.3	97.1	97.6	102.0
1903.....	106.6	114.0	99.9	109.2	90.1	114.0	146.1	83.0	122.3	152.9	104.3	90.5	97.8	101.7
1904.....	115.6	107.6	98.3	112.3	110.4	81.7	152.1	76.6	126.6	174.1	106.6	96.6	96.1	105.6
1905.....	116.5	116.7	105.5	108.7	110.5	86.8	148.9	76.7	113.5	175.3	107.7	98.9	96.1	104.4
1906.....	118.6	125.8	110.0	114.4	130.1	92.2	123.6	92.6	96.7	169.1	102.3	104.8	115.2	106.9
1907.....	140.3	134.2	120.6	121.7	152.2	91.8	132.7	115.1	107.8	188.0	103.2	112.5	95.1	116.7
1908.....	148.4	125.3	125.0	113.2	129.4	86.5	138.5	99.3	110.7	199.3	110.6	114.7	90.4	114.4
1909.....	150.0	143.7	122.5	125.9	120.4	83.6	134.9	90.1	101.7	198.1	114.5	113.2	85.2	111.6
1910.....	140.8	158.2	124.4	136.3	122.2	87.6	133.9	86.2	104.8	124.2	123.2	112.4	94.5	115.4
1911.....	148.5	141.7	124.9	134.9	129.0	80.6	170.6	118.0	140.3	127.2	143.0	111.9	96.2	123.1
1912.....	167.4	155.5	145.8	146.3	122.9	82.0	200.7	109.5	142.4	132.7	154.4	116.9	101.0	130.7
1913.....	136.9	174.8	141.9	139.5	118.3	96.0	158.4	98.6	118.7	130.5	146.8	113.5	114.1	121.7

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA 1890-1913—Continued.

Year.	VI. TEXTILES.							VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.			
	Woolens. (Wool, yarn, under- wear, Beaver Cloth.)	Cottons. (Raw cottons, grey cottons, woven, coloured fabrics.)	Silks. (Raw silk, spool, twist, machine twist.)	Jute. (Jute, raw hessians.)	Linens. (Tow flax fibre, sewing flax rope).	Oil cloths. (Floor, table.)	All textiles.	Hides and Tallow. (Cowhides, calf skins, horse hides, tallow.)	Leather. (Spanish sole, slaughter, sole, harness upper).	Boots and Shoes. (Mens split, Mens box calf, womans dongola.)	All hides, etc.
1890.....	102.3	108.9	121.6	94.7	67.6	125.1	111.4	88.5	84.9	92.7	88.4
1891.....	96.6	106.1	104.7	88.9	62.3	128.0	104.2	88.4	89.9	92.7	90.1
1892.....	91.7	96.5	107.8	102.6	59.3	120.0	102.2	85.6	86.7	92.0	87.6
1893.....	93.3	96.0	110.5	91.0	63.1	107.2	101.2	83.0	92.1	92.0	89.4
1894.....	92.6	91.3	93.7	89.4	70.7	98.4	97.3	66.4	83.3	91.3	78.9
1895.....	100.3	87.9	98.5	82.2	53.4	94.2	93.6	78.9	91.4	91.3	86.6
1896.....	100.6	90.7	93.6	87.7	65.5	93.4	96.9	67.8	88.7	92.0	81.6
1897.....	102.2	87.0	94.0	82.2	73.9	91.3	98.0	84.6	88.5	92.0	87.9
1898.....	94.7	84.0	95.8	79.3	75.4	85.8	95.2	90.9	93.8	92.0	92.2
1899.....	88.5	84.9	105.5	88.2	90.5	83.3	99.8	96.1	94.8	96.0	96.1
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	85.6	100.8	90.3	98.1	97.6	98.3	103.6	96.4	98.6	103.6	99.1
1902.....	81.8	99.2	93.9	89.2	94.2	95.6	101.0	104.2	102.3	105.2	103.8
1903.....	88.4	104.5	97.0	94.6	97.9	95.6	105.9	99.5	101.0	106.0	101.6
1904.....	97.8	115.1	91.2	95.9	100.0	98.7	110.4	93.0	100.9	108.3	99.8
1905.....	115.6	106.3	94.9	116.2	94.2	96.4	114.6	103.1	102.5	111.2	105.0
1906.....	123.8	113.5	100.2	150.0	99.1	88.1	123.4	114.9	107.7	115.6	112.5
1907.....	118.5	119.4	116.2	141.7	86.9	94.0	126.1	104.9	109.6	119.0	110.2
1908.....	100.7	117.4	94.7	108.4	86.9	100.0	111.0	95.1	103.3	123.4	105.4
1909.....	109.8	120.6	94.6	99.7	65.5	98.0	108.3	127.1	106.9	123.4	118.9
1910.....	116.9	137.3	89.7	100.7	69.0	102.8	114.6	123.9	110.9	126.6	118.9
1911.....	116.8	135.3	88.2	134.5	70.5	107.5	119.2	131.6	109.4	126.0	122.6
1912.....	116.3	125.1	87.1	151.1	79.3	107.5	120.7	147.4	122.2	130.0	133.9
1913.....	127.4	135.2	90.1	194.5	78.2	107.6	130.8	152.0	135.9	151.6	144.0

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA 1890-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

YEAR.	VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.			IX. Fuel and Lighting. (Coal, coke, gasoline, coal oil, carbide, matches.)	X. BUILDING MATERIALS.			
	Metals. (Iron, steel, aluminium, antimony, Brass, copper, lead, mica, nickel, silver, spelter, solder, tin, zinc, quick silver.)	Implements. (Anvils, axes, chain, crowbars, grindstones, horseshoes, mallets, screws, vices, soldering irons.)	All metals and implements.		Lumber. (pine, spruce, fir, oak, birch, maple, hemlock, laths, shingles.)	Miscellaneous. (Bricks, lime, cement, nails, pitch, tar, pipe, paper, wire, hinges, red lead.)	Paints, Oil, and Glass. (Linseed oil, white lead, turpentine, benzine, rosin, shellac, varnish, putty, glue, etc.	All building materials.
1890.....	103.4	103.6	103.5	106.4	90.7	105.1	86.9	94.2
1891.....	94.3	103.0	97.3	105.8	90.0	98.7	82.4	90.3
1892.....	80.5	102.7	93.7	105.7	91.5	95.5	77.9	88.3
1893.....	84.2	102.4	90.6	101.8	90.8	92.7	78.3	87.2
1894.....	75.1	102.0	84.8	96.7	91.7	88.2	75.8	85.2
1895.....	71.7	100.8	82.2	96.2	90.1	85.1	76.3	83.8
1896.....	72.1	98.4	81.5	98.1	85.1	83.9	76.4	81.8
1897.....	70.7	93.0	76.9	95.6	82.3	78.4	75.8	78.8
1898.....	72.2	94.2	80.1	92.7	79.6	77.1	79.4	78.7
1899.....	92.3	97.9	94.5	96.1	84.0	86.9	85.4	85.4
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	91.0	102.0	94.9	97.3	100.5	94.8	96.8	97.3
1902.....	84.8	104.5	91.7	104.0	107.0	93.5	101.7	100.7
1903.....	87.0	105.5	93.5	110.1	112.9	96.3	100.3	103.2
1904.....	82.2	106.0	90.5	102.1	115.1	95.8	97.2	102.7
1905.....	89.4	105.9	95.3	103.2	117.6	95.5	99.5	104.2
1906.....	106.1	105.8	106.5	105.5	133.9	93.6	106.6	111.3
1907.....	111.2	106.9	110.3	107.9	144.9	97.2	110.4	117.5
1908.....	87.7	104.0	93.5	101.3	142.8	96.1	107.4	115.3
1909.....	84.0	104.3	90.5	102.9	135.6	94.5	106.9	112.3
1910.....	80.5	104.3	88.3	102.1	139.0	97.6	115.5	117.3
1911.....	89.3	104.3	95.0	99.7	145.0	91.7	122.7	119.8
1912.....	96.8	104.5	100.7	112.4	146.0	94.2	118.0	119.4
1913.....	98.2	105.4	102.1	117.2	159.0	100.8	115.0	124.9

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA, 1890-1913—Continued.

(LABOUR).

RETAIL PRICES, (Department of Labour).

Year.	XI. Housefurnishings.					XII. Drugs and chemicals.	Miscellaneous.				All commodities (272).	I. Foods.								
	Furniture. (Chairs, tables, sideboards, bedroom suites, iron beds.)	Crockery and Glassware. Tumblers, white cups, dinner sets, bedroom sets.)	Table Cutlery. (Knives, forks.)	Kitchen Furnishings. (Pails, tubs, brooms, and irons.)	All house furnishings.		Furs. (Mink, muskrat, skunk, raccoon.)	Liquor and Tobacco. (Hops, malt, whisky, ales, leaf tobacco, plug tobacco.)	Sundry. Paper, pulp, sulphite, rubber, rope, binder twine, soap, starch, gunpowder.	Meats. (Beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard.)		Dairy Products. (Milk, butter, cheese, eggs.)	Breadstuffs. (Bread, flour, oatmeal, rice.)	Beans, apples, prunes, pota- toes.	Sugar, tea, coffee, vinegar.	All foods (29).	II. Fuel and Lighting. Coal, bituminous and anthra- cite, wood, hard and soft, coal oil.	All (34 articles.)		
1890.	83.6	104.5	107.5	81.3	90.9	108.8	58.7	91.8	99.1	101.9										
1891.	83.6	104.5	107.5	82.6	91.1	108.6	67.6	95.8	94.4	100.2										
1892.	84.0	103.1	107.5	85.1	91.5	102.8	70.4	96.5	87.5	95.0										
1893.	85.3	100.2	107.5	86.6	91.7	102.8	83.9	96.2	88.7	94.7										
1894.	86.5	100.2	107.5	85.1	91.9	101.5	77.0	95.5	82.9	89.8										
1895.	82.9	98.0	107.5	80.5	88.8	98.8	54.6	96.2	80.7	88.3										
1896.	84.2	96.8	105.1	79.0	88.4	98.3	54.7	94.8	81.0	85.4										
1897.	89.0	98.0	105.1	77.8	90.5	95.0	59.7	100.5	80.7	85.2										
1898.	88.7	98.4	105.1	77.3	90.3	95.3	75.4	100.5	94.1	88.8										
1899.	88.7	97.4	105.1	80.7	90.9	91.9	75.8	99.0	96.9	92.5										
1900.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1901.	98.0	100.0	100.0	94.6	97.9	98.3	95.6	100.0	98.1	98.8										
1902.	103.4	100.1	100.0	88.7	99.0	118.4	98.5	100.3	103.3	100.7										
1903.	103.6	100.1	100.0	90.2	99.4	103.9	114.1	103.5	102.5	102.1										
1904.	105.6	97.5	101.1	101.6	102.2	107.9	116.2	104.3	105.3	102.0										
1905.	96.5	94.6	101.1	99.9	96.4	104.8	147.5	104.6	107.1	105.1	112.8	110.9	107.7	104.7	115.0	110.5	109.2			
1906.	108.0	98.1	101.1	97.5	102.5	104.7	155.6	102.7	106.9	110.9										
1907.	105.4	100.8	86.9	95.8	102.2	106.8	162.5	121.4	108.8	116.6										
1908.	109.6	104.5	81.1	97.2	102.3	105.5	157.3	104.5	104.0	111.6										
1909.	109.6	95.6	75.1	100.0	100.1	103.3	154.2	113.7	107.6	112.0	132.4	132.7	120.5	110.7	116.6	125.1	120.8			
1910.	109.6	98.8	75.1	95.5	100.3	107.8	159.1	128.6	104.4	114.7	142.3	135.6	119.2	118.7	104.4	129.7	124.3			
1911.	109.6	99.2	75.2	94.3	100.1	110.4	171.6	146.3	88.7	116.8	139.0	141.7	123.5	166.3	117.9	138.8	120.3			
1912.	114.1	104.0	77.0	96.8	103.9	113.7	201.8	150.2	92.2	124.2	150.2	152.6	123.6	141.7	113.2	141.9	131.8			
1913.	124.8	130.8	77.1	98.0	115.4	111.6	209.0	130.3	100.0	124.8	163.4	152.1	121.0	139.9	105.5	144.1	123.6			

In presenting the data by countries the method followed was, first, to reproduce the aggregate or group index numbers of the original investigators reduced to basis 1900. These enable comparisons in a general way to be made with the corresponding group of numbers for Canada. Such data alone, however, leave something to be desired. In the first place the figures are only roughly comparable, seeing that the number of commodities investigated and the manner in which the groups are constituted differ as between almost every country. Secondly, it is important that the facts with regard to the chief individual commodities should be available. Useful as it is to know how prices, speaking generally, have gone up in Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, etc., as compared with Canada, it is undoubtedly desirable to be able to ascertain at a glance what has been the course of wheat, cattle, cheese, flour, iron, leather, etc., etc., in as many countries as possible. Incidentally when a fairly complete record of individual commodities has been secured, it is possible to reconstruct group index numbers as between particular countries on the same basis and thus to institute exact comparisons on a general scale in place of the rough comparisons above mentioned.

To meet this requirement two tables have been compiled showing for each of the more important commodities in turn (1) the wholesale and (2) the retail index numbers from year to year since 1900 in every country for which they could be obtained from the sources just described. These large tables are printed at the end of the chapter. Altogether they contain comparative figures for 144 commodities at wholesale and for 24 at retail. The arrangement of articles follows that of the Canadian official reports on prices. The number of countries compared is, of course, larger in the case of certain articles than of others. In the case of wheat, for instance, the price-trends in eleven countries are shown. There are several commodities, however, for which the comparisons are available only as between Canada and the United States, this being a reflection of the fact that the official statistics of these countries cover over 250 articles, whereas in most of the other countries they cover less than 50.

Using the data contained in these tables as basis there has been introduced into the review of prices for each country below an exact comparison of the price trend since 1900 there and in Canada, i.e., a comparison based on identical commodities for each, the latter including all for which comparative data were available. The comparison covers both wholesale and retail prices, and the results have been charted so as to show their significance at a glance. The wholesale index numbers are unweighted, but the retail numbers being much fewer in number have been weighted as in the comparison of Canadian wholesale and retail price trends.¹

In addition, where the data was available, a comparison is made between actual prices at or near the present time in Canada and the country in question. Because the rise in prices has been greater since 1900 in Canada than in a particular country it does not necessarily follow that the resultant level here is higher. These comparisons, however, are limited in number and must be accepted with reserve in the absence of detailed information as to certain of the quotations.

Following the above detailed presentation of the data, a measure of the general tendency is given in the form of a "world" index number. With this as standard or background, broad analyses and summaries are made (1) of the rises in different countries and (2) of the rises in different groups of commodities and the reaction of the latter to local conditions, with a final statement on points of significance in the main findings.

¹As comparative retail prices were obtained prior to 1909 only in the case of the years 1900 and 1905, the diagrams of retail price trends do not indicate the annual fluctuations during the periods 1900-1905 and 1905-1909, but only the general tendency.

(I) THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There is a wealth of statistical data bearing on commodity prices in Great Britain and Ireland during the past several years. Not only have the official investigations been most thorough, but the compilations and analyses of private statisticians are the best-known in the world.

(1) *Continuous Investigations.*

In the accompanying table will be found the index numbers by groups of the Board of Trade, Sauerbeck (now computed by the Statist), and the London Economist, each of which carries some 45 commodities at wholesale. For retail prices the index numbers of the Board of Trade covering 23 articles of food, weighted, at London are given.¹

While the differences in the manner in which the commodities are grouped together, as well as in the list of the commodities themselves, prevent these statistics being directly compared with those for Canada on pages 230-233 inc.,² some rough preliminary generalizations are possible from the two sets of figures:

With regard, first, to the showing as a whole: It is plain that the general course of prices in the two countries has been the same, viz., a downward movement to 1896 and an upward movement since, leaving the general level in 1913 of both countries at the highest point within the period, 1890-1913. The fluctuations, however, in the United Kingdom have recently been less violently upward than in Canada.

(a) *Wholesale Prices.*—The rise in grains and vegetable foods, which has been less than 20 per cent in England, has been considerably greater in Canada. Meats and dairy products, in which the rise in England according to the Board of Trade has been 19.6 per cent and according to Sauerbeck 16.5 per cent, has been at least three times as great according to the Canadian figures. On the other hand, metals and textiles have fared about the same in the two countries, having gone up, if anything, more in Great Britain. Miscellaneous foods also have shown about the same tendency. The three British numbers went up about 30 per cent between 1896-1912, while the Canadian number went up about 45 per cent.

(b) *Retail Prices.*—The United Kingdom index number attained in 1912 and 1913 a point higher than at any time in 25 years. The lowest year was 1896, between which and the present a rise of 25 per cent is indicated. The rate of increase, however, has varied; the periods 1896-1900 and 1906-1913 were marked by rapid advances, but from 1900 to 1906 the increase was slight. The rise of nearly 7 per cent in 1911-1913 is a noticeable feature. The group index numbers given show about the same variations as the total. A more detailed statement of group conditions, however, is necessary:

The *meat* group showed the highest advance. Bacon and imported beef were the causes: bacon rose from 110.6 in 1908 to 123.2 in 1909, and to 144.7 in 1913; imported beef rose from 111.9 in 1909 to 131.5 in 1913. On the other hand, British mutton has remained low and steady since 1900; British beef also showed a much less marked advance than the imported.

¹Two index numbers of retail prices over a period of years have been constructed by the Board of Trade, the one covering nine commodities at London between the years 1871-1903, and the other covering twenty-three commodities at London since 1892. See United Kingdom Annual Abstract of Labour Statistics. See also Special Report on Cost of Living, 1912 (cd 6955) p. 42 and on.

²Thus the British wholesale price numbers include about 45 articles, mostly raw materials, while the Canadian number includes 272, of which more than half are manufactured articles. Again, cereals and meats are grouped together in the Economist number, meats and dairy produce in the Sauerbeck number and meats and fish in the Board of Trade number, whereas these are all separated in the Canadian number.

The Course of Prices in the United Kingdom, 1890-1913. Index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail.

PRICES IN 1900=100.)

LABOUR DEPT., BOARD OF TRADE (WEIGHTED) WHOLESALE PRICES.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Year.	I. Coal and Metals. (Coal, pig iron, Copper, zinc, tin, lead.)	II. Textiles. (Cotton, wool, Jute, flax, silk.)	III. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.					IV. Miscellaneous. Cotton seed, linseed, olive oil, palm oil, paraffin, bricks, petroleum, timber, hides, caoutchouc.	All 47 articles.
			IIIa. Corn. (Wheat, barley, oats, maize, hops, rice, potatoes.)	IIIb. Meat, Fish, Dairy Produce. Beef, mutton, bacon, pork, ham, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, herrings.	IIIc. Sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco.	IIId. Foreign spirits, and wine.	Total III.		
1890.....	74.9	105.4	115.3	99.5	125.3	113.2	108.5	99.4	103.3
1891.....	70.1	101.4	134.3	99.7	127.2	113.4	116.3	95.0	106.9
1892.....	65.2	95.6	117.9	99.9	127.8	110.3	109.9	92.5	101.1
1893.....	59.0	96.4	108.9	103.6	132.8	112.4	108.6	89.3	99.4
1894.....	60.0	88.6	100.7	99.4	117.8	109.6	101.9	84.5	93.5
1895.....	56.8	84.3	100.1	96.0	106.7	108.0	98.9	84.9	90.7
1896.....	55.5	92.9	92.7	90.1	107.8	112.3	93.3	86.5	88.2
1897.....	56.3	86.8	101.7	92.5	100.8	116.4	97.4	86.9	90.1
1898.....	61.7	80.0	117.5	89.8	99.9	113.4	102.2	89.7	93.2
1899.....	72.4	82.9	101.6	94.5	99.6	103.5	98.0	91.3	92.2
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	82.2	93.3	102.6	99.3	94.7	96.7	100.1	96.3	96.7
1902.....	76.1	92.3	102.3	104.4	84.4	91.8	101.4	92.5	96.4
1903.....	74.1	101.7	102.2	102.1	86.4	99.5	100.6	91.7	96.9
1904.....	70.9	112.9	106.9	98.3	92.5	100.8	101.2	88.3	98.2
1905.....	71.3	106.7	104.2	97.7	104.8	107.9	101.2	91.1	97.6
1906.....	78.3	121.1	102.3	102.2	88.7	103.2	101.0	95.6	100.8
1907.....	86.9	127.4	109.3	104.8	94.2	100.0	105.5	99.7	106.0
1908.....	78.5	109.8	113.8	103.3	99.0	97.8	107.0	94.8	103.0
1909.....	73.6	112.4	114.7	105.8	100.4	99.0	108.7	96.5	104.1
1910.....	76.6	136.2	105.9	111.7	111.7	100.2	109.2	104.3	108.8
1911.....	74.7	128.9	114.3	109.2	114.1	104.1	111.6	105.5	109.4
1912.....	84.9	116.8	124.0	116.8	120.4	111.9	119.9	110.1	114.9
1913.....	92.5	134.8	118.6	119.6	106.9	106.4	117.7	109.4	116.5

WHOLESALE PRICES.
SAUERBECK (UNWEIGHTED.)

Year.	Vegetable foods. (Wheat, flour, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, rice.)	Animal foods. (Beef, bacon, pork, mutton, butter.)	Sugar, coffee, and tea.	Total foods.	Minerals. (Iron, copper, tin, lead, coal.)	Textiles. (Cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wool, silk.)	Sundry Materials. Hides, leather, tallow, oils, soda, nitrate, indigo, timber.	Totals, materials.	Grand total.
1890.....	104.8	96.5	129.6	105.8	74.0	100.0	97.2	88.7	96.0
1891.....	121.0	95.3	131.1	111.6	70.3	89.4	97.2	85.0	98.0
1892.....	104.8	98.8	127.8	105.8	65.8	86.3	94.4	81.3	90.6
1893.....	95.2	100.0	138.9	104.3	63.0	89.4	95.7	81.3	90.6
1894.....	88.7	94.1	120.4	95.6	59.3	80.3	90.0	75.0	84.0
1895.....	87.1	91.8	114.8	92.7	57.5	78.8	91.6	75.0	82.7
1896.....	85.5	85.9	92.6	89.8	58.4	81.8	88.8	75.0	81.3
1897.....	96.8	93.0	96.3	94.2	61.2	77.3	87.3	73.8	82.7
1898.....	108.7	90.6	94.4	98.5	64.9	77.3	88.8	76.3	85.4
1899.....	96.8	93.0	98.2	94.2	85.2	87.8	91.6	87.5	90.6
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	100.0	100.0	75.2	97.1	82.5	90.9	100.0	90.0	93.4
1902.....	101.6	102.4	75.9	97.1	76.0	92.5	100.0	88.5	92.0
1903.....	100.0	98.8	81.5	95.6	76.0	100.0	97.2	90.0	92.0
1904.....	101.6	97.6	92.6	98.5	75.0	107.6	94.4	90.0	93.4
1905.....	101.6	102.4	96.3	100.0	80.6	110.0	95.6	93.7	96.0
1906.....	100.0	104.7	85.1	100.0	93.6	121.3	104.2	103.8	102.7
1907.....	111.3	103.4	88.8	104.3	99.0	116.7	108.5	107.5	106.7
1908.....	112.9	104.7	88.8	104.3	82.5	94.0	102.8	92.5	97.4
1909.....	114.5	104.7	92.6	105.8	79.7	97.0	107.1	93.8	98.7
1910.....	104.8	113.0	100.0	107.2	82.4	110.6	114.1	101.2	104.0
1911.....	112.9	105.9	112.9	108.7	86.2	115.2	114.1	103.8	106.6
1912.....	125.8	113.0	114.9	117.4	101.9	115.2	114.4	110.0	113.3
1913.....	111.3	116.5	100.0	111.6	102.8	127.2	116.9	113.7	113.3

RETAIL PRICES.

"ECONOMIST" INDEX NO. JAN. 1ST EACH YEAR *(UNWEIGHTED).

LABOUR DEPT. BOARD OF TRADE (WEIGHTED).

Year.	Cereals and Meats. Wheat (For. and Eng.), flour, barley, oats, potatoes, rice, beef, mutton and pork.	Other foodstuffs. etc. Tea, coffee, sugar C., sugar B., butter, tobacco.	Textiles. Cotton A., cotton E., yarn, cloth, wool, Eng., silk, flax, hemp, jute.	Minerals. Pig iron, iron bars, steel rails, coal steam, H. coal, lead, tin, copper.	Miscellaneous. Baltic timber, American timber, leather, petroleum, oil, oil seed, tallow, indigo, crystals, rubber.	Total.	I. Bread, flour, rice, tapioca, oatmeal, potatoes.	II. Beef (2), mutton (2), pork, bacon.	III. Butter, eggs, cheese.	IV. Tea, coffee, cocoa.	V. Sugar, jams (2), currants and raisins.	Total. Weighted index numbers for 23 articles.
1890.....						92.7						101.2
1891.....						91.8						103.8
1892.....						88.2	111.0	99.4	98.5	98.0	117.8	103.9
1893.....						87.3	97.2	98.9	99.0	97.1	109.2	99.3
1894.....						86.4	92.3	96.5	94.7	93.8	98.7	94.9
1895.....						79.1	89.4	93.8	92.4	93.8	91.7	92.1
1896.....	85.3	116.6	73.9	62.3	89.1	81.8	89.9	90.2	93.8	93.8	94.1	91.7
1897.....	100.0	108.1	68.5	64.0	85.7	80.9	101.3	93.4	94.8	93.8	88.4	95.5
1898.....	104.6	98.1	63.6	64.0	83.6	80.9	114.3	94.6	94.8	93.7	90.1	99.5
1899.....	99.2	96.8	68.3	70.5	92.7	84.5	94.3	96.1	97.2	94.4	92.6	95.4
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	102.8	98.1	89.8	92.8	96.9	96.4	96.0	103.6	99.1	102.8	104.3	100.4
1902.....	99.0	79.6	83.2	73.7	95.2	89.1	97.9	106.4	98.6	102.8	97.9	101.0
1903.....	100.4	95.1	85.3	74.9	97.9	90.5	106.4	104.3	97.4	102.8	102.8	102.8
1904.....	99.8	97.4	95.4	71.8	99.6	92.7	107.3	100.4	96.8	108.2	106.1	102.4
1905.....	103.8	110.1	93.5	74.7	95.8	94.5	102.4	101.1	98.5	106.8	117.5	102.8
1906.....	105.0	100.0	101.2	88.6	100.8	99.1	99.7	102.9	101.2	101.0	108.7	102.0
1907.....	103.4	97.7	110.5	102.9	105.9	104.5	105.4	104.2	101.4	103.8	116.7	105.0
1908.....	114.9	107.2	95.8	85.9	104.7	101.4	112.5	105.6	103.1	105.5	112.9	107.5
1909.....	106.8	97.4	85.3	80.0	103.9	94.5	114.5	107.2	102.9	103.4	105.9	107.6
1910.....	106.4	108.8	106.3	82.7	112.2	103.2	109.6	113.1	104.1	102.9	117.7	109.4
1911.....	106.6	108.1	106.8	80.0	115.6	103.6	109.4	109.2	107.4	103.1	121.2	109.4
1912.....	119.3	132.2	94.9	87.6	110.9	106.8	115.1	115.1	111.1	103.4	129.2	114.5
1913.....	119.5	119.5	110.5	102.9	115.8	113.6	116.2	120.9	109.3	104.7	115.7	114.8
	111.9	115.3	112.4	93.5	109.1	108.4						

*The group numbers on the basis (1900-1905) established by *The Economist* in 1911 go back only to 1896. (See *The Economist* for Nov. 18, 1911, p. 1034).

The group showing the next highest rise is *flour, cereals and potatoes*. It reached its lowest point in 1895, and its highest in 1913. Tapioca reached 148.5 in 1912 and 142.9 in 1913; oatmeal 129.9 in 1913; and rice 119.6. Bread, flour and potatoes are the most important commodities in this group; of these bread stood at its highest in recent years, reaching 119.5 in 1912 and 120.3 in 1913; flour followed closely throughout, being 118.5 in 1912 and 1913; potatoes, however, brought the group index down several points, being only 95.9 in 1912 and 96.6 in 1913.

The group of *sugar, jam, currants and raisins*, reached its lowest point in 1897 (88.4), and its highest in 1912 (129.2), declining in 1913 (115.7). Sugar, the most important commodity, steadily increased in price to 137.7 in 1912, but declined to 116.7 in 1913.

The *dairy produce* index was only 111.1 in 1912 and 109.3 in 1913, having been at its lowest in 1895 at 92.4. Cheese, eggs and butter followed nearly the same rate of advance. Milk remained stationary.

The *tea, coffee and cocoa* group showed the least advance. Tea was high in 1904 owing to the imposition of a higher duty.

Summing up, the important commodities having the greatest increases in price of late years in the United Kingdom are bacon, imported beef, bread, flour, and sugar, while the only important commodity showing the reverse tendency is potatoes.

(2) *Special Investigations.*

The results of certain special investigations may be cited as supplementary to the above.

(a) *Board of Trade*.—In 1912 a special inquiry was made by the Board of Trade into rents, retail prices of food and wages in 88 important industrial towns in the United Kingdom, repeating on an identical basis an investigation conducted in 1905. The general effect was to show that retail prices increased 13.7 per cent¹ during the seven-year period. The following tables² show the geographical distribution of the upward tendency and the tendency according to population groups throughout the British Isles:

¹ 13 per cent of the 88 cities are weighted according to population.

² C.d. 6955 XXXIX.

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RETAIL PRICES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1905,
AND OCTOBER, 1912.**

Per- centage increase.	TOWN IN WHICH THE PERCENTAGE WAS AS STATED.			Per- centage increase.
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	
20	Stockport.....			20
19			Waterford.....	19
18	Blackburn, Bolton, Gloucester, Liver- pool, Bootle, Swansea, Wigan.....		Londonderry.....	18
17	Kidderminster, Newport (Mon.), Roch- dale.....			17
16	Birkenhead, Burnley, Burton-on-Trent, Grimsby, Preston, St. Helens, York..	Aberdeen, Perth....	Cork.....	16
15	Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, Leicester, Manchester and Salford, Middles- brough, Normanton, Peterborough, South Shields, Sunderland, Walsall, Worcester.....		Limerick.....	15
14	Birmingham, Carlisle, Coventry, Derby, Huddersfield, Leeds, Macclesfield, Northampton, Norwich, Oldham, Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, Taunton, Warrington, Wolverhampton.....	Greenock.....		14
13	Barrow-in-Furness, Chatham and Gil- lingham, Chester, Leigh.....	Edinburgh.....	Belfast.....	13
12	Cardiff, Gateshead, Hull, Jarrow, Lon- don (Middle and Inner Zones), New- castle-on-Tyne, Plymouth, Devonport	Galashiels.....		
11	Bedford, Bristol, Luton, Stockton-on- Tees.....	Dundee, Falkirk, Glasgow, Paisley..		12
10	Castleford, Ipswich, Lincoln, London (Outer Zone), Nottingham, Reading, Sheerness.....	Kilmarnock.....		11
9			Dublin.....	10
8	Croydon, Dover, Southampton, Swindon			9
7	Portsmouth.....			8
				7

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES—POPULATION GROUPS.

Population Group.	Number of towns Included.	MEAN PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1905, AND OCTOBER, 1912.				
		Meat (British).	Other Food.	Total Food.	Coal.	Food and Coal.
London.....	1	11	11	11	16	12
(Middle Zone.....		9	12	11	17	12
Inner Zone.....		8	10	10	14	10
Outer Zone.....						
Other towns with population exceeding 250,000.....	14	8.1	13.4	12.1	22.6	13.0
Population from 100,000 to 250,000.....	26	9.8	14.8	13.4	20.9	14.2
Population from 50,000 to 100,000.....	23	8.6	14.3	12.7	23.7	13.8
Population from 14,000 to 50,000.....	24	9.0	14.1	12.7	23.3	13.6

From the above it will be seen that in every one of the towns there has been an increase, the minimum advance being 7 per cent and the maximum 20 per cent. The

highest rate of advance was in Lancashire and Cheshire and the lowest in the southern counties of England. The rise in London has been on the whole somewhat less than the mean rise in the other towns investigated.¹

INDEX NUMBER OF THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Year.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
1882.....	142.3	138.6	138.1
1892.....	119.2	103.5	119.0
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1905.....	105.8	105.3	114.3
1909.....	117.3	118.4	119.0
1912.....	111.5	118.4	123.8

This shows that the price of bread has not advanced as rapidly in London as in Edinburgh and Dublin. Other tables given by the Board of Trade, however, bear out the fact that the rise in prices in London is fairly representative of the whole United Kingdom.

MEAN PERCENTAGE INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN PREDOMINANT RETAIL PRICES PAID BY THE WORKING CLASSES, BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1905, AND OCTOBER, 1912.

Geographical Groups.	BRITISH MEAT.			Tea.	Sugar.	Bacon.	Eggs.
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.				
London.....	+11.7	+7.7	+10.3	Nil.	Nil.	+18.3	+28.8
(Middle Zone.....	+9.5	+7.3	+12.1	-2.0	+2.0	+21.3	+27.8
Inner Zone.....	+9.5	+3.1	+13.5	Nil.	+1.5	+17.9	+18.6
Outer Zone.....	+12.1	+9.6	+14.6	-5.6	-3.3	+40.2 (+37.7)	+6.9
Northern Counties and Cleveland..	+10.1	+7.5	+14.0	-8.0	Nil.	+38.4 (+29.1)	+6.6
Yorkshire (except Cleveland).....	+10.0	+5.8	+13.2	-3.3	-0.3	+33.4 (+25.2)	+21.4
Lancashire and Cheshire.....	+8.3	+4.9	+13.1	-1.1	-0.8	+37.8 (+30.7)	+12.1
Midlands.....	+6.9	+4.4	+10.4	-2.4	-1.4	+27.0 (+23.3)	+7.0
Eastern and East Midland Counties	+6.3	+2.5	+12.7	-3.5	-1.1	+25.5 (+24.2)	+8.6
Southern Counties.....	+11.5	+10.5	+15.8	-4.2	Nil.	+33.5 (+28.8)	+31.8
Wales and Monmouth.....	+14.7	+9.0	+11.7	-5.3	+0.7	+21.7 (+15.7)	+11.9
Scotland.....	+3.3	+2.3	+5.6	-1.7	+7.7	+27.8 (+23.0)	+21.0
Ireland.....							

	Cheese.	Butter.*	Pota- toes.	Flour.	Bread.	Milk.	Coal.
London.....	+19.0	+10.0	+14.0	+14.4	+15.3	Nil.	+16.2
(Middle Zone.....	+17.4	+10.9	+13.5	+12.0	+19.5	Nil.	+17.4
Inner Zone.....	+19.7	+9.6	+17.1	+14.6	+14.0	Nil.	+13.7
Outer Zone.....	+19.2	+10.9 (+10.2)	+42.8	+14.3	+9.7	+4.0	+27.4
Northern Counties and Cleveland..	+17.9	+11.1 (+9.6)	+41.1	+19.1	+16.3	+14.7	+18.9
Yorkshire (except Cleveland).....	+19.2	+9.5 (+9.2)	+62.6	+16.4	+22.3	+10.6	+25.5
Lancashire and Cheshire.....	+20.5	+10.2 (+10.4)	+50.9	+15.1	+15.8	+16.6	+22.0
Midlands.....	+17.1	+9.9 (+9.6)	+50.3	+16.0	+10.7	+7.7	+27.7
Eastern and East Midland Coun- ties.....	+20.6	+10.9	+27.3	+12.5	+10.2	+3.8	+13.7
Southern Counties.....	+20.8	+8.3 (+7.5)	+30.5	+18.3	+18.0	+16.5	+15.0
Wales and Monmouth.....	+17.5	+7.7 (+6.7)	+37.1	+11.2	+13.0	+2.9	+24.1
Scotland.....	+14.3	+10.0	+59.2	+13.5	+19.0	+8.0	+25.8
Ireland.....							

¹From a table given in the "Abstract of Labour Statistics" for 1912 (p. 142), the following figures showing the increase in the cost of bread in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, are taken (prices in 1900=100).

*The figures in brackets are those obtained if account be taken only of those descriptions of bacon and butter for which predominant prices are available for both 1905 and 1912. In certain cases, however, a higher class article has come into use since 1905.

The mean percentage changes in the several articles in the 88 towns taken as a whole, follows:—

Commodity.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
Beef, British.....	+ 9.5
Mutton, British.....	+ 6.1
Pork, British.....	+12.6
Tea.....	- 3.8
Sugar.....	- 0.2
Bacon.....	+32.1
Eggs.....	+13.6
Cheese.....	+18.8
Butter.....	+ 9.9
Potatoes.....	+46.1
Flour.....	+15.1
Bread.....	+15.3
Milk.....	+ 9.4
Coal.....	+22.5
All above commodities.....	+13.7

(b) *Other Investigations.*—The results of certain other recent investigations are shown in the following table:—

Year	(1) G. H. Wood.	(2) A. L. Bowley	(3) Co-operative Wholesale Society	(4) Mr. G. H. Wood		
				1	2	3
1900.....	89	97	.....	93	94	97.5
1901.....	90	98	.....	93	95	97
1902.....	91	98	.....	97.5	93	98
1903.....	92	99	.....	94	95	98
1904.....	93	99	.....	94	99	99.5
1905.....	92	99	.....	96	97	100
1906.....	92	99	105.4	96	96	100
1907.....	95	100	.....	96.5	94	100
1908.....	97	102	109.9	98	98	102
1909.....	97	102	.....	99	100	103
1910.....	98	103	113.3	98	101	103
1911.....	.....	.....	111.2	100	100	104
1912.....	.....	.....	116.3	101	103	105
1913.....	.....	.....	113.4	.....	.....	.....

(1) Prices in 1850 = 100. *Article on Real Wages and the Standard of Comfort since 1850.*—*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 1909. Data obtained largely from Board of Trade Publications.

(2) *Daily News*, Oct. 9, 1911. List of articles not given, quoted in article cited in preceding paragraph.

(3) Prices in 1898 = 100. Number of articles, 8. Index number made from prices at wholesale, based on an average weekly family grocery order, compiled by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, Manchester, England. The commodities included are 1 lb. bacon, 2 lbs. butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cheese, 2 lbs. flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lard, 1 lb. meal, 4 lbs. sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea.

(4) *The course of real wages in London, 1900-1912*—*Journal of Royal Statistical Society*, December, 1913. Number of articles, 14. Prices 1911 = 100. Column No. 1 based on data obtained from working class firms; Column No. 2 on data from middle class firms; Column No. 3 on data from all firms. The commodities included are beef, mutton, pork, bacon, butter, cheese, sugar, rice, tea, bread, flour and milk.

Only very general comparisons are possible from these index numbers, owing to differences in commodities, weighting and base, but it will be seen that the general effect is to show a less rapid rate of advance than that of the Board of Trade; especially is this the case of Mr. Bowley's and Mr. Wood's numbers.

DIRECT COMPARISONS OF RECENT PRICE TENDENCIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

In the foregoing the attempt has been to indicate in a general way by existing statistical combinations what the advances in the two countries have been. To make satisfactory comparisons, however, it is necessary to bring the same articles in each case into juxtaposition.

(a) *Wholesale Prices.*—The statistics of the two countries above referred to include fifty-two articles common to both. The index numbers for these are included in table "A" of the appendix (those for the United Kingdom, however, are complete only to 1912). A simple average of the numbers is as follows:—

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1900-1913 Number of Articles, 52*				Prices 1900 = 100.		
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Canada.....	100.0	98.5	99.5	100.8	100.6	106.1	109.7
United Kingdom.....	100.0	99.1	95.1	95.0	95.7	98.1	103.6
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	115.7	111.2	114.6	120.0	122.8	130.4	126.6
United Kingdom.....	108.8	102.0	102.7	108.1	110.3	115.2	115.7

*The statistics for all fifty-two articles are in the case of Canada from official sources. In the case of the United Kingdom, preference was given to official sources and the statistics for 42 articles are from the Board of Trade reports as follows: barley (two grades), oats (two grades), wheat (two grades), corn, flaxseed, bacon, pork, ham, beef, mutton, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, fish, potatoes, rice, chocolate, coffee, tea, sugar, wool, silk, flax, jute, cotton, hides, copper, iron (pig), lead, tin, zinc, coal oil, coal, timber, bricks, whiskey, tobacco, rubber. Of the remainder, the following eight are from Sauerbeck, namely, flour, iron bar, rope, leather, tallow, linseed oil, carbonate of soda, indigo, while two, yarn and cloth, are from the *Economist*.

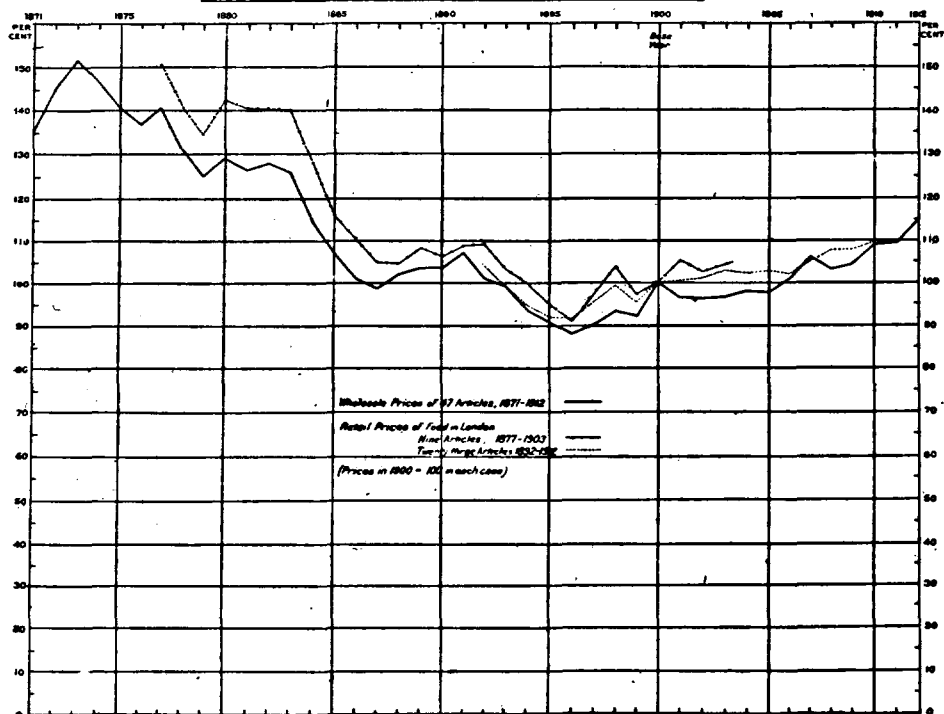
It will be seen that the rise in wholesale prices according to this showing has been 30 per cent in Canada compared with 15 per cent in the United Kingdom. In both countries there was a recession in 1901, but whereas the recovery was almost immediate in Canada it was not until 1905 that it was effected in Great Britain. Thereafter, until 1907, the lines went up together. The recovery of buoyancy in 1909 after the setback of 1908 was more marked in Canada. In 1910 and 1911 the rise was pronounced in both countries, but the Canadian advance of 1912 outdistanced the contemporary rise in the United Kingdom. This last spurt and the steadiness of 1902-04 in Canada accounted for most of the gain which the final Canadian index number shows.

Glancing at the record from the standpoint of the commodities included: in 1912, 33 of the 52 commodities showed a greater increase in Canada than in the United Kingdom. Generally speaking, animal products, dairy products, potatoes, flour and grains have advanced more rapidly in Canada. Canadian coal advanced in 1912 to 161.5, against a British index number of 76.1; Canadian timber to 146.0 against 98.7 and Canadian bricks to 175.6 against 79.2. Textiles held about the same rises from 1900 on, but in 1912 raw cotton, raw silk, raw flax, jute, wool and cloth had gone up less in Canada. Metals averaged about the same: in 1912 copper and lead had the

same index numbers in both countries; English pig iron and iron bar were less buoyant than the Canadian, being 87.6 against 106.3, but Canadian tin was only 140.3 against the British 157.9 and Canadian zinc 105.1 against the British 125.6.

(b) *Retail Prices.*—The official statistics of retail prices of the two countries enable direct comparison to be made between 16 articles of food for the years 1900-1913. The total index numbers for these, weighted, are given below. The numbers for the individual commodities may be found in the appendix.

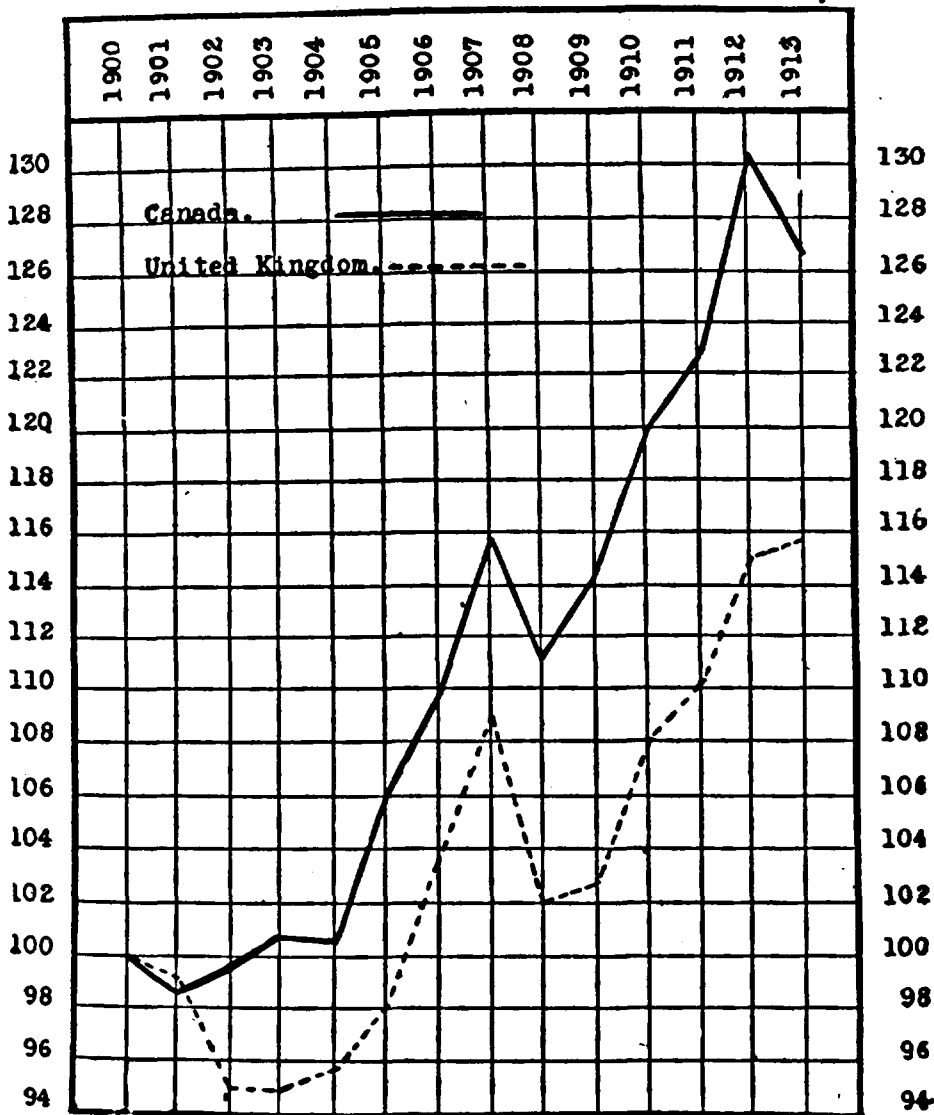
CHART TO ILLUSTRATE FLUCTUATIONS IN WHOLESALE & RETAIL PRICES.



WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 52.

Prices 1900=100.



TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1913.

	Number of Articles, 16.*				Prices 1900 = 100	
	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Food only—						
Canada.....	100.0	110.4	129.7	139.9	144.4	145.0
United Kingdom.....	100.0	101.3	107.5	108.5	113.8	113.8
Food and coal—						
Canada.....	100.0	110.1	127.9	135.1	140.9	139.6
United Kingdom.....	100.0	96.7	102.7	103.8	108.4	109.2

*Namely, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread, flour, oatmeal, rice, sugar, coffee, potatoes, tea.

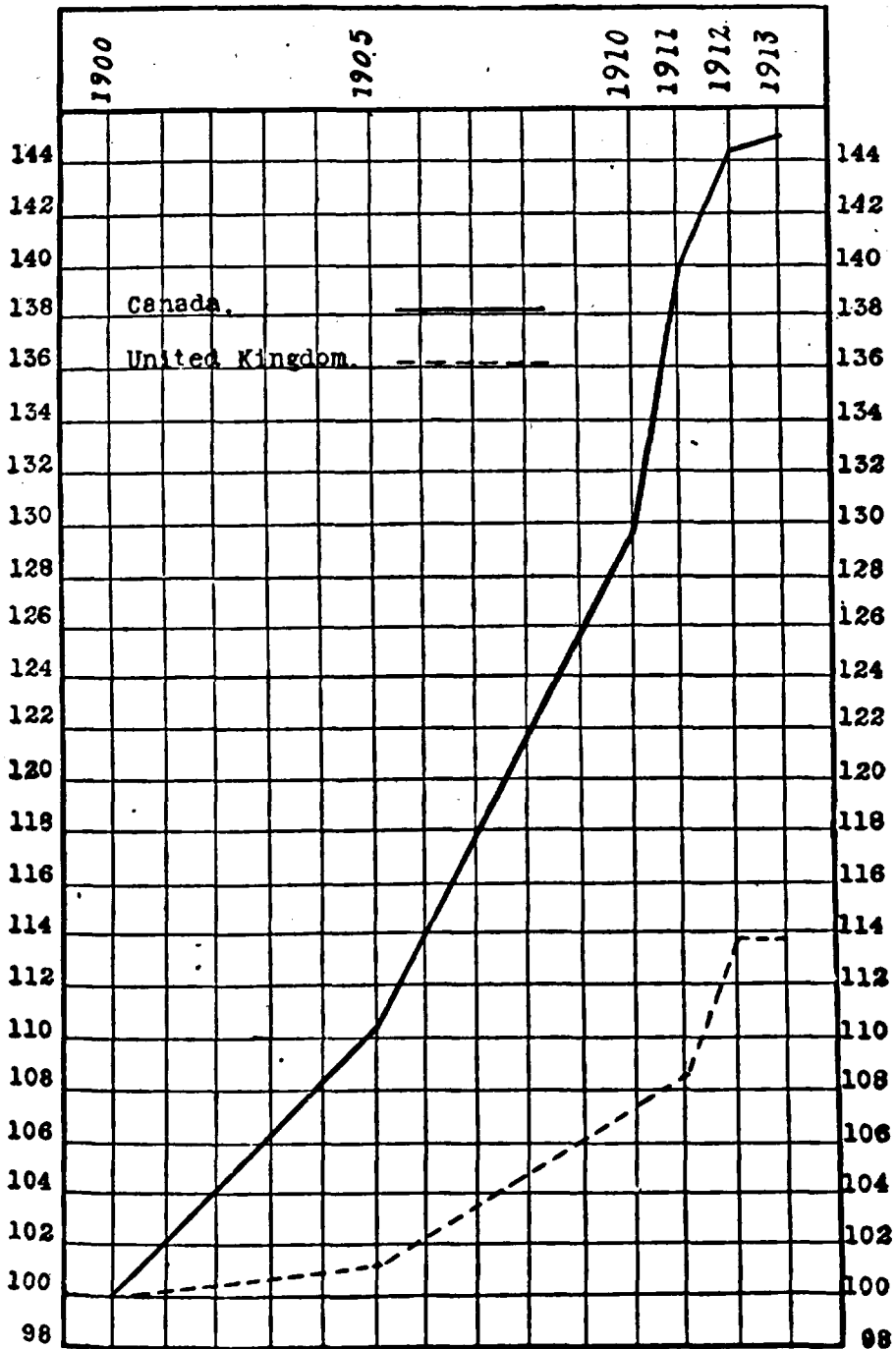
In retail prices much the same story is told as in the case of wholesale. The rise has been considerably greater in Canada, say 40-45 per cent compared with 14 per cent. In retail prices, as in wholesale, the Canadian rise of the opening years of the century was not reproduced in Great Britain. In 1910 and 1911 also the Canadian rise was more pronounced. In 1912, however, the rise in England was quite as remarkable as the corresponding rise in Canada.

As between 1900 and 1913, eleven of the sixteen commodities rose more rapidly in Canada than in London; of these meat products, dairy products, potatoes and flour, show much larger increases; the index number for eggs is respectively 188.7 in Canada and 112.5 in London; pork 167.2 against 109.9; beef, 166.6 against 120.5; potatoes 153.0 against 96.6; and flour 132.0 against 118.5. On the other hand, five London index numbers were higher in 1913, namely bread, oatmeal, rice, sugar and coffee. The total weighted index number, formed from this comparison, gives a larger increase in Canada than in London, being respectively 129.7 in Canada in 1910 and 107.5 in the United Kingdom, 139.9 in Canada in 1911 against 108.5 in the United Kingdom, 144.4 in Canada in 1912 against 113.8 in the United Kingdom, and 145.0 in Canada in 1913 against 113.8 in the United Kingdom.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles 16.

Prices 1900=100.



COMPARISON OF PRESENT PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

It remains to note whether actual present prices are higher in the United Kingdom or in Canada. Because prices have advanced more rapidly in Canada than in England it does not necessarily follow, except inferentially, that they are now actually higher. In order to throw light on this point four tables are given herewith.¹

The first contains the average prices of thirteen commodities in eighty-eight towns including London in England,² and of the same commodities in fifty-five towns in Canada.³ It will be noted that the British prices are for October and the Canadian prices for the whole year. But as October was selected by the Board of Trade as being on the whole the most representative month, this difference, will probably not invalidate the comparison. In addition, a weekly budget has been worked out in the terms of the British and Canadian prices respectively. It will be seen that the Canadian prices of bread, sugar, cheese and potatoes are considerably above the British; mutton, tea, bacon, eggs, flour, butter and milk are slightly higher in Canada; and beef and pork are lower. The budget works out about 10 per cent higher than in England.

The second table gives a comparison of the same articles in London and Montreal, respectively in October, 1912. The London prices of sugar, eggs, cheese, potatoes and bread are considerably below the Montreal prices. Other prices are about the same, Montreal beef steak and pork are markedly lower. The excess of Montreal prices over London amounts to about 17 per cent.

¹ The comparison is limited to retail prices. An analysis of wholesale prices based on the official statistics of the two countries appears in the subjoined table printed in the "Monetary Times" Annual, 1914. The purpose of the table is to show the "spread" between English and Canadian prices in 1900 and 1912, the review being limited to foodstuffs. The table shows that in 1900, Canadian wholesale prices of the articles in question were 74.3 per cent of current English prices, whereas to-day they are 93.8 per cent. British prices are shown by the table to have risen 20 per cent between 1900 and 1912, whereas Canadian prices have risen during the same interval from a point about 25 per cent below British prices of 1900 to a point about 15 per cent higher than that level. The table shows that for several important articles Canadian prices are the lower. The entire group works out at about 6 per cent lower, and the list of grains is lower to a marked degree. Beef, mutton, milk and cheese also are lower, though butter, eggs, bacon, sugar and potatoes are higher. The table, however, is based on wholesale prices and is somewhat overloaded with raw materials, both of which considerations impair its value as directly reflecting cost of living. The consumer purchases flour, not wheat, oatmeal, not oats, etc., and he buys them at retail, not wholesale prices.

² Cost of Living of the Working Classes, 1912 (Board of Trade, Cd. 6955). See also "Appendices to Evidence from the Select Committee on Post Office Servants" (268), 1913.

³ From Appendix 2, p. 86, preceding.

CONTINUATION OF FOOTNOTE (1) ON PAGE 248.

Commodity	Unit	AVERAGE.				PRICE RATIOS.			
		Yearly Prices (wholesale)				Percentage of Canadian prices in 1900 of British prices in 1900	Percentage of Canadian prices in 1912 of British prices in 1912	Percentage of British prices in 1912 of British prices in 1900	Percentage of Canadian prices in 1912 of British prices in 1900
		Canada		Great Britain					
		1900	1912	1900	1912				
Wheat.....	Bu.	65.91	97.67	81.87	105.7	80.5	92.4	129.1	119.3
Wheat.....	"	74.56	97.44	88.7	110.5	84.1	88.1	124.7	109.8
Barley.....	"	40.72	79.67	75.8	93.3	53.7	85.3	123.1	105.1
Barley.....	"	35.91	57.79	65.6	84.9	54.7	68.1	129.5	88.1
Oats.....	"	26.66	46.31	53.5	65.4	49.8	70.7	122.3	86.6
Oats.....	"	34.33	40.74	44.1	57.8	77.8	70.5	133.0	92.3
Maize (corn).....	"	46.04	76.13	61.9	84.4	74.4	90.2	130.0	122.8
Potatoes.....	90 lb.	41.25	132.40	88.5	98.5	46.6	134.4	111.3	149.6
Beef.....	"	7.875	12.903	14.7	16.7	53.5	77.2	113.8	87.7
Mutton.....	"	7.87	12.90	18.2	19.0	43.2	67.8	104.2	70.8
Bacon.....	"	12.13	16.79	10.2	15.3	118.9	109.7	150.5	164.6
Milk.....	gal.	15.5	18.83	17.0	19.3	91.5	97.6	113.5	110.7
Butter.....	lb.	20.62	29.31	22.5	25.3	91.6	115.9	112.3	130.3
Cheese.....	"	11.21	13.92	12.3	15.6	91.1	89.2	126.9	113.1
Eggs.....	doz	14.0	25.68	15.6	21.4	89.7	120.0	137.3	164.6
Sugar.....	cwt.....	469.4	531.7	311.7	401.5	150.5	132.5	128.6	170.5
						74.3	93.8	120.3	114.8

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

The third and fourth tables give similar comparisons as between Manchester and Toronto, and Hamilton and Walsall, these being towns occupying about the same relative position in the two countries. It will be seen that the Toronto prices are about 11.5 per cent higher than Manchester and the Hamilton prices about 14.4 per cent higher than Walsall.

The tables, of course, are not to be regarded as more than rough indications of the respective price levels. For final comparisons, investigations on the same basis and by the same persons is imperative.

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES, UNITED KINGDOM (OCTOBER, 1912) AND CANADA,
(AVERAGE YEAR, 1912).

Commodity.	Quantity Consumed Per week	Price (per unit).			Cost per week.	
		United Kingdom		Canada	United Kingdom	Canada
		s. d.	cents.	cents	cents	cents
Beef, lb.....	4 lbs.	8-10	18.3	17.4	73.2	69.6
Mutton, lb.....	2 lbs.	8-9½	17.7	17.8	35.4	35.6
Pork, lb.....	2 lbs.	8½-9½	18.2	17.5	36.4	35.0
Tea, lb.....	¼ lb.	16-18	34.5	35.6	17.2	17.8
Sugar, granulated, lb.....	6 lbs.	2-2½	4.3	6.5	25.8	39.0
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	10-11	21.3	22.5	21.3	22.5
Eggs, doz.....	2 doz.	14-18*	32.9	34.3	65.8	68.6
Cheese, lb.....	2 lbs.	8-9	17.2	20.1	34.4	40.2
Butter, lb.....	3 lbs.	15-16	31.4	31.7	94.2	95.1
Potatoes, per 90 lbs.....	2 pks.	45-53	104.4	145.0	34.8	43.3
Flour, lb.....	10 lbs.	1½-1¾	3.05	3.4	30.5	34.0
Bread, lb.....	15 lbs.	1½-1¾	2.9	4.0	43.4	60.0
Milk, per qt.....	6 qts.	3½-4	7.6	8.3	45.6	49.8
					\$5 58	\$6 15

*Irish eggs.

RETAIL PRICES: LONDON AND MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1912.

	Quantity Consumed per week	PRICE			Cost	
		London		Montreal	London per week	Montreal per week
		s. d. per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.		
Steak (Br).....	2 lb.	1s 2d	28.38	22	56.76	
Steak (Imp.).....	2 lb.	1s	24.30		48.60	88
Mutton, leg (Br.).....	1 lb.	8d — 10d	18.25	18	18.25	
Mutton, leg (Imp.).....	1 lb.	5½d — 7d	12.67		12.67	36
Pork, fresh.....	2 lb.	8d — 10d	18.25	15	36.50	30
Tea.....	¼ lb.	1s 4d — 1s 6d	34.47	35	17.23	17
Sugar, granulated.....	6 lb.	2d	4.05	5½	24.30	33
Bacon.....	1 lb.	9d — 11d	20.3	22	20.03	22
Eggs.....	2 doz.	(a) 1s	24.33 (a)	30.45 (a)	48.66	80
Cheese.....	2 lb.	8d — 9d	17.24	20.22	34.48	42
Butter.....	3 lb.	1s 1d — 1s 2d	27.37	29.30	32.11	90
Potatoes.....	2 pk.	(b) 3s 4d	80 (b)	1.00 (b)	26.66	33
Flour (d).....	10 lb.	(d) 1s 3d	3.07	3.7	37.	37
Bread.....	15 lb.	1.25d	2.28	.04	34.2	60
Milk.....	2 qt.	4d. (c)	8.11 (c)	.09 (c)	48.6	54
					5.46	6.42

(a) Eggs per dozen (Foreign eggs at London).

(b) Potatoes per 90 lb.

(c) Milk per quart.

(d) Per 7 lb.

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES, MANCHESTER AND TORONTO.

OCTOBER, 1912.

Commodity.	Quantity Consumed per Week.	Price (per unit).			Cost per Week.	
		Manchester.		Toronto.	Manchester	Toronto
		s.	d.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Steak, lb.....	2 lb.	11—13*		24.3	48.6	
Steak, lb.....	2 lb.	8—9†		17.2	34.4	90.0
Mutton, leg, lb.....	1 lb.	9—10‡		19.8	19.8	
Mutton, leg, lb.....	1 lb.	6—6‡		12.7	12.7	33.0
Pork, fresh, lb.....	2 lb.	9‡—10		19.8	38.6	34.00
Tea, lb.....	‡ lb.	16		32.4	16.2	15.
Sugar, granulated, lb.....	6 lb.	2—2‡	4.31	5.55	25.86	33.3
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	10—12	22.30	20.0	22.3	20.0
Eggs, dozen.....	2 doz.	18††	36.48	37.5	73.0	75.0
Cheese, lb.....	2 lb.	16	17.2	22.0	34.4	44.
Butter, lb.....	3 lb.	12—14	26.4	32.5	79.2	97.5
Potatoes, per 90 lb.....	2 pks.	45—63	109.5	125.0	36.5	41.7
Flour, lb.....	10 lb.	1‡	3.0	3.	30.0	30.0
Bread, lb.....	15 lb.	1‡	2.5	3.	37.5	45.0
Milk, per quart.....	6 qts.	3‡—4	7.6	10.	45.6	60.0
					\$5.54	\$6.18

*British.

†Imported.

‡Irish eggs.

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES, WALSALL AND HAMILTON.

OCTOBER, 1912.

Commodity.	Quantity Consumed per Week.	Price (per unit).			Cost per Week.	
		Walsall.		Hamilton	Walsall	Hamilton
		s.	d.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Beef, lb.....	2 lb.	1	*	24.33	48.66	
Beef, lb.....	2 lb.	7—8 †		15.21	30.42	92.0
Mutton, lb.....	1 lb.	9—10*		19.26	19.26	
Mutton, lb.....	1 lb.	5—6 †		11.15	11.15	38.0
Pork, fresh, lb.....	2 lb.	8—8‡		16.73	33.46	35.
Tea, lb.....	‡ lb.	16—18		34.47	17.23	16.2
Sugar, lb.....	6 lb.	1‡—2	3.80	6‡—7	22.80	40.5
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	9‡—11	20.78	22.0	20.78	22.0
Eggs, dozen.....	2 doz.	1. 0 ‡	24.33	32—38	48.66	70.0
Cheese, Canadian, lb.....	2 lb.	8	16.22	18—22	32.44	40.
Butter, lb.....	3 lb.	14—15	29.40	30—32	88.20	93.
Potatoes, per 90 lb.....	2 pks.	4. 6	109.5	90.	36.50	30.
Flour, lb.....	10 lb.	1.43	2.90	3.	29.00	30.
Bread, lb.....	15 lb.	1.37	2.78	3‡	41.70	50.
Milk, quart.....	6 qts.	4	8.11	8.	48.60	48.
					\$5.29	6.05

*British.

†Imported.

‡Foreign.

(II). THE UNITED STATES.

(1) *Wholesale Prices.*—The course of wholesale prices in the United States is shown in the accompanying table by means of three index numbers: (1) that of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, which includes 255 commodities, of which 54 are raw materials and the remainder manufactured articles; (2) the Gibson index number, a continuation of Duns from 1907, including 22 foods; and (3) Bradstreet's index number, representing 106 raw and manufactured articles. All three show a general fall from 1890 to 1897, and a pronounced rise from that year to the present.¹ The Labour Bureau's index number and Bradstreet's follow nearly the same fluctuations, reaching their highest points in 1913; the Gibson number has fluctuated more violently, reaching its highest point in 1912. The Gibson number, however, being representative only of foods, is comparable rather with the food groups of the more inclusive numbers. Thus the food group of the Labour Bureau's number rose to 133.9 in 1912 and fell to 131.6 in 1913 compared with a rise on the part of the Gibson number to 141.7 in 1912 and a recession to 131.5 in 1913. The 20 "farm products" of the departmental number went even higher, but the other groups all showed less extreme fluctuations.

There is a general similarity in the method of grouping employed by the Canadian and the United States departments, and more the important tendencies as between the two countries may be distinguished by comparing the two sets of figures. The general index number for the United States was steadily higher than the Canadian between 1900 and 1911, after which the latter forged ahead. Among the groups there appears general similarity of movement where the constituent elements are at all similar, as in metals, building materials, drugs and chemicals, and house furnishings.

¹ Average wholesale prices in the United States according to the latest report of the Bureau of Labour "declined each year from 1890 to 1897, or eight years of constantly falling prices. From 1898 to 1913 was a period of advancing prices with only four of the 16 years showing a decrease from the prices of the previous year. These four years were 1901, 1904, 1908 and 1911. The decline of the 1908 prices from those of 1907 were heavier than the decline in 1901, 1904 or 1911. The extent of the recession in 1911 was nearly the same as in 1901, slightly more than in 1904, and much less than in 1908. Prices advanced sharply in 1912 and again slightly in 1913 to the highest point reached in the 24 years covered by this compilation. The lowest year of the 24-year period was 1897."

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1913; INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

254

BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Years.	WHOLESALE PRICES.											RETAIL PRICES.		
	Department of Labour.											Bradstreet. One hundred and six commodities.*	Department of Labour.* Simple average of the index numbers of 15 articles of food in the United States.	Department of Labour.* Index number of 15 articles of food in the United States weighted according to the average consumption of the various articles in working- men's families.
	Farm Products.	Food.	Cloths and Clothing.	Fuel and Lighting.	Metals and Implements.	Lumber and Building Materials.	Drugs and Chemicals.	House Furnish- ing Goods.	Miscellaneous.	All Commodities.	Gibson's Twenty-two Foods* (unweighted).			
	(20)a	(55)b	(65)c	(13)d	(38)e	(28)f	(9)g	(14)h	(13)i	(25)j				
1890.....	100.3	107.9	106.3	86.6	98.9	95.9	95.2	104.8	100.5	102.1	98.2	.....	99.1	98.9
1891.....	110.9	111.1	104.3	84.9	92.7	93.7	89.5	103.9	99.6	101.1	115.0	.....	100.7	100.4
1892.....	102.1	99.4	102.1	83.7	87.9	88.8	88.9	100.4	96.7	96.0	102.5	101.5	98.8	98.6
1893.....	98.5	105.8	100.4	82.7	83.5	88.0	86.8	98.9	96.4	95.6	104.3	97.7	101.7	101.1
1894.....	87.5	95.8	80.6	76.5	75.3	83.2	77.6	94.3	90.9	86.9	98.2	86.5	96.7	96.3
1895.....	85.2	90.8	86.8	81.0	76.4	81.3	75.9	90.9	85.9	84.7	95.0	85.1	94.5	94.3
1896.....	71.5	80.4	85.5	86.5	77.7	80.8	80.0	88.6	83.1	81.8	76.9	78.7	92.2	92.4
1897.....	77.8	84.1	85.3	79.7	71.9	78.1	81.6	84.6	83.8	81.1	78.2	76.3	93.7	93.9
1898.....	87.8	90.6	87.4	78.9	71.7	82.8	92.1	86.7	84.0	84.5	87.5	82.1	96.6	96.8
1899.....	91.3	94.3	90.5	86.9	95.2	91.5	96.2	89.6	88.8	92.0	94.1	84.8	97.8	97.9
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	106.7	101.6	94.6	98.8	92.9	100.9	99.6	104.6	97.8	98.2	100.8	94.4	106.4	105.3
1902.....	119.1	106.9	95.5	111.1	97.3	102.7	98.7	105.8	104.0	102.1	121.1	95.6	113.5	111.3
1903.....	108.5	102.9	99.9	123.5	97.6	105.8	97.3	106.6	103.5	102.8	110.9	107.7	113.6	111.4
1904.....	115.1	103.1	102.9	109.7	90.9	106.1	95.0	105.3	101.8	102.2	109.3	99.6	115.0	112.8
1905.....	113.5	104.4	104.9	106.6	101.6	110.4	94.3	102.9	102.8	104.9	107.1	100.8	115.0	113.0
1906.....	112.9	108.1	112.4	109.1	112.2	121.1	87.5	104.7	110.3	110.8	112.7	103.9	118.9	116.8
1907.....	125.3	112.9	118.5	111.7	119.0	126.9	94.7	111.7	115.8	117.2	115.2	111.2	124.4	122.2
1908.....	121.5	115.6	109.4	108.2	104.1	115.1	95.4	107.5	109.2	111.1	110.0	103.4	128.8	126.3
1909.....	139.8	119.7	111.9	106.9	103.6	119.6	97.1	105.3	114.7	114.5	134.0	103.1	136.3	133.2
1910.....	150.4	123.7	115.7	103.8	106.6	132.4	101.1	105.2	121.3	119.1	134.2	115.1	144.3	139.9
1911.....	147.9	126.1	111.9	101.3	99.1	130.8	103.9	104.6	119.5	116.9	128.8	108.9	142.7	138.8
1912.....	156.5	133.9	112.9	110.8	104.7	129.0	106.2	107.2	121.5	120.9	141.7	111.6	153.4	149.7
1913.....	151.4	131.6	115.7	117.7	105.9	131.2	107.3	111.3	124.9	122.3	131.5	118.4	162.3	158.6

(a) Barley, cattle. (b) Corn, cotton, flaxseed, hay, hides, hogs (2), hops, horses, mules, oats, poultry, rye, sheep (2), tobacco, wheat. (b) Beans, bread (4), butter (3), canned goods (3), cheese, coffee, eggs, fish (4), flour (4), fruit (4), glucose, lard, meal (2), meat (9), milk, molasses, poultry, rice, salt, soda, spices, starch, sugar (2), tallow, tea, vegetables (3), vinegar. (c) Bags, blankets (2), boots and shoes (4), broadcloths, calico, carpets (3), cotton flannels (2), cotton thread, cotton yarns (2), denims, drillings (2), flannels, gingham (2), horse blankets, hosiery (3), leather (4), linen shoe thread, overcoatings (2), print cloths, sheetings (6), shirtings (4), silk (2), suitings (4), tickings, trousseings, underwear (2), women's dress goods (6), wool (2), worsted yarns (2). (d) Candles, coal (7), coke, matches, petroleum (3). (e) Augers, axes, bar iron (2), bait wire, butts, chisels, copper (3), door knobs, files, hammers, lead, lead pipe, locks, nails (2), pig iron (4), planes, quicksilver, saws (2), shovels, silver, spelter, steel billets, steel rails, steel sheets, tin, tin plates, trowels, vises, wood screws, zinc. (f) Brick, carbonate of lead, cement (2), doors, hemlock, lime, linseed oil, maple, oak (2), oxide of zinc, pine (4), plate glass (2), poplar, putty, rosin, shingles (2), spruce, tar, turpentine, window glass (2). (g) Alcohol (2), alum, brimstone, glycerine, muriatic acid, opium, quinine, sulphuric acid. (h) Earthenware (3), furniture (4), glassware (3), table cutlery (2), woodenware (2). (i) Cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, jute, malt, paper (2), proof spirits, rope, rubber, soap, starch, tobacco (2).

§ In continuation of Dun's Index Number. It includes wheat, flour (2), barley, oats, corn, corn meal, potatoes, rye, sugar (2), coffee, tea, beef (3), mutton (2), pork, bacon, hams, butter. † Breadstuffs, livestock, provisions and groceries, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils, naval stores, building materials, drugs and chemicals, miscellaneous. The original number is constructed by adding together the prices of 1 pound of each commodity. This gives undue prominence to high priced articles. The fact that silver, silk, etc., have declined rapidly in recent years probably accounts for the small rise in the number, which, at January 1, 1914, stood at 110.8. * Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, pork chops, bacon smoked, ham smoked, lard (pure), hens, flour, wheat, corn meal, eggs (strictly fresh), butter (creamery), potatoes (Irish), sugar (granulated), milk (fresh).

(2) *Retail Prices.*—The index numbers of retail prices herewith given are the weighted and unweighted numbers of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. As at present computed, the number is based on prices of 15 articles of food,¹ with anthracite and bituminous coal and household gas, in 40 of the most important industrial cities of the United States. The data is obtained from approximately 760 retail stores, 140 bakeries, 250 retail coal dealers, and 65 gas companies. The 40 cities represent 32 states.²

On the whole the American retail price record shows a more rapid advance than the Canadian between 1900 and 1913, viz., 58 per cent compared with 38 per cent. The rise has been steady and the widening of the "spread" between the two persistent. The American number, of course, contains only about half as many articles as the Canadian. This fact gives a preponderating importance to the influence of meat prices, in which the rise during recent years has been very marked in the United States. In 1913, bacon was 104.8 per cent higher than in 1900; pork chops, 96.3 per cent, and round steak 81.7 per cent. The meat product which has advanced the least is lard, yet this has gone up 58.8 per cent. Intervening come roasting beef, hams, and sirloin steak. Eggs have also showed a rapid advance, 76.4 per cent. Other advances are, butter, 51.2 per cent, potatoes 63.0, milk, 40.2, flour 34.7, corn meal 68.3, and hens 72.5. Only one commodity was lower on the average in 1913 than in 1900, namely, sugar, which was down 8.3 per cent.

¹ Namely, sirloin steak, rib roast, pork chops, bacon smoked, lard, hens, wheat, flour, corn, milk, eggs, starch, creamery butter, potatoes and granulated sugar. The weights used in the second number represent average working class consumption as revealed by an investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1901. (Eighteenth Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Labour.)

² The method of collection at present followed by the Bureau was only recently adopted. From 1890 to 1907 thirty articles were included in the index number in a varying number of cities in 33 states. In order to make the results continuous the index number for each commodity in 1907 "was found by proportion," i.e., raised or lowered according to the increase or decrease compared with the average of the prices for 1906 from the same number of returns. (Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Labour, No. 77, July, 1908, page 213.)

DIRECT COMPARISON OF RECENT PRICE TENDENCIES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(1) *Wholesale Prices.*—The official statistics of the two countries include 135 articles common to both. Of these, 84 have gone up in both countries, but 46¹ have gone up faster in Canada than in the United States, while 38² have gone up faster in the United States than in Canada. Altogether 20 articles have gone down in both countries; in the case of 10³ of these the declines have been more marked in Canada than in the United States, whereas in 10⁴ others the reverse was the case. In five⁵ cases the tendency was the same. In the remaining 26⁶ articles, the price tendency has varied, being upward in one country and downward in the other. The final comparative index number is as follows:—

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1913.

No. of articles, 135.

Prices 1900=100.

—	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada...	100·	100·8	101·9	102·8	103·6	107·8	110·8	116·2	112·7	113·6	117·5	120·0	128·0	127·7
United States...	100·	99·1	103·9	103·3	102·8	104·5	110·8	117·6	110·0	113·2	118·0	118·4	122·6	119·6

1 Namely, hay, rye, wheat, beef, cattle, sheep, eggs, milk, salmon, beans, potatoes, flour (two lines), rice, coffee, salt, denim, ticking, shirting, saxon, gingham (two lines), leather (three lines), boots and shoes (three lines), steel billets, coal, bituminous (two lines), pine, shingles, maple, oak, bricks, white lead, kitchen chairs, kitchen tables, alcohol, alum, glycerine, malt, rope and starch.

2. The articles which have gone up faster in the United States than in Canada are as follows: barley, corn, bacon, ham, hogs, lard, mutton, pork, butter (two lines), cheese, cod fish, salted herring, apples, prunes, prints, bread, glucose, jute, flannelette, hides, tallow, spelter, tin, zinc, axes, vices, coal (anthracite), coal oil, pine (two lines), spruce, lime, tar, rosin, pails, brimstone, opium.

3. Namely, flax, raisins, currants, soda, bicarbonate of copper, silver, cement, turpentine, table cutlery, alcohol.

4. Namely, granulated sugar, iron, common bar; coke, nails (two lines), wire, iron, linseed oil, tumblers, quinine, paper.

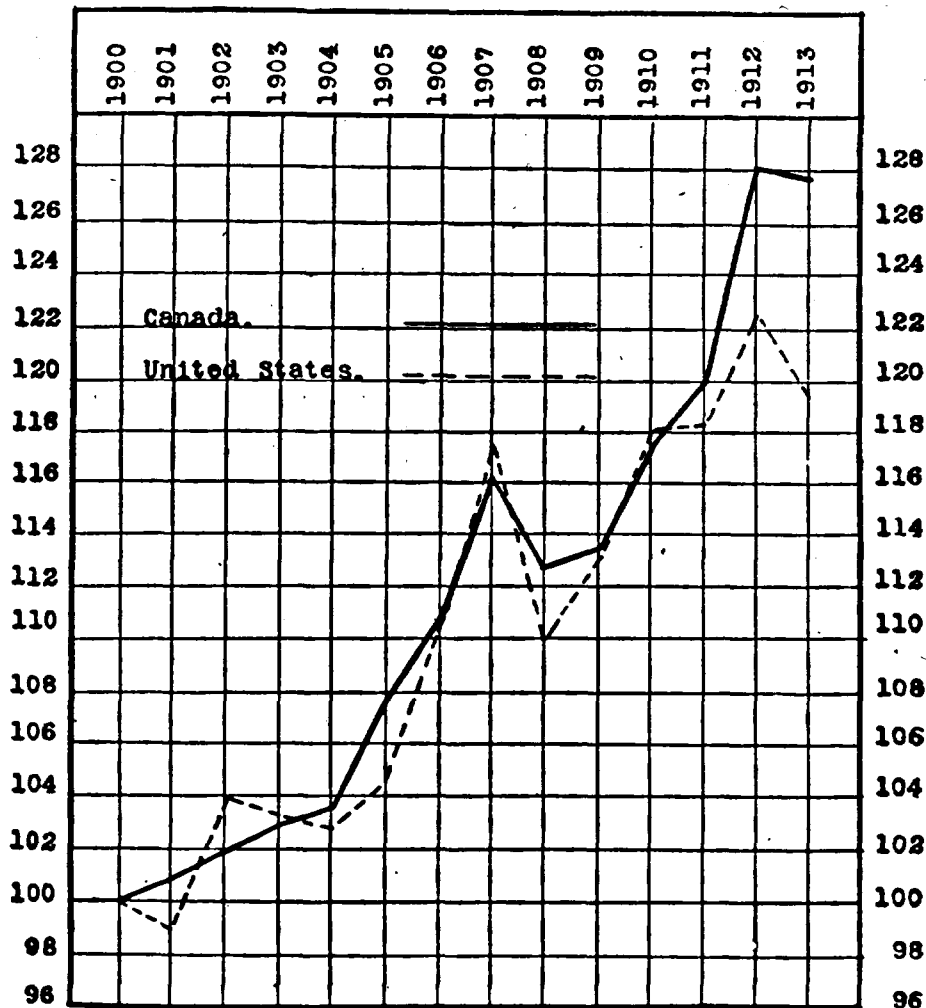
5. Namely, cotton, upland middling; silk (raw) (two lines), wire, rubber.

6. Namely, oats, mackerel salted, onions, biscuits, tea, molasses, pepper, vinegar, wool, yarn, pig iron, tinplates, lead, screws, coal oil, matches, lead pipe, putty, window glass, bedroom sets, cups and saucers, dinner sets, tubs, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, tobacco.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 135.

Prices in 1900=100.



It will be seen that the trend of wholesale prices in the two countries has been very similar, though the lines vary slightly in direction from time to time. In 1906, after a somewhat more erratic course in the United States, they came together on exactly the same level compared with 1900. The setback to commodity prices following the financial crisis of 1907 was apparently more severe in the United States, the drop in the line having been 7.6 points compared with 3.5 in Canada. Ever since 1909, in fact, the Canadian line has remained above that of the United States. The boom of 1912 was more pronounced in Canada, sending the line up 8 points as compared with 4.2 in the United States. The subsequent decline was also less marked here than in the neighbouring republic. The whole story of the accompanying diagram, in short, except during 1912, seems to be that prices obey the same general influences but that they move more conservatively in Canada than in the United States.

(2) *Retail Prices.*—The official statistics of retail prices of Canada and the United States enable direct comparison to be made of the course followed by 11 articles of food from 1900 to 1913, namely, sirloin steak, roasting beef, fresh pork, smoked bacon, pure lard, fresh eggs, creamery butter, milk, flour, granulated sugar and potatoes. Weighted index numbers showing the course of these articles taken together in the two countries are as follows:

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1913.

No. of articles, 11.

Prices 1900 = 100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	111.9	135.2	147.0	148.4	151.9
United States.....	100.0	113.9	139.9	141.0	150.8	155.5

The cost of living on this showing has gone up somewhat faster since 1900 in the United States than in Canada, except during the past two years. Between 1900 and 1905, the United States number went up 13.9 points while the Canadian number advanced 11.9. In the ensuing 5 years the United States number advanced 26 points while the Canadian number advanced 23.3 points. In 1910, however, the United States number went up only 1.1 points while the Canadian number went up 11.8 points. The lead which the Canadian number gained by this advance in 1911 was lost in 1912, during which year the United States number went up 9.8 points while the Canadian number moved up only 1.4. In 1913 again the American number went up 4.7 points while the Canadian number went up only 3.4 points. The number of articles included in the comparison is, of course, limited.

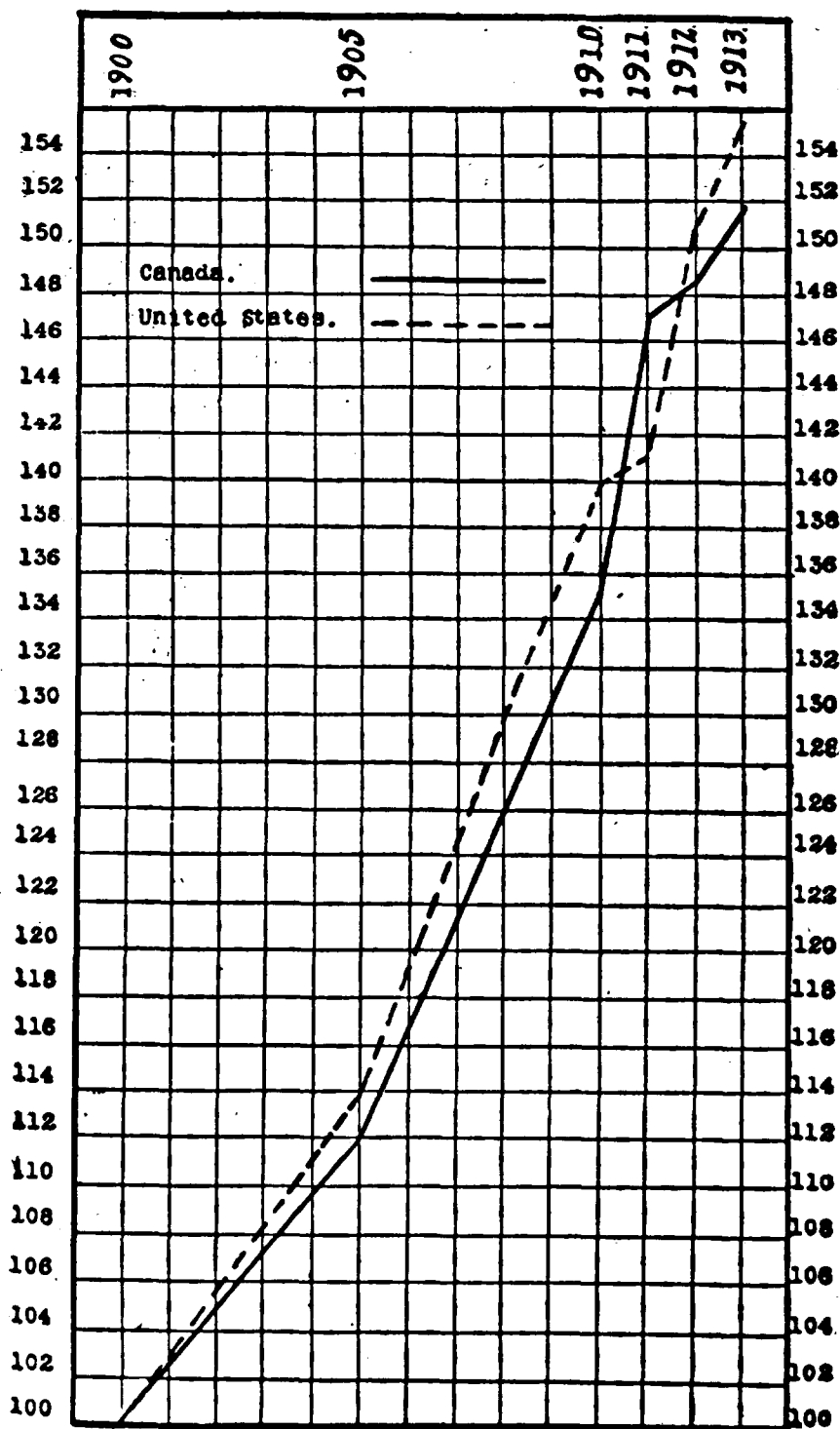
Of the eleven commodities included in the comparison six rose more rapidly in the United States than in Canada. Fresh pork nearly doubled in price in the United States, whereas the advance in Canada was about two-thirds. Bread went up 60 per cent in the United States compared with 40 per cent in Canada, butter 51 per cent in the United States compared with 39 per cent in Canada, flour 35 per cent compared with 32 per cent, and potatoes 63 per cent compared with 53 per cent. The five remaining commodities which went up faster in Canada than in the United States were sirloin steak, with an advance of 71 per cent in Canada compared with 60 per cent in the United States, roasting beef 61 per cent in Canada against 57 per cent in the United States, eggs 92 per cent compared with 76 per cent, milk 49 per cent compared with 40 per cent and sugar 5 per cent compared with a decline of 8 per cent in the United States.

COMPARISON OF PRESENT PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The table herewith exhibits a budget of 11 commodities worked out in average prices as in December, 1913, of the United States and Canada. As already explained, the United States figures represent the average for 40 cities and the Canadian the average for 56 cities. The list of commodities includes all that are common to the official statistics of the two countries.

It will be seen that the Canadian prices of potatoes and butter are considerably lower, and the prices of sirloin steak, pork chops and bacon slightly lower, than the American; the Canadian and American prices of chuck roast and milk are the same, while the American prices of lard, eggs, flour and sugar are by a good margin below the Canadian. The budget works out at about 4 per cent higher in the United States

RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1913.
 Number of Articles, 11. Prices in 1900=100.



than in Canada. It is to be remembered, of course, that the character of the localities represented is different, the Canadian average reflecting a considerable number of towns of 10,000-20,000 population whereas the American list is confined to large cities.

That prices tend to be about the same in the two countries is borne out by an examination of the figures for neighbouring cities. The differences which exist in grades and standards make close comparisons perilous. Eastern Canadian cities compared with Boston have somewhat lower prices. The larger Ontario cities in turn are a shade higher than the neighbouring American cities, and this tendency naturally becomes more marked in the West. As already stated, however, close comparisons of this kind to be final require data of a different sort than those herewith available.

**BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES* AND CANADA†.
IN DECEMBER, 1913.**

Commodity.	Quantity Consumed per Week.	Price (per unit).		Cost per Week.	
		U.S. cents.	Canada. cents.	U.S. cents.	Canada. cents.
Sirloin steak, lb.....	2 lb.	25.6	23.3	51.2	46.6
Chuck roast, lb.....	2 lb.	15.9	15.9	31.8	31.8
Pork chops, lb.....	2 lb.	20.6	20.5	41.2	41.0
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	27.5	26.	27.5	26.0
Lard, lb.....	2 lb.	15.8	18.4	31.6	36.8
Eggs, doz.....	2 doz.	44.9	49.4	89.8	98.8
Butter, lb.....	3 lb.	40.1	35.4	120.3	106.2
Milk, qt.....	6 qts.	9.1	9.1	54.6	54.6
Flour, 25 lb. bag.....	10 lb.	78.3	82.5	31.3	33.0
Sugar, granulated, lb.....	6 lb.	5.3	5.5	31.8	33.0
Potatoes, peck.....	2 pks.	27.5	18.5	55.0	37.0
				\$5.66	\$5.45

*Average prices in 40 representative cities in United States.

†Average prices in fifty-six cities in Canada.

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES IN BOSTON AND MONTREAL IN DECEMBER, 1913.

Commodity.	Quantity consumed per week.	Price (per unit.)		Cost per Week.	
		Boston. Cents.	Montreal. Cents.	Boston. Cents.	Montreal. Cents.
Sirloin steak, lb.....	2 lbs.	36.2	23.0	72.4	46.0
Chuck roast, lb.....	2 lbs.	16.2	12.5	32.4	25.0
Pork chops, lb.....	2 lbs.	22.0	19.5	44.0	39.0
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	24.4	24.0	24.4	24.0
Lard, lb.....	2 lbs.	15.8	20.0	31.6	40.0
Eggs, doz.....	2 doz.	57.2	75.0	114.4	150.0
Butter, lb.....	3 lbs.	38.1	32.5	114.3	97.5
Milk, qt.....	6 qts.	8.9	10.0	53.4	60.0
Flour, 25-lb. bag.....	10 lbs.	88.7	85.0	35.5	34.0
Sugar, lb.....	6 lbs.	5.3	5.0	31.8	30.0
Potatoes, peck.....	2 pecks	25.8	25.0	51.6	50.0
				\$6.06	\$5.96

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES IN BUFFALO, N.Y., AND TORONTO IN DECEMBER, 1913.

Commodity.	Quantity consumed per week.	Price (per unit.)		Cost per Week.	
		Buffalo. Cents.	Toronto. Cents.	Buffalo. Cents.	Toronto. Cents.
Sirloin steak, lb.....	2 lbs.	21·8	27·5	43·6	55·0
Chuck roast, lb.....	2 lbs.	15·2	17·0	30·4	34·0
Pork chops, lb.....	2 lbs.	17·7	20·0	35·4	40·0
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	20·8	23·5	20·8	23·5
Lard, lb.....	2 lbs.	14·2	18·0	28·4	36·0
Eggs, doz.....	2 doz.	47·2	52·5	94·4	105·0
Butter, lb.....	3 lbs.	39·3	30·0	117·9	90·0
Milk, qt.....	6 qts.	8·0	10·0	48·0	60·0
Flour, 25-lb. bag.....	10 lbs.	72·2	67·5	28·9	27·0
Sugar, lb.....	6 lbs.	5·2	5·0	31·2	30·0
Potatoes, peck.....	2 lbs.	26·2	28·7	52·4	57·4
				\$5.31	\$5.58

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES IN WINNIPEG AND THE AVERAGE OF RETAIL PRICES IN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS IN DECEMBER, 1913.

Commodity.	Quantity consumed per Week.	Price (per Unit).		Cost per Week.	
		St. Paul & Minneapolis. Cents.	Winnipeg. Cents.	St. Paul & Minneapolis. Cents.	Winnipeg. Cents.
Steak, sirloin, lb.....	2 lbs.	22·4	25·0	44·8	50·0
Chuck roast, lb.....	2 lbs.	15·0	16·0	30·0	32·0
Pork chops, lb.....	2 lbs.	17·1	22·0	34·2	44·0
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	25·7	35·0	25·7	35·0
Lard, lb.....	2 lbs.	15·2	18·0	30·4	36·0
Eggs, doz.....	2 doz.	38·3	45·0	76·6	90·0
Butter, lb.....	3 lbs.	36·9	35·0	110·7	105·0
Milk, qt.....	6 qts.	7·8	10·0	46·8	60·0
Flour, 25-lb. bag.....	10 lbs.	69·5	80·0	27·8	32·0
Sugar, lb.....	6 lbs.	5·1	6·5	30·6	39·0
Potatoes, peck.....	2 lbs.	21·9	25·0	43·8	50·0
				\$5.01	\$5.73

(III).—OTHER BRITISH DOMINIONS—AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA.

(1) *Australia.*

The Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has carried out a thorough investigation into the course of prices and the cost of living during recent years. The results are presented under four headings.

(1) An initial inquiry into household incomes and expenditures in 1911 yielded some interesting data, though insufficient for general conclusions.¹ It disclosed the fact that the distribution of the family expenditures in Australia is as follows: rent, 16·3 per cent; food, 28·4 per cent; clothing, 12·3 per cent; fuel and lighting, 3·4 per cent; and other items, 39·6 per cent—a valuable guide in the subsequent investigations into prices.

¹ Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia. (Report No. 1) pp. 11-15.

(2) The first of the prices investigations covered "retail prices, house rents and the cost of living."¹ The retail prices of 46 articles² (18 being classified as groceries, 7 under the heading of dairy produce, and 21 as meats) were obtained in each quarter of each year back to 1901 in the capital town of each of the six states. The index numbers based on these statistics follow:—

INDEX NUMBERS* OF RETAIL PRICES IN METROPOLITAN TOWNS** IN AUSTRALIA
1901 to 1912.

(Base Prices in 1911=100.)

Year.	Groceries	Dairy Produce.	Meat.	All
1901.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1902.....	102.5	113.0	113.6	108.6
1903.....	103.8	106.0	105.4	104.8
1904.....	95.2	92.2	97.3	95.1
1905.....	107.1	98.1	96.1	101.4
1906.....	105.4	98.8	95.6	100.8
1907.....	96.8	101.1	97.5	98.2
1908.....	106.9	114.5	97.1	106.1
1909.....	106.6	108.2	94.5	103.5
1910.....	109.2	105.6	93.0	103.4
1911.....	109.2	105.8	90.8	102.8
1912.....	120.7	120.3	101.8	115.0
1913.....				112.7

*These index numbers are average percentages, weighted according to consumption and population in each case.

**Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

The rise in retail prices in Australia since 1901 has apparently been in the neighbourhood of 13 per cent. There was a rapid move upward in 1902, but a drop in 1904. The year 1908 again was high, but 1911 saw little change from 1900. A very rapid rise (14 per cent) took place in 1912 with a recession in 1913. In groceries, a rapid rise appeared in 1912. In dairy produce, prices were high in 1902, 1908 and 1912, which were years of drought; prices were lowest in this group in 1904, a year of low prices for groceries and meat. Meats showed rises in the drought years. It should be added that a more comprehensive investigation embracing 30 towns throughout Australia begun in 1911 shows that cost of living was practically stationary as between 1912 and 1913. Groceries and dairy products have declined, but meats and house rents have gone up. The following table of index numbers illustrates this:—

¹ Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia. (Report No. 1) pp. 15-42.

² Bread, flour (ordinary), tea, coffee, sugar, rice, sago, jam, oatmeal, raisins, currants, starch, blue, candles, soap, potatoes, onions, kerosene, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, bacon middles, bacon shoulder, ham, beef sirloin, rib, flank, shin, steak rump, shoulder, buttock, cornered round, brisket with bone, brisket without bone, mutton leg, shoulder, loin, neck, chops loin, chops leg, chops neck, pork leg, loin, belly, chops.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS.

(Retail Prices and Rents in Thirty Towns in Australia, 1912 and 1913.)

(Average for the year 1912=100-0.)

	Groceries.	Dairy Produce	Meat	House Rents	All
1912	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
January-March	93-5	97-7	89-1	96-8	94-7
April-June	97-8	104-8	93-8	99-2	98-8
July-September	102-6	102-7	110-8	101-8	103-7
October-December	106-1	94-8	106-7	102-0	102-7
1913	92-8	97-0	104-2	104-8	100-0
January-March	94-0	97-9	103-3	103-4	99-8
April-June	94-8	100-4	104-7	104-7	101-2
July-September	92-2	95-4	105-2	105-1	99-8
October-December	90-2	94-3	103-4	106-1	99-2

Roughly comparing the above Australian index numbers (of 46 foods in 6 cities) with the corresponding Canadian index numbers of prices at retail (of 29 foods in 56 localities) the latter would seem to have advanced more rapidly than the former. For the final year the Canadian index number of 144.1 compares with an Australian number of 112.7. The more exact comparison on a later page, however, somewhat lessens this disparity.

The following table of current retail prices in metropolitan cities in 1912 (being the latest official statistics available), will enable some interesting comparisons between Canada and Australia:—

RETAIL PRICES IN METROPOLITAN CITIES, AUSTRALIA, 1912.

Article.	Quantity.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 30 cities.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread	2 lbs.	3-4	3-0	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-3
Flour	25 lbs.	2 10-9	2 7-1	3 2-1	2 9-6	2 8-4	3 0-9	2 9-8
Tea	per lb.	1 4-1	1 2-7	1 4-4	1 4-5	1 3-8	1 3-4	1 3-8
Coffee	"	1 6-3	1 6-6	1 7-1	1 6-2	1 7-3	1 6-0	1 6-5
Sugar	"	2-8	2-9	3-0	2-9	3-0	3-0	2-9
Rice	"	2-8	2-8	2-6	3-3	2-9	3-0	2-9
Sago	"	2-9	2-9	2-8	3-2	3-0	3-2	3-0
Oatmeal	"	3-0	2-8	2-8	2-9	2-9	2-8	2-9
Starch	"	5-6	5-3	5-5	5-5	5-9	6-0	5-6
Soap	"	3-0	3-6	2-4	2-6	2-9	3-1	3-1
Potatoes	14 lb.	1 8-6	1 4-1	1 11-4	1 6-5	1 9-8	1 7-2	1 7-4
Onions	per lb.	2-2	2-0	2-1	2-3	2-4	2-6	2-2
Kerosene	gallon	1 0-8	1 0-3	1 0-7	1 2-1	1 0-5	1 2-6	1 1-4
Milk	quart	5-0	4-6	4-8	6-0	6-9	5-0	5-1
Butter	per lb.	1 3-2	1 3-7	1 3-6	1 4-8	1 4-4	1 3-8	1 3-6
Cheese	"	11-7	11-4	11-1	11-5	11-8	11-7	11-6
Eggs	per doz.	1 6-9	1 5-4	1 5-6	1 2-9	1 8-4	1 4-4	1 5-7
Bacon, middle	per lb.	11-2	1 0-2	10-6	11-5	1 0-7	11-1	11-6
Ham	"	1 0-3	1 0-6	1 2-3	1 0-3	1 1-9	1 1-2	1 0-8
Beef	"	6-2	6-4	4-4	5-8	7-5	6-8	6-2
Fresh sirloin steak	"	8-4	8-9	6-3	8-1	11-7	8-6	8-5
Rump steak	"	4-3	4-6	3-7	4-5	7-0	5-5	4-7
Shoulder steak	"	4-3	5-2	3-7	4-9	7-0	6-3	5-0
Buttock mutton	"	4-1	4-3	4-6	4-4	7-7	5-6	4-7
Leg mutton	"	3-5	3-4	3-1	3-6	6-6	4-7	3-8
Shoulder Chops	"	4-9	4-9	5-1	5-3	8-1	6-2	5-3
Leg chops	"	4-2	3-6	5-1	4-4	6-5	5-1	4-4
Neck pork	"	8-0	6-7	7-0	7-3	9-0	6-5	7-4
Leg pork chops	"	8-9	7-7	7-9	8-2	9-6	7-3	8-2

(3) The third investigation covers wholesale prices in Melbourne markets.¹ The commodities (80 in number up to 1911, thereafter 92) are chiefly raw materials, distributed in 8 groups. Back to 1890 the index numbers are shown in the accompanying table:—

AUSTRALIAN WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS.

Year.	Metals and coal (1)	Jute, leather, etc. (2)	Agricultural products (3)	Dairy produce (4)	Groceries (5)	Meat (6)	Building materials (7)	Chemicals (8)	All Commodities together (weighted).
1890.....	134.5	105.8	145.3	131.1	103.3	86.2	96.5	137.9	117.8
1891.....	85.9	98.3	145.6	118.7	99.3	76.0	85.6	131.4	105.7
1892.....	85.3	92.9	138.1	127.2	95.9	77.1	77.2	126.5	102.7
1893.....	82.1	90.9	118.6	100.4	99.4	69.8	81.1	112.1	95.0
1894.....	72.1	83.7	91.6	84.4	101.7	59.5	80.2	102.7	83.9
1895.....	69.1	79.4	104.4	84.9	97.7	58.3	86.6	110.4	85.0
1896.....	77.5	86.9	158.7	104.4	98.2	69.1	85.6	117.2	103.5
1897.....	78.1	81.9	151.2	111.9	97.1	91.7	84.0	106.9	103.4
1898.....	80.8	79.3	130.8	123.3	96.2	93.4	92.9	102.7	100.1
1899.....	89.5	83.2	95.3	97.1	96.5	82.1	88.3	98.2	90.5
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	101.8	89.8	131.6	122.7	100.8	115.1	92.3	100.9	108.9
1902.....	96.6	87.7	169.5	144.9	90.9	123.8	91.8	97.0	117.6
1903.....	88.5	96.8	171.9	126.3	90.0	123.5	96.0	101.4	117.3
1904.....	78.8	102.7	107.2	104.5	83.1	122.1	92.7	96.3	99.5
1905.....	74.1	98.7	127.1	116.9	90.6	103.5	87.9	94.5	101.8
1906.....	84.6	113.5	130.2	115.9	88.8	95.0	98.3	95.1	106.0
1907.....	99.5	118.1	138.4	121.7	91.2	110.7	106.2	105.8	114.7
1908.....	99.1	104.6	186.6	142.9	93.1	114.2	102.6	98.1	124.7
1909.....	97.3	105.3	142.2	133.5	94.1	93.1	100.0	89.7	111.6
1910.....	96.3	122.1	137.8	131.2	96.1	86.3	109.3	98.8	112.2
1911.....	95.9	116.1	142.2	119.3	96.2	85.6	109.7	110.1	111.9
1912.....	97.9	115.1	194.5	143.9	101.2	116.2	116.0	107.7	131.3
1913.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	121.7

*Average for year not available.

(1) Iron-pig mixed nos., rod and bar, angle and tee, plate, hoop, galvanized corrugated, wire fencing, zinc sheet, lead sheet and piping, copper sheet, coal (on wharf).

(2) Jute goods—bran bags, corn sacks, wool packs. Leather—kip, calf, basils, cotton raw, silk raw, wool.

(3) Wheat, flour, bran, pollard, oats, oatmeal, barley, malting and feed, maize, hay and straw, peas and potatoes.

(4) Ham, bacon, cheese, butter, lard, eggs, honey.

(5) Currants, raisins, herrings, salmon, sardines, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, macaroni, sago, rice, salt fine and rock, mustard, starch, blue, matches, candles, kerosene, tobacco.

(6) Beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork.

(7) Timber—flooring, 6 x 1½, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½, 6 x 3, weatherboards, Oregon, shelving, cement, white lead.

(8) Cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur.

It will be seen that from 1890 to 1895 was a period of falling prices; (in 1894 prices in Australia were 50 per cent below those of 1873). By 1900, however, a recovery had been made to the level of 1890. Commenting on the years of the present century the Commonwealth Statistician says:

“The rise which began in 1898-9 continued for three years, and again the increase is most noticeable in regard to the groups comprising foodstuffs. This rise followed on the severe drought of 1901-2, and after being maintained for one year was succeeded by a sudden fall from 1,049 in 1903 to 890 in 1904. In that year a rise again set in, and was maintained for several years, culminating in 1908, when there was again a drought. In 1909 the price-index fell to a level

¹ Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia (Report No. 1) pp. 48-66.

which was substantially maintained for two years." During the year 1912 there was a sharp rise in the index-number. The increase is again most marked in the groups comprising foodstuffs, and was no doubt largely due to the drought in the earlier part of the year."

At the end of 1913 prices were considerably lower than at the end of 1912. The following were the chief features of the movement by groups:

Metals and Coal.—After a steady fall from 1873 to 1895, there was a rise till 1900, the year of the highest level of this group. Prices have been fairly constant since, but metals were up in the latter part of 1912. In Australia, the commodities in this group except coal were stated to depend on the world's markets.

Textiles and Leather.—Until 1898 there appeared a decline, but a fairly marked rise was noted since.

Agricultural Produce.—As the production of wheat in Australia depends chiefly upon the rainfall, prices were noticeably upward in the drought years of 1888, 1895, 1902, and 1907-8. Prices of flour and bread reflected these conditions.

Dairy Produce.—Butter and cheese prices were reported as reflecting weather conditions from year to year.

Groceries.—These commodities, being mainly imported, reflected the movement in other parts of the world.

Meat.—The level was highest in 1902, a year of drought. There was a marked decline from 1890 to 1895.

Building Materials.—The level was lowest in 1892 and from that year until 1912 a fairly steady rise took place.

Chemicals.—A steady decline was noted from 1873 till 1909, with the exception of recoveries in 1880, 1890 and 1896. Prices recovered again in 1910 and 1911, but fell in 1912, this being the only group which showed a decline in that year.

Comparison between the Australian group numbers above given with the similar numbers for Canada affords some interesting generalizations. Taking the first Australian group, namely, metals and coal, a decline is shown though the corresponding group in Canada, namely, metals and implements and fuel and lighting, show small rises. In leather products also prices would seem to be more buoyant in Canada. Textiles have fared about the same. In agricultural products the rise has been very rapid in both countries, Australia showing the higher level in several years. Dairy products similarly have gone up rapidly, and by approximately the same extent in both countries. Groceries have advanced more rapidly in Canada. The steady and material advance in meat prices in Canada compares with a tendency to fluctuate violently both above and below the base year. Building materials were high in price in Australia in the base year, 1900, and remained lower than that year until 1906 (inclusive), rising in price from that time to 1912; Canadian prices on the other hand steadily advanced from 1900 to the present, being 119.8 in 1911 and 119.4 in 1912, against the Australian number of 109.7 in 1911, and 116.0 in 1912.

(4) An index number of import and export values has also been constructed for Australia. The list of commodities (44) is very much the same as that on which the United Kingdom Board of Trade Index Number is based. Results are shown in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORT AND EXPORT VALUES.

(Prices 1901=100).

Year.	1 Metals and coal.	2 Textiles.	3 Agri- cultural produce.	4 Meat, dairy produce, etc.	5 Groceries, etc.	3, 4 and 5 Food and groceries.*	6 Miscell- aneous.	All groups.*
1901.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1902.....	97.0	113.4	114.4	103.2	97.5	105.9	95.4	105.3
1903.....	89.0	121.2	97.6	101.5	96.2	99.4	86.0	100.8
1904.....	84.9	128.1	80.0	93.6	91.3	88.4	89.6	95.5
1905.....	82.9	125.3	107.5	90.8	90.7	96.1	91.8	99.6
1906.....	92.0	129.7	107.6	90.8	89.4	95.9	92.5	101.1
1907.....	97.3	135.2	93.1	95.0	101.1	95.4	95.7	102.6
1908.....	93.8	120.8	129.9	102.7	100.8	111.0	92.1	109.0
1909.....	91.6	120.4	122.3	93.5	94.3	102.6	99.1	104.5
1910.....	93.7	138.8	116.9	96.1	97.6	102.8	103.9	108.6
1911.....	95.6	137.0	113.1	102.3	100.6	105.4	102.1	109.8

*Weighted average.

The table shows that the index number for all groups combined, after rising in 1902, declined in the next two years, reaching its minimum in 1904. During the following four years it steadily rose and in 1908 the price level was nearly as high as in 1911. In 1909 prices fell, but rose again during the next two years, the maximum being reached in 1911. It should be observed that the high prices in 1902 and 1908 are almost entirely due to the droughts which occurred in these years, and which consequently increased prices in Groups 3 (Agricultural Produce) and 4 (Meat, etc.).

In a comparison of the index numbers computed from import and export values for the whole commonwealth with the index numbers published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, the items in the two calculations being almost uniform, the trend is almost identical, except in the years 1902 and 1908, years of drought in Australia and therefore of high prices for agricultural products, and in 1904, when low prices prevailed in Australia. Generally speaking, the index numbers for Australia show more violent fluctuations than those of other countries on account of the effect of the periodical droughts.

A comparison of the index numbers of wholesale prices and retail prices, including rent, at Melbourne only, indicated that wholesale prices had increased in the period 1901-5 to 1911-12, about 111.5 per cent, as against an increase in retail prices and rent of 13.8 per cent. Comparing, however, the advance in retail prices of groceries and food only with that in the wholesale prices of these lines only, retail prices showed an advance of only 4 per cent, as compared with an advance of 6 per cent, in wholesale prices.

DIRECT COMPARISON OF RECENT PRICE TENDENCIES IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

(1) *Wholesale Prices.*—A rough comparison between the Australian official group index numbers with the similar numbers for Canada has been already made. A more exact comparison based on an identical list of commodities in each country (the official

statistics of wholesale prices in Canada and Australia include 52 articles common to both¹) is as follows:—

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA, 1900-1913.

Number of articles, 52.

Prices in 1900 = 100.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada...	100.0	98.6	104.2	105.0	102.7	105.1	109.5	120.5	117.2	120.2	122.7	133.4	134.9	127.8
Australia...	100.0	104.5	115.2	110.3	94.4	100.9	103.5	107.7	118.4	109.3	109.5	106.3	124.3	.....

In the first three years of the century, wholesale prices were apparently more buoyant in Australia than in Canada. They fell back, however, in 1904, and remained comparatively quiescent until 1908, in which year they went up with extreme rapidity to a level slightly higher than that of the similar price list in Canada. In the three following years, however, they again relapsed while Canadian prices went steadily and rapidly forward. Again, however, in 1912, there was a very rapid increase in Australian prices, but though the number showed the remarkable gain of 18 points in a single year the new level did not reach as high a point as that attained by the steady progress of Canadian prices. The chart herewith exhibit at a glance the tendency to violent rises which Australian prices show as compared with Canadian at the same time that they maintain a greater general steadiness over long periods.

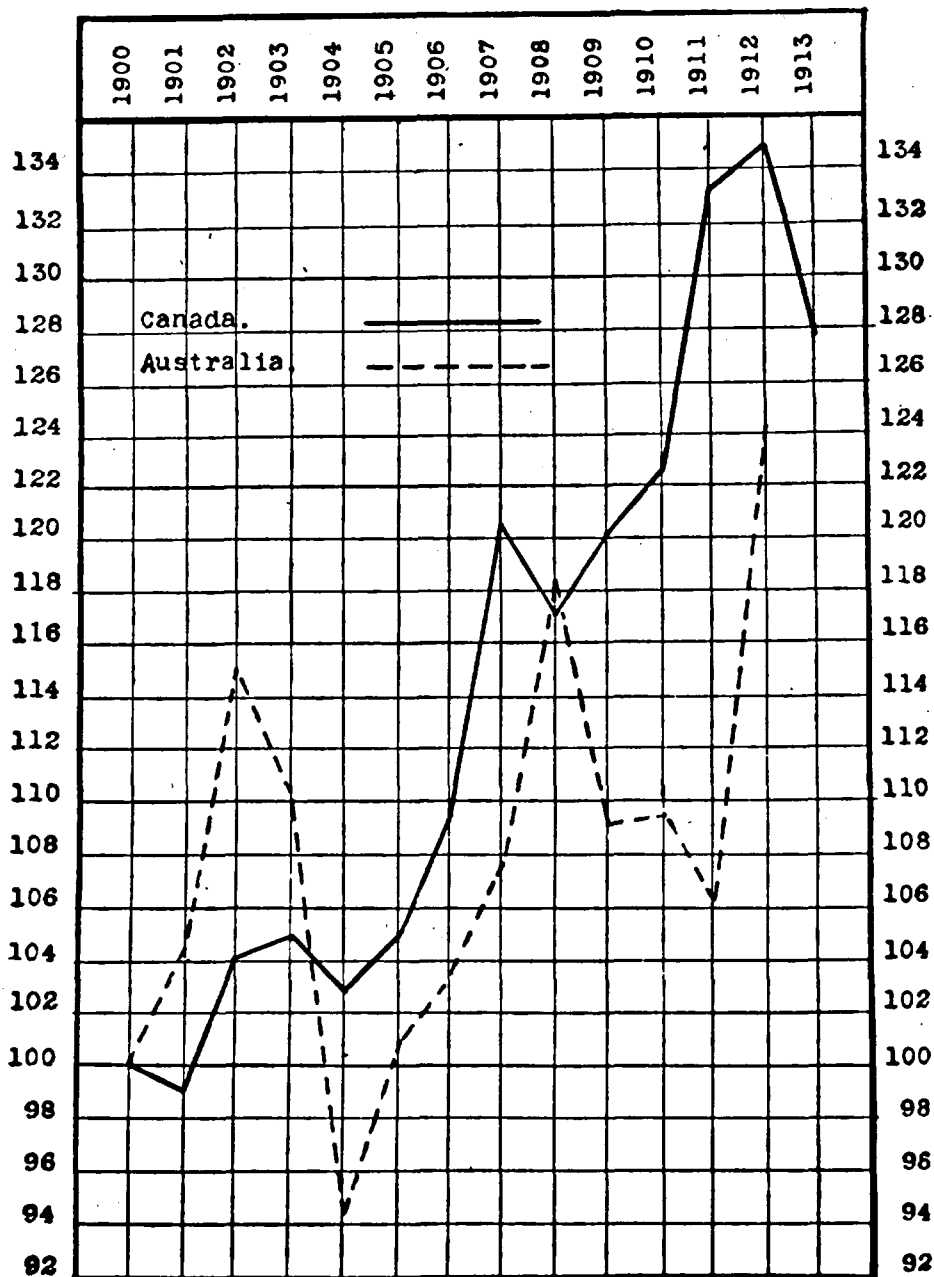
Of the 52 commodities on which the above comparisons are based, 33 articles were higher in both countries in 1912 than in 1900. Among these, 17 went up faster in Canada than in Australia (namely, bran, corn, peas, shorts, straw, beef, lamb, pork, eggs, oatmeal, coffee, sugar, salt, raw cotton, zinc sheets, coal and starch); on the other hand, 16 reached a comparatively higher level in Australia (namely, barley, hay, oats, wheat, bacon, ham, lard, mutton, butter, cheese, potatoes, flour, rice, matches, sulphur and tobacco). Six articles went down in both countries, galvanized iron and cement having sagged to a greater extent in Canada than in Australia, whereas currants, raisins, iron bar, and wire fencing went down more in Australia than in Canada. In the case of the following articles the price tendencies were up in one country and down in the other: veal, herrings, salmon, cocoa, tea, honey, cream of tartar, soda, wool, silk, pig iron, lead pipe, and white lead. The exact-figures for each of the above will be found in the Appendix (Table A).

¹Namely: (1) *Grains and fodder*: wheat, barley, oats, peas, corn, hay, straw, bran and shorts. *Meats*: beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, ham and lard. *Fish*: herrings and salmon. *Dairy Products*: butter, cheese, eggs. *Other foods*: flour, oatmeal, rice, potatoes, currants, raisins, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, honey, salt, soda and cream of tartar. *Metals, etc.*: pig iron, iron bars, galvanized iron, zinc sheets, lead pipe, white lead, wire fencing and coal. *Textiles*: cotton, wool and silk. *Miscellaneous*: cement, matches, sulphur, tobacco and starch.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 52.

Prices in 1900=100.



(2) *Retail Prices.*—The official statistics of retail prices of the two countries enable the direct comparison of 19 articles of food to be made. The index numbers for these taken together, weighted,¹ are as follows:—

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA, 1900-1912.

Number of articles, 19.

Prices in 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912
Canada.....	100.0	109.9	132.4	142.9	140.6
Australia.....	100.0	100.4	110.2	112.0	118.8

The Australian index number, it will be seen, has gone up less rapidly than the Canadian, having reached in 1912 a point only 18.8 per cent higher than in 1900, whereas the same prices in Canada have gone up 40.6 per cent.

Of the 19 commodities thus compared 15 were up more in 1912 in the case of Canada than of Australia. The rise in the general Canadian index number as compared with the Australian is largely due to the rapid increase of meats in this country compared with the general steadiness or declines in Australia. The only important articles which went up faster in Australia than in Canada were sugar, rice, potatoes and oatmeal.

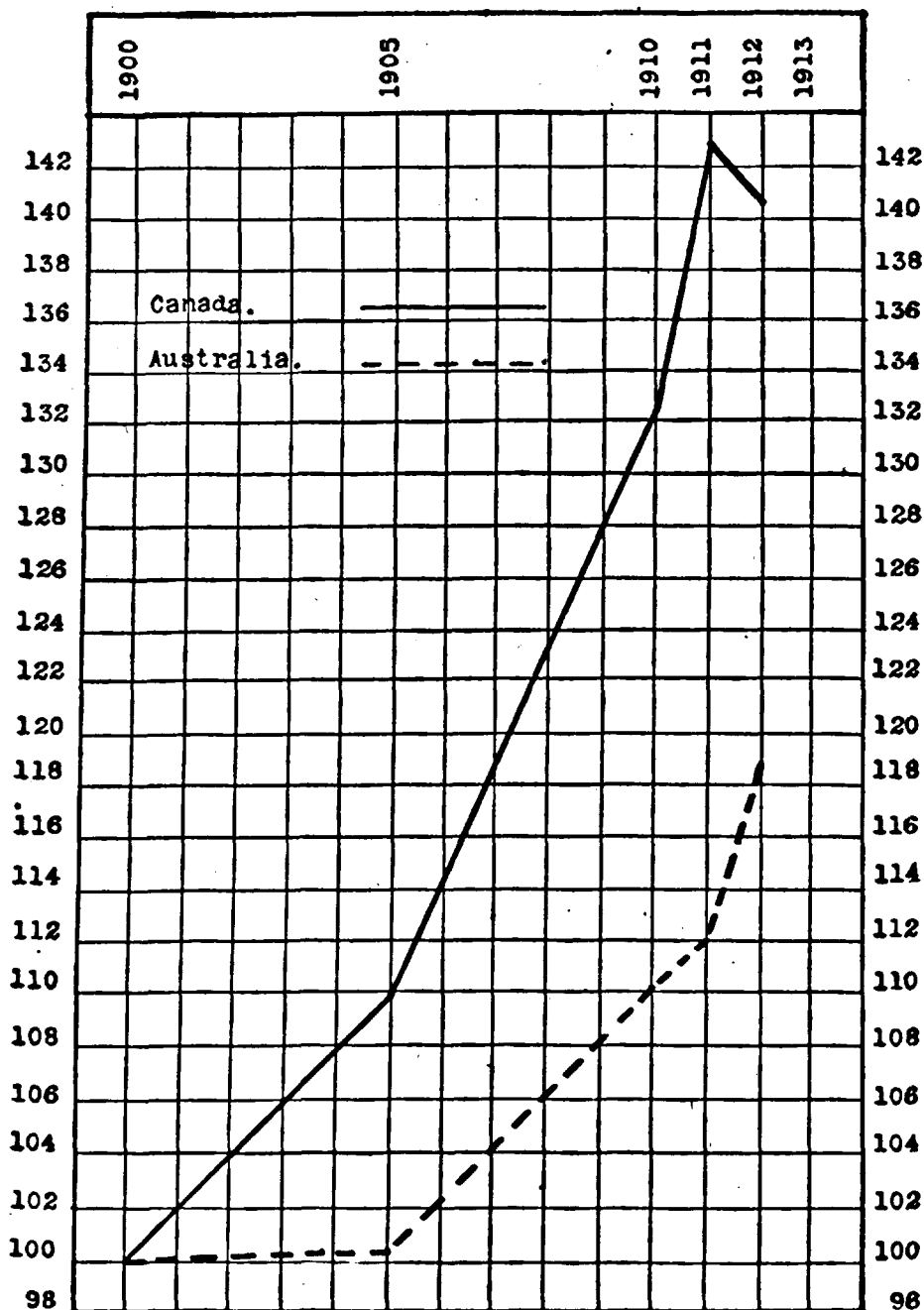
¹ The 19 articles with the weights assigned to each are as follows: beef, sirloin, 4; beef, roasting, 3; mutton, 2; pork, fresh, 2; bacon, 3; butter, 10; cheese, 4; milk, 6; eggs, 7; bread, 6; flour, 4; potatoes, 6; rice, 1; oatmeal, 3; starch, 1; sugar, 4; tea, 2; coffee, 1; kerosene, 2.

The Australian statistics begin with the year 1901 and this year is accordingly made the base though the corresponding Canadian base is 1900. As the Canadian prices were taken in December any inaccuracy arising from this method will probably not be material. The Australian prices were taken four times a year namely, February, May, July and October (*Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia*, Report No. 1, of the Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics, page 25).

RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 19 (weighted).

Prices in 1900=100.



COMPARISON OF PRESENT PRICES IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

To throw light on recent actual prices in Canada and Australia two tables are given:

The first shows the average prices of nineteen commodities in six cities in Australia and in fifty-six cities in Canada in 1912. In addition, a weekly budget has been worked out in terms of the Australian and Canadian prices respectively. The table indicates that ten of the nineteen commodities stood at a higher price in Canada in 1912 than in Australia; meat products, (except bacon), flour, bread and sugar were much higher in Canada; on the other hand cheese, milk, potatoes, oatmeal and kerosene were considerably higher in Australia. The budget works out about 2·3 per cent higher for Canada than for Australia.

The second table gives a comparison on the same basis as between Melbourne and Montreal in 1912. Twelve of the nineteen commodities were higher in price in Montreal than in Melbourne. The budget works out 7· per cent higher for Montreal than for Melbourne:

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA* AND AUSTRALIA.**

	Quantity consumed per week.	PRICE PER UNIT.		COST PER WEEK.	
		Australia.	Canada.	Australia.	Canada.
		s. d.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Beef—Sirloin..... lb.	2 lb.	6·2	12·4	20·8	24·8
Beef (shoulder steak in Australia, and shoulder roast in Canada).... lb.	2 lb.	5·0	10·0	14·0	20·0
Leg of mutton..... lb.	1 lb.	4·7	9·4	17·8	9·4
Fresh pork..... lb.	2 lb.	7·4	14·8	17·5	29·6
Bacon..... lb.	1 lb.	11·6	23·2	22·5	23·2
Butter..... lb.	3 lb.	13·6	31·6	31·7	94·8
Cheese..... lb.	2 lb.	11·6	23·2	20·1	46·4
Milk..... qt.	6 qt.	5·1	10·2	8·3	61·2
Eggs..... doz.	6 doz.	15·7	35·9	34·3	71·8
Bread..... lb.	15 lb.	1·65	3·3	4·0	49·5
Flour..... lb.	10 lb.	1·35	2·7	3·4	27·0
Potatoes..... pk.	2 pk.	18·8	42·1	36·2	84·2
Rice..... lb.	2 lb.	2·9	5·8	5·8	11·6
Oatmeal..... lb.	5 lb.	2·9	5·8	4·4	29·0
Starch..... lb.	½ lb.	5·6	11·2	9·6	3·7
Sugar..... lb.	6 lb.	2·9	5·8	6·5	34·8
Tea..... lb.	½ lb.	13·8	32·0	35·6	16·0
Coffee..... lb.	½ lb.	16·5	37·5	37·9	9·4
Kerosene..... gal.	1 gal.	11·4	27·2	21·0	27·2
				\$6·74	\$6·89

*Unweighted average for 56 cities.

**Weighted average for six metropolitan cities, 1912.

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES IN MELBOURNE AND MONTREAL IN 1912.

	Quantity consumed per week.	PRICE PER UNIT.			COST PER WEEK.								
		Australia.		Canada.	Australia.	Canada.							
		s.	d.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.						
Beef, sirloin..... lb.	2 lb.	6	4	12	8	19	8	25	6	39	6		
Beef, (shoulder steak in Melbourne and shoulder roast in Montreal).	lb.	2	lb.	4	6	9	2	12	4	18	4	24	8
Mutton, leg of..... lb.	1 lb.	4	3	8	6	16	0	8	6	16	0		
Pork, fresh..... lb.	2 lb.	6	7	13	4	15	2	26	8	30	4		
Bacon..... lb.	1 lb.	1	0	2	24	7	22	5	24	7	22	5	
Butter..... lb.	3 lb.	1	3	7	31	8	33	3	95	4	99	9	
Cheese..... lb.	2 lb.	11	4	23	1	21	0	46	2	42	0		
Milk..... qt.	6 qt.	4	6	9	2	8	7	55	2	52	2		
Eggs..... doz.	2 doz.	1	5	4	35	3	41	5	70	6	83	0	
Bread..... lb.	15 lb.	1	5	3	0	4	0	45	0	60	0		
Flour..... lb.	10 lb.	1	24	2	48	4	1	24	8	41	0		
Potatoes..... pk.	2 pk.	1	5	25	35	0	27	3	70	0	54	6	
Rice..... lb.	2 lb.	2	8	5	6	7	0	11	2	14	0		
Oatmeal..... lb.	5 lb.	2	8	5	6	4	0	28	0	20	0		
Starch..... lb.	1 lb.	5	3	10	6	7	4	3	5	2	5		
Sugar..... lb.	6 lb.	2	9	5	8	5	9	34	8	35	4		
Tea..... lb.	1 lb.	1	2	7	29	8	37	1	14	9	18	5	
Coffee..... lb.	1 lb.	1	6	6	37	7	40	0	9	4	10	0	
Kerosene..... gal.	1 gal.	1	0	3	24	9	21	6	24	9	21	6	

NEW ZEALAND WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Dr. McIlraith).

Year.	Agricultural products, (1)	Pastoral products, (2)	Beverages, (3)	Oils, (4)	Minerals, (5)	Materials, (6)	Other food-stuffs, (7)	Liquors, (8)	Total index numbers.
1890.....	110.3	92.5	100.0	109.6	101.1	121.9	120.0	100.9	106.0
1891.....	119.1	90.3	101.4	104.5	99.2	123.9	122.9	100.9	107.0
1892.....	125.8	89.9	104.1	92.7	95.1	119.5	107.9	100.9	102.9
1893.....	110.8	92.4	104.1	85.8	87.5	113.1	103.2	100.9	99.1
1894.....	104.6	92.4	104.1	88.3	83.8	112.6	97.3	100.7	98.1
1895.....	101.9	83.2	104.1	86.4	80.9	109.2	90.3	100.9	92.1
1896.....	124.6	82.7	100.0	89.9	80.2	109.1	91.1	102.9	95.1
1897.....	142.3	77.5	100.0	98.1	78.8	111.1	94.0	102.7	96.1
1898.....	147.5	79.6	100.0	90.5	78.9	105.2	96.7	102.7	96.1
1899.....	97.4	101.8	100.0	91.5	87.7	99.2	98.1	102.3	98.1
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	97.4	98.7	100.0	101.9	93.2	98.8	97.1	100.0	98.1
1902.....	135.6	104.5	100.0	98.5	85.1	98.5	89.4	100.5	99.1
1903.....	130.6	112.9	99.7	92.1	83.6	97.0	83.1	100.5	99.1
1904.....	104.6	110.9	99.7	81.9	81.2	92.6	82.6	100.9	94.1
1905.....	118.7	115.6	99.7	80.9	83.1	92.3	84.9	100.5	98.1
1906.....	125.3	116.8	99.7	88.6	91.1	92.6	90.0	100.7	100.1
1907.....	144.9	114.1	99.7	95.3	97.3	99.2	98.5	100.9	106.0
1908.....	159.2	118.5	95.6	86.1	90.6	100.0	80.4	102.9	102.9
1909.....	124.6	116.4	109.2	85.1	86.2	101.2	80.3	105.3	100.0
1910.....	131.8	118.9	109.2	100.7	83.4	99.9	84.7	105.3	102.1
1911.....									

(1) Wheat, flour, barley, oats, oatmeal.

(2) Wool, beef, mutton, lamb, bacon, butter, cheese.

(3) Tea, coffee, cocoa.

(4) Kerosene, linseed oil, castor oil.

(5) Iron galvanized, iron bar, lead sheet, zinc, wire No. 8, coal.

(6) Cement, soap, matches, candles, hops, soda-carbonate, soda crystal.

(7) Sugar, currants, raisins, rice, sago, salt, salmon, pepper.

(8) Beer, whiskey, port, claret, brandy.

The following notes may be added:—

"The Decade 1890-99.—In 1889, a somewhat abrupt rise took place, agricultural and pastoral products being the most affected; but the rise was not maintained, and in 1893-4-5, the fall was very sharp, and affected every group. Here we probably were influenced by the Australian bank crisis of 1893-4-5. Prices touched their lowest in 1895; but, though there was somewhat of a financial crisis about this time, the era of the public soup-kitchen had passed away. The Government had successfully initiated the land-for-settlement scheme, the exports of wool and meat gradually increased, while the export of gold again began to advance rapidly. Towards the close of the decade the dairying industry revealed to the New Zealand farmer another hitherto neglected source of wealth. The Government fostered the industry, and in 1899 the export of butter rose 45 per cent, and in 1900 that of cheese 50 per cent on the exports of the previous year.

"The Period 1900-08.—The present century, therefore, has been characterized by greatly increased exports of wool, meat, butter and cheese; while the production of hemp and coal has also risen rapidly. In short, a total foreign trade of £18,000,000 in 1897 has given place to one of £39,000,000 in 1910. Land, as will be pointed out in a later chapter, has risen rapidly in price, and during 1906-7-8 boom prices were realized. The Arbitration Court was also very frequently invoked to raise wages. The old-age pension was raised in 1905 from £18 to £26 per annum. Everything pointed to a period of greatly increased prosperity. With rising wages, and an alleged dearth of unskilled

labour, there was, as in the "seventies," a demand for organized immigration, and during the past few years several thousands of immigrants have arrived in the Dominion. Towards the end of 1908, the financial stringency which affected America and Europe in 1907 and 1908 began to make its influence felt in New Zealand. The price-level fell, credit was restricted, and the rate of interest rose. For a time the "unemployed" difficulty was somewhat acute. A fairly large number left the Dominion, principally for Australia. The stringency now appears to be passing away, but, in view of the great amount of land recently sold at highly inflated prices, the future is looked forward to with some apprehension."¹

Owing to the limited number of articles included in the New Zealand groups and the difference in the commodities themselves comparisons can be made of only four groups with the corresponding Canadian group figures. The first New Zealand group, agricultural products, has fluctuated considerably throughout, but there can be no doubt that previous to 1910 the Canadian grains and fodder group rose the higher. Pastoral products (including meat products, butter² and cheese) did not go up nearly as rapidly (in 1910 118.9) as the Canadian animals and meat group (in 1910 158.2) and dairy products (in 1910 124.4). Beverages in Australia only showed an advance in 1910 of 9.2 points over 1900, while the corresponding rise in the Canadian group on

¹ Dr. McIlraith has kindly furnished the subjoined data supplementary to that of the report for 1911. The base in every case is the annual average for the decade 1890-1899, so that the numbers are not continuous with those in the table on page 273 the information not being available to cover them.

Year.	All commodities.	Farm products.	Non-farm.	Marriage rate.	Bankruptcy rate.
1910.....	109	126	104	129	60
1911.....	112	126	108	135	52
1912.....	117	133	111	137	46
1913.....	117	134	110	.....	.....

Year.	All products.	Vegetable products. (inc. cereals)	Meats.	Other animal products.	All animal.	All foods.
1913.						
1st quarter.....	119	124	142	149	146	117
2nd quarter.....	119	122	148	148	148	116
3rd quarter.....	117	117	148	145	145	113
4th quarter.....	115	115	149	136	141	109
Whole year, 1913.....	117	120	147	144	145	114
1912.....	117	125	137	142	140	119

NOTE.—(1) General prices stationary on the whole, but quarter by quarter declining. (2) The extraordinary rise in animal products. (3) The late decline in all animal products except meat. (4) The decline in food as a whole.

² Butter went up the faster in New Zealand, being 145.2, 167.3 and 165.2 in 1908, 1909 and 1910, respectively, against the corresponding Canadian numbers, 131.0, 114.9 and 120.8.

tea, coffee and chocolate was 23.2 points. Minerals up to 1910 were low in both countries. The total New Zealand index number on the 1900 base was only 102.1 in 1910 against a total Canadian index number of 114.7.

(2) In May, 1912, a Royal Commission was appointed in New Zealand for the purpose of inquiring, amongst other things, into the rise in the cost of living in the past twenty years. Some interesting analyses of the McIlraith statistics were made by the Commission.¹ For example, the chief foodstuffs (17 in number) of the McIlraith investigation were examined separately; they show a rise of approximately 16 per cent since 1900. A corresponding list of articles at wholesale in Canada shows a rise of 28 per cent.

A further analysis by Prof. H. W. Segor, of University College, Auckland, shows the following results:—

INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND BETWEEN 1894-96 AND 1908-10.

(1894-96=100).

	1894-96.	1908-10.
Breadstuffs (including wheat, flour, barley, rice, sago, oatmeal).....	100	114
Meat and Fish (beef, mutton, lamb, and salmon).....	100	115
Butter and Cheese.....	100	149
Weighted according to relative importance.....	100	121

This shows an increase in the cost of living, as measured by changes in these important foodstuffs, of 21 per cent, during the 17 years covered by the table, and "in the opinion of the Commission affords the most satisfactory estimate."

A further analysis of retail prices in Auckland shows an increase of 24.6 per cent, as between 1894-6 and 1908-10, while a similar estimate for Christchurch shows an increase of about 21 per cent. At Wellington, a rise of 30 per cent in foodstuffs is shown. The final conclusion of the Commission is that prices went up about 16 per cent, in the fifteen years preceding 1910.

The tables exhibited by the Commission follow:

ESTIMATE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN AUCKLAND, FROM 1894-96 TO 1908-10.

(Weekly Average).

	1894-96	1908-10
Rent.....	£ s. d. 0 7 11½	£ s. d. 0 12 0
Bread.....	0 1 9½	0 2 2½
Meat.....	0 3 11	0 4 7½
Vegetables.....	0 1 1½	0 2 5½
Milk.....	0 2 0½	0 2 4½
Butter and cheese.....	0 2 0½	0 2 8½
Sugar.....	0 1 0½	0 1 0½
Tea and Coffee.....	0 1 3	0 1 1
Sundry other foods.....	0 3 6½	0 3 8
Clothing.....	0 6 10	0 8 2½
Fuel and Light.....	0 3 0	0 3 1
Groceries other than food.....	0 2 1	0 2 2
Total.....	1 16 7½	2 5 7½
Miscellaneous.....		0 13 5½
Total with miscellaneous.....		2 19 1
An increase (excluding miscellaneous items) of 24.6 per cent.		

¹ *Cost of Living in New Zealand.*—Report of the Royal Commission, 1912.

BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

ESTIMATE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN CHRISTCHURCH BETWEEN
1894-95 AND 1910-11.

(FOOD AND RENT ONLY).

(Annual Average).

	Prices 1894-95.	Weights.	Hypothe- tical Expendi- ture 1894-95.	Prices. 1910-11.	Expendi- ture on same scale 1910-11.
	s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent.....		60	60 0 0	20% in- crease.	72 0 0
Bread.....	0 4½ lb.	11	11 0 0	0 6	14 13 4
Meat.....	0 3½ lb.	23	23 0 0	0 4½	33 4 3
Potatoes (vegetables).....	2 3 cwt.	6	6 0 0	8 9	11 11 5
Milk.....	0 3 qt.	12	12 0 0	0 3	3 0 0
Butter, Cheese (in ratio) { Butter : Cheese }.....	0 7 lb. } 0 7½ lb. }	14	14 0 0	{ 0 11½ } { 0 10½ }	22 9 11
Sugar.....	0 3 lb.	5	5 0 0	0 2½	3 15 0
Tea and Coffee (in ratio Tea : Coffee : 3:1).....	1 9 lb.	5	5 0 0	1 1½	3 15 0
			136 0 0	.....	164 8 11

An increase of 20%.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WELLINGTON RETAIL FOOD PRICES BETWEEN 1893-95 AND
1908-1910.

	1893-95	1908-10.
Bread.....	100	113
Flour.....	100	116
Beef.....	100	125
Mutton.....	100	138
Cheese.....	100	122
Butter.....	100	127
Potatoes.....	100	166
All.....	100	130
Rent (for same style of house).....	100	114
Rent (for improved style of house, including tram fares).....	100	130-135

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND BETWEEN 1894-98 AND 1911.

SUMMARIZED FROM EVIDENCE TENDERED TO THE COMMISSION.

(Average weighted according to present relative consumption as shown in Labour Department Enquiry, 1910-1911).

	1894-98*	1911
Bread.....	100	122
Butter and Cheese.....	100	149
Boots and Clothing.....	100	119
Sundry Foods.....	100	104
Fuel and Light.....	100	97
Meat.....	100	125
Milk.....	100	100
Vegetables (omitting potatoes).....	100	100
Rent.....	100	120
Sugar.....	100	88
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.....	100	100
All (weighted).....	100	116

*Some of the prices accepted are for years outside the quinquennial period.

Direct Comparison of Recent Price Tendencies in Canada and New Zealand.

Wholesale Prices.—The official statistics of Canada and New Zealand enable direct comparisons of the wholesale price trend to be made in the case of thirty-seven articles.¹

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1900-1913.

	Number of articles 37				Prices in 1900 = 100.		
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Canada.....	100.0	98.3	98.8	98.4	101.2	103.8	103.5
New Zealand.....	100.0	99.1	103.3	102.2	96.0	99.4	99.9
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	109.6	108.9	110.2	114.3	115.6	123.3	119.2
New Zealand.....	107.2	106.8	105.6	104.6			

The New Zealand trend it will be observed, was above that of Canada until 1904, since when it has remained below, maintaining on the whole a fairly level course compared with a fairly persistent though not extreme rise in Canada. Of the thirty-seven commodities on which the above comparisons are based, 21 went up in both countries. Among these, 12 went up faster in Canada (namely, bacon, beef, lamb, salmon, oatmeal, coffee, cocoa, tea, salt, coal, matches, whisky); on the other hand, nine had reached a comparatively higher level in New Zealand (namely, barley, oats, wheat, mutton, but-

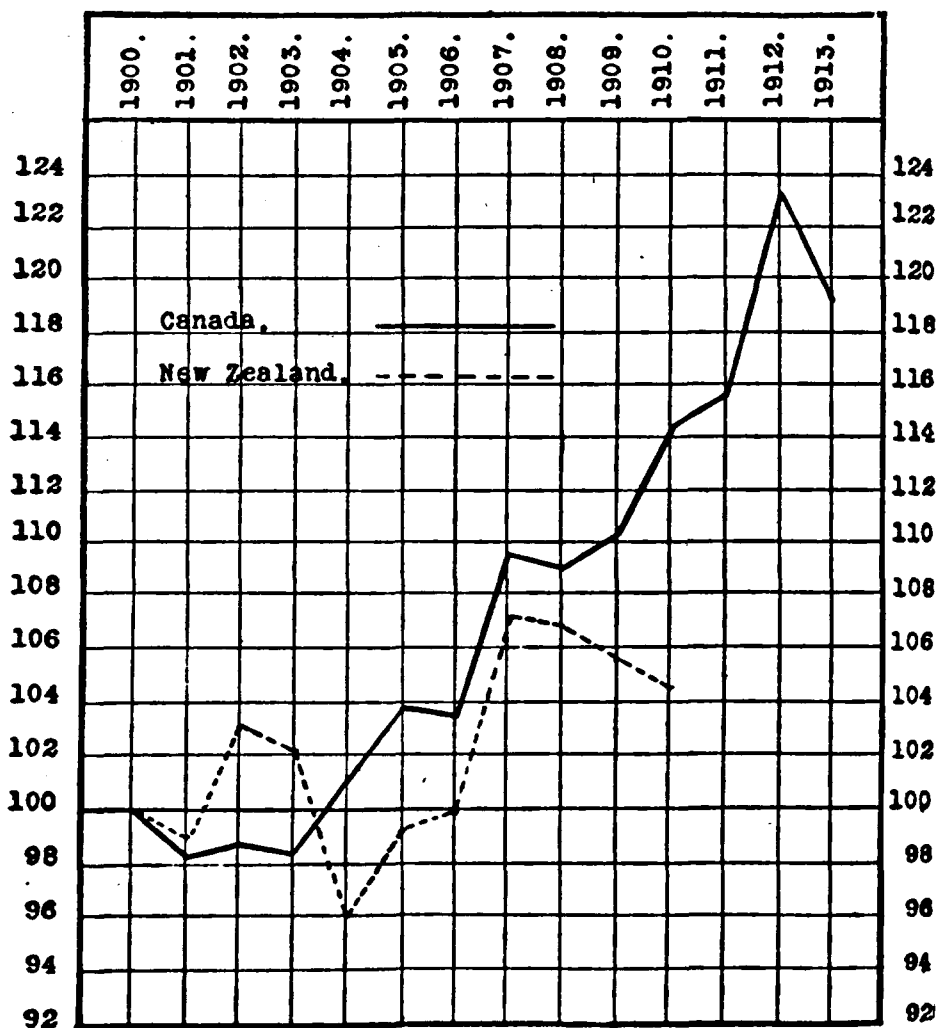
¹Barley, oats, wheat, bacon, beef, lamb, mutton, butter, cheese, salmon, currants, raisins, flour, oatmeal, rice, coffee, cocoa, tea, sugar, pepper, salt, soda, wool, iron, (galvanized), iron (bar), lead, spelter, (zinc) coal, coal-oil, matches, cement, wire, linseed oil, hops, whisky, ale, soap.

ter, wool, linseed, oil, ale, soap). Nine articles in the list went down in both countries, the following having sagged to a greater extent in Canada than in New Zealand; raisins, iron (galvanized), cement and wire, whereas the following had gone down more in New Zealand than in Canada: currants, pepper, spelter (zinc), coal-oil and iron bar. In the case of the following articles, prices went up in one country and down in the other: cheese, flour, rice, sugar, soda, lead, hops.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 37.

Prices in 1900=100.



There are no comprehensive data for retail prices in New Zealand comparable with the similar figures for Canada,¹ but as already stated, an analysis was made by the New Zealand Cost of Living Commission of the trend of seventeen important food-stuffs² included in the McIlraith wholesale index number. An index number for Canada based on the same commodities was worked out and the two are shown side by side in the following:

TREND OF WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES IN CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND.

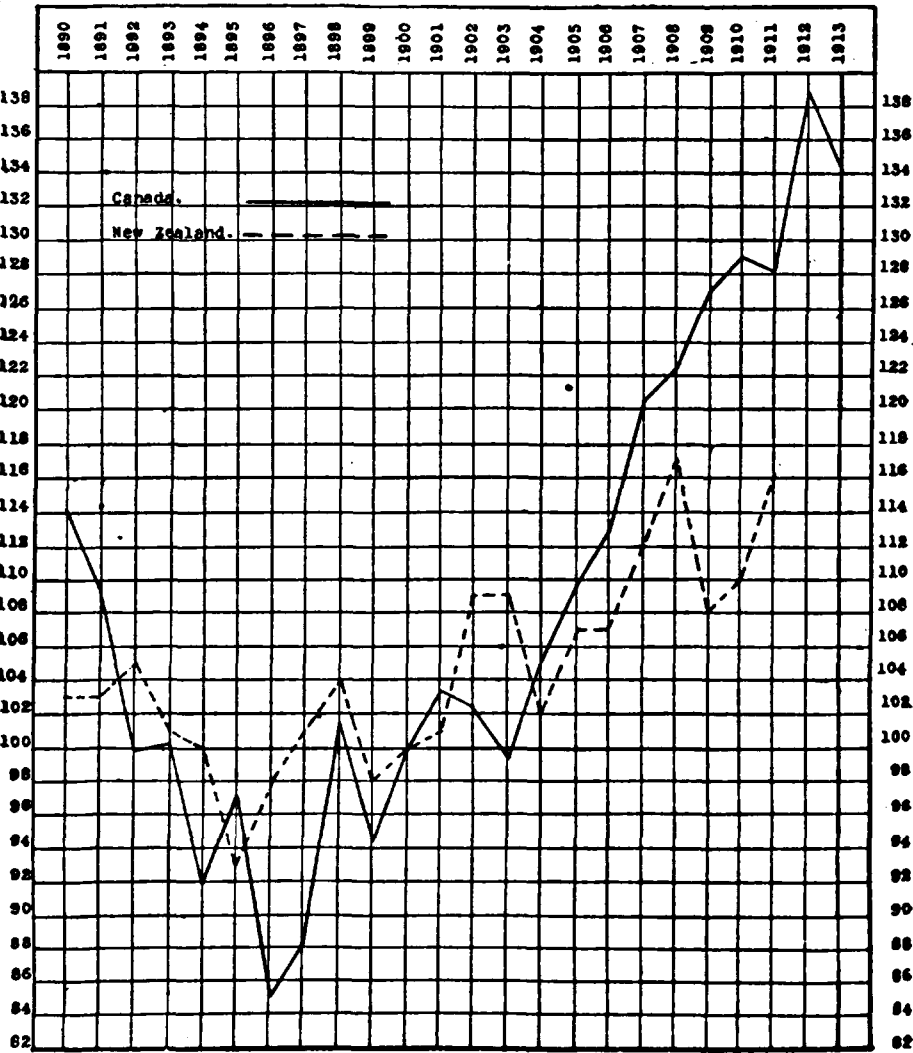
Number of articles 17			Prices in 1900 = 100.		
Year	Canada	New Zealand	Year	Canada	New Zealand
1890.....	114.2	103.0	1902.....	102.4	109.1
1891.....	109.4	103.0	1903.....	99.5	109.1
1892.....	99.9	105.0	1904.....	105.2	102.0
1893.....	100.3	101.0	1905.....	109.8	107.1
1894.....	91.9	100.0	1906.....	110.9	107.1
1895.....	97.1	92.9	1907.....	120.5	112.1
1896.....	83.1	98.0	1908.....	124.4	117.2
1897.....	88.3	101.0	1909.....	127.0	108.1
1898.....	101.5	104.0	1910.....	129.0	110.0
1899.....	94.4	98.0	1911.....	128.1	116.2
1900.....	100.0	100.0	1912.....	138.8	.....
1901.....	103.4	101.0	1913.....	134.3	.....

¹ Table "B" of the appendix shows the New Zealand trend for sugar, vinegar, kerosene, starch and rice, as from the Cost of Living Commission Report p. 22.

² Wheat, flour, barley, oats, oatmeal, beef, mutton, lamb, bacon, butter, cheese, tea, sugar, currants, rice, salt and salmon.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOODS (17 ARTICLES) IN CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1890-1913.

Prices in 1900=100.



RECENT PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following prices from the New Zealand Year Book, 1913, "compiled from returns furnished by police officers, show the range of average prices of the principal articles of food and drink at the chief centres of population in each Provincial district during the last month of the year 1912" :—

RANGE OF AVERAGE PRICES OF PRODUCE, LIVE-STOCK, PROVISIONS, ETC. IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING DECEMBER * 1912.

Articles.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Canterbury.														
I. Agricultural produce.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.													
Wheat.....per bush. (60 lb.).....	6	6 to	4	6	4	2 to	5	9	3	6 to	4	9							
Barley....." (50 ").....	4	0 to	5	0	3	6 to	5	0	3	3 to	4	6							
Oats....." (40 ").....	3	0 to	3	6	2	10 to	3	9	2	0 to	2	9							
Maize....." (56 ").....	4	8 to	5	6	4	6 to	5	6	4	0 to	4	6							
Bran....." (20 ").....	1	0 to	2	0	1	3 to	1	9	0	9 to	1	6							
Hay, grass, per ton.....	3	0	0 to	4	0	0	3	15	0 to	6	0	0	2	10	0 to	4	10	0	
II. Flour and Bread.																			
Flour, wholesale, per ton of 2000 lb..	10	0	0 to	11	5	0	9	15	0 to	10	5	0	8	10	0 to	11	0	0	0
Flour, retail per bag of 50 lb.....	5	4 to	6	9	5	2 to	6	6	5	2 to	6	6	5	2 to	6	6			
Bread.....	0	7 to	0	8	0	6 to	0	7	0	6 to	0	7	0	6 to	0	7			
III. Livestock and Meat.																			
Cattle, fat, per head.....	7	10	0 to	9	10	0	7	10	0 to	10	0	0	8	0	0 to	14	0	0	0
Sheep fat, per head.....	15	0 to	1	7	6	14	0 to	1	0	0	16	0 to	1	4	0				
Butchers' meat:—																			
Beef.....per lb.....	0	4½ to	0	7	0	4½ to	0	6	0	4 to	0	8	0	4 to	0	8			
Mutton.....".....	0	5 to	0	6	0	4½ to	0	5	0	4 to	0	6	0	4 to	0	6			
Veal.....".....	0	5 to	0	6	0	4 to	0	6	0	4 to	0	6	0	4 to	0	6			
Pork.....".....	0	6 to	0	9	0	6 to	0	8	0	6 to	0	8	0	6 to	0	8			
Lamb.....".....	0	5½ to	0	8	0	6 to	0	8	0	5 to	0	7	0	5 to	0	7			
IV. Dairy Produce.																			
Butter, fresh, factory, per lb.....	1	2 to	1	3	1	1 to	1	2	1	2 to	1	3	1	2 to	1	3			
Butter, salt.....".....	0	10 to	1	0	0	8 to	1	2	0	9 to	1	0	0	9 to	1	0			
Cheese, colonial.....".....	0	8 to	0	9	0	7½ to	0	9	0	8 to	0	9	0	8 to	0	9			
Cheese, imported.....".....	0	11 to	2	3	2	0 to	3	6	1	2 to	1	10	1	2 to	1	10			
Milk.....per qt.....	0	3 to	0	4	0	3 to	0	4	0	3 to	0	4	0	3 to	0	4			
V. Farm-yard Produce.																			
Fowls, per pair.....	4	0 to	5	0	3	0 to	5	0	3	0 to	6	0	3	0 to	6	0			
Turkeys, per head.....	8	0 to	10	0	5	0 to	10	6	8	0 to	11	0	8	0 to	11	0			
Bacon, per lb.....	0	9½ to	1	0	0	9½ to	1	0	0	8 to	1	0	0	8 to	1	0			
Ham, per lb.....	0	9½ to	1	0	0	9½ to	1	0	0	9 to	1	0	0	9 to	1	0			
Eggs, per doz.....	0	11 to	1	3	1	0 to	1	4	0	11 to	1	3	0	11 to	1	3			
VI. Garden Produce.																			
Potatoes (old) wholesale, per ton...	6	10	0 to	12	0	0	4	0	0 to	8	0	0	6	0	0 to	8	0	0	0
Potatoes (old) retail, per cwt.....	7	0 to	13	0	6	0 to	9	0	8	0 to	11	0	7	0 to	13	0			
Onions, per lb.....	0	1½ to	0	2½	0	1 to	0	3	0	2 to	0	4	0	2 to	0	4			
VII. Miscellaneous Articles.																			
Tea, per lb.....	1	0 to	1	9	1	6 to	2	0	1	6 to	1	10	1	6 to	1	10			
Coffee, per lb.....	1	3 to	1	9	1	8 to	1	10	1	6 to	2	0	1	6 to	2	0			
Sugar, per lb.....	0	2½ to	0	3	0	2 to	0	3	0	2½ to	0	3	0	2½ to	0	3			
Rice, per lb.....	0	2 to	0	3	0	2 to	0	3	0	2 to	0	3	0	2 to	0	3			
Soap, per cwt.....	12	6 to	1	18	0	11	0 to	1	2	0	1	2	0 to	1	8	0			
Tobacco, per lb.....	5	6 to	7	6	5	6 to	6	6	5	3 to	8	0	5	3 to	8	0			
Coal, per ton.....	1	3	0 to	1	14	0	1	11	0 to	2	4	0	1	14	0 to	2	6	0	0
Firewood, per cord.....	10	0 to	2	0	0	1	5	0 to	2	8	0	16	0 to	2	2	0			

(3) *South Africa.*

No statistics as to the trend of prices in South Africa are available, but the Economic Commission of 1913, whose report appeared in January, 1914, conducted an investigation into present conditions, certain findings of which are of interest here.

In order to obtain a general idea of the divergencies in local price levels, the Commission (through magistrates and other authorities) secured from retail dealers in a number of places the current highest and lowest prices for certain commodities in general use, namely, sugar, cheese, butter, flour, bread, beef, mutton, tea, coffee, cocoa, bacon, eggs, potatoes, fresh milk, tinned milk, oatmeal, rice and paraffin. The (arithmetic) mean price of each commodity for each place having been calculated, that for Johannesburg in each case was put as 100, while the mean prices at other places were expressed by proportionate numbers, with the following result:—

Average of eighteen articles general prices		Average of eighteen articles general prices.	
Aliwal North.....	93	Durban.....	86
Beaufort West.....	95	Pietermaritzburg.....	89
Cape Town.....	89	Boksburg.....	102
Craddock.....	87	Germiston.....	97
East London.....	98	Johannesburg.....	100
Graaff-Reinet.....	84	Krugersdorp.....	108
Grahamstown.....	88	Pretoria.....	92
Kimberley.....	102	Potchefstroom.....	88
King Williams Town.....	90	Pretoria.....	100
Mossel Bay.....	89	Bloemfontein.....	91
Oudtshoorn.....	94	Harrismith.....	103
Port Elizabeth.....	87	Jagersfontein.....	103
Queenstown.....	92	Kroonstad.....	107
Uitenhage.....	90		

The report adds: "Numerous causes can be singled out to explain why prices have not the same level throughout the Union. In some cases certain commodities are produced or landed, whereas to other places they have to be carried by rail or road, frequently over long distances, and the cost of transport may become a heavy item in the expense of things inland. Other elements in the explanation of local differences in cost of living arise from the fact that the degree of competition and the perfection of economic organization are not the same everywhere. Where the population is considerable, and the means for furnishing supplies are highly organized under competing agencies, and a large and steady market can be depended upon, a smaller profit per article sold is to be expected, and the cost of distribution must be appreciably lower."

After a somewhat extensive comparison of cost of living in South Africa and elsewhere (a further reference to which appears on page 333 hereunder) the Commission concludes:

"On every basis of calculation the high cost of food in South Africa is outstanding. One noticeable point bearing on this is that South Africa raises only about 50 per cent of the wheat and flour consumed. Meat and mealies figure largely among farm products, but it is the meat only that is consumed to any extent by whites. Mealie meal, although a valuable food, is almost negligible in the white man's budget. It should be remarked also that the high rent of shops and other premises figure to some extent in determining the cost of living. With respect to other things as well as food, the general level of prices is bound to be somewhat high in South Africa in view of the great variety and

volume of imported goods which are brought from great distances, and have therefore to bear a heavy cost of carriage, and in view also of the Customs duties charged upon them."

The final conclusions of the Commission on this point are expressed as follows:—

"(1) Cost of living for whites (food and rents) on the Witwatersrand is about 40 per cent higher than in America (the most expensive of the other countries examined) and nearly 80 per cent higher than in any European country.

"(2) The chief factor in the high cost of living in South Africa is rent, and another factor of some weight is the high standard of living, particularly on the Witwatersrand."

The report contains an appendix in which the average prices in the 27 towns above mentioned are quoted. An excerpt from this table is given below together with comparative budgets as between Montreal and Capetown and Winnipeg and Johannesburg.

AVERAGE PRICES IN 7 TOWNS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Article.	Quantity	Cape Town	Graaff-Reinet	Kimberly.	Durban	Johannesburg	Pretoria	Kroonstad
		pence	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence
Beef.....	lb.	8.75	6.17	9.00	.....	8.50	8.82	10.00
Mutton.....	"	6.63	4.75	8.50	.....	9.00	8.39	8.00
Tea.....	"	25.00	21.86	29.63	19.10	25.80	24.40	25.50
Coffee.....	"	15.33	8.95	18.68	17.17	24.30	20.12	20.00
Sugar.....	"	2.69	2.61	3.00	2.65	2.94	3.27	2.75
Bacon.....	"	17.25	15.57	18.25	18.10	17.75	19.00	21.00
Eggs.....	dos.	18.60	16.50	19.97	18.69	22.80	21.90	21.00
Cheese.....	lb.	14.45	12.89	15.71	12.90	14.70	15.17	21.00
Butter.....	"	19.88	23.08	20.78	18.88	18.42	19.00	21.00
Potatoes.....	"	2.00	1.89	2.00	1.83	1.63	1.94	2.50
Flour.....	"	2.54	2.53	2.91	2.40	2.92	2.74	3.00
Bread.....	"	2.60	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.25	3.00
Fresh milk.....	pint	2.88	2.47	4.00	3.00	4.00	.....	2.50
Oatmeal.....	lb.	3.33	5.08	4.99	4.10	4.38	4.18	6.00
Rice.....	"	2.94	2.83	3.39	2.80	3.60	3.57	3.50
Paraffin.....	case 8 gal.	112.00	135.00	183.22	102.21	153.75	155.25	162.00

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES—CAPE TOWN AND MONTREAL,
DECEMBER, 1913.

Commodity.	Quantity consumed per week.	Price per Unit.			Cost per Week.	
		Cape Town Pence.	Cents.	Montreal Cents.	Cape Town Cents.	Montreal Cents.
Beef, lb.....	4 lbs.	8-75	17-50	17-70	70-00	70-80
Mutton, lb.....	1 lb.	6-63	13-26	18-50	13-26	18-50
Tea, lb.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	25-00	50-00	40-00	25-00	20-00
Coffee, lb.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	15-33	30-66	35-00	7-66	8-75
Sugar, lb.....	6 lbs.	2-69	5-38	5-00	32-28	30-00
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	17-25	34-50	24-00	34-50	24-00
Eggs, doz.....	2 doz.	18-60	37-20	56-50	74-40	113-00
Cheese, lb.....	2 lbs.	14-45	28-90	19-00	57-80	38-00
Butter, lb.....	3 lbs.	19-88	39-76	30-50	119-28	91-50
Potatoes, pk.....	2 pks.	30-00	60-00	16-66	120-00	33-32
Flour, lb.....	10 lbs.	2-54	5-08	3-50	50-80	35-00
Bread, lb.....	15 lbs.	2-60	5-20	4-70	78-00	70-50
Fresh milk, qt.....	6 qts.	5-76	11-52	10-00	69-12	60-00
Oatmeal, lb.....	5 lbs.	33-3	6-66	5-00	33-30	25-00
					\$7.85	\$6.38

BUDGET AT RETAIL PRICES, JOHANNESBURG AND WINNIPEG, 1913

Commodity	Quantity consumed per week.	Price per Unit.			Cost per Week.	
		Johannes- burg. Pence.	Cents.	Winnipeg Cents.	Johannes- burg. Cents.	Winnipeg Cents.
Beef, lb.....	4 lbs.	8-50	17-00	20-50	68-00	82-00
Mutton, lb.....	1 lb.	9-00	18-00	24-00	18-00	24-00
Tea, lb.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	25-80	51-60	35-00	25-80	17-50
Coffee, lb.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	24-30	48-60	40-00	12-15	10-00
Sugar, lb.....	6 lbs.	2-94	5-88	6-60	35-28	39-60
Bacon, lb.....	1 lb.	17-75	35-50	35-00	35-50	35-00
Eggs, doz.....	2 doz.	22-80	45-60	40-00	91-20	80-00
Cheese, lb.....	2 lbs.	14-70	29-40	21-50	58-80	43-00
Butter, lb.....	3 lbs.	18-42	36-84	32-50	110-52	97-50
Potatoes, pk.....	2 pks.	24-45	48-90	16-66	97-80	33-32
Flour, lb.....	10 lbs.	2-92	5-84	3-50	58-40	35-00
Bread, lb.....	15 lbs.	3-00	6-00	5-00	90-00	75-00
Milk, qt.....	6 qts.	8-00	16-00	10-00	96-00	60-00
Oatmeal, lb.....	5 lbs.	4-38	8-76	5-00	43-80	25-00
					\$8.41	\$6.57

(4) India.

The Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian Government issues four index numbers of prices, based on statistics covering 39 articles, including metals, coal, textiles, grain, hides, sugar and chemicals. These articles have risen 18.1 per cent since 1900, or 25 per cent since 1896. The import articles of the list (11 in number) show a rise of 22.1 per cent since 1900, while the articles exported and consumed (28 in number) show a rise of 17 per cent. A special index number of the retail prices of 7

food grains shows a level much the same in 1912 as in 1900. Mr. Atkinson's index number of silver prices (weighted) shows a rise of 22.1 per cent since 1900, or 34 per cent since 1896.

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN INDIA, 1890-1912—INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES.

Year.	Special Index Number for Food-grains (1) (retail prices.)	Special Index Number for imported articles (2.)	Special Index Number for articles exported and consumed (3).	General Index Number for the whole of the selected articles.	Atkinson's Index Number for silver prices (4).
1890.....	63.0	94.8	83.9	86.3	82.6
1891.....	71.4	87.5	83.1	84.5	83.9
1892.....	77.1	87.5	87.9	88.0	92.4
1893.....	67.2	93.0	90.4	90.6	90.3
1894.....	59.4	87.5	88.7	87.9	86.1
1895.....	62.5	90.7	89.6	89.6	83.9
1896.....	80.8	98.0	94.4	94.9	91.7
1897.....	108.9	90.0	100.0	97.5	107.7
1898.....	72.2	83.4	82.3	82.8	88.2
1899.....	71.4	90.7	80.7	82.8	84.7
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	81.8	100.0	93.6	94.9	97.2
1902.....	73.5	98.0	91.2	91.4	89.6
1903.....	65.7	91.7	83.1	85.4	86.1
1904.....	61.0	96.9	83.9	87.1	84.7
1905.....	76.6	100.0	93.6	94.9	93.8
1906.....	93.3	109.4	112.1	111.3	110.5
1907.....	93.8	120.8	116.9	118.2	116.8
1908.....	120.4	110.4	121.8	119.0	125.9
1909.....	101.6	103.1	107.3	106.9	112.6
1910.....	87.5	113.5	102.5	105.2	105.6
1911.....	83.9	117.7	109.7	111.3	109.1
1912.....	98.5	121.8	116.9	118.2	122.4

- (1) Rice, wheat, jawar, bajra, gram, barley and ragi.
 (2) Iron, copper, spelter, grey shirting, grey yarn, coloured yarn, sugar Mauritius, silk raw, coal, kerosene oil, salt.
 (3) Wheat, rice, jawar, bajra, gram, barley, ragi, tea, sugar, ghi, hides raw, cotton raw, jute raw, silk raw, saltpetre, wool raw, castor oil, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, poppy seed, coal, cotton yarn, cloth, jute, (gunny-bags), skins dressed, lac shell, indigo.
 (4) "The ratios for the different articles selected were weighted by Mr. Atkinson with reference to a standard of consumption. The weights are so arranged that 60 out of 100 are on articles of food (30 representing rice alone), 29 on raw produce and materials, and 11 on manufactures. Mr. Atkinson has discontinued his series since 1909."—*Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 to 1912*, p. 2. *Commercial Intelligence Department, India.*

The course of prices in India since 1900 is thus described in a report on *Prices and Wages in India*, compiled in the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1913:

"1901-05.—There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except, perhaps, for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in Northern and Western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

"1906-10.—The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good, and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural

prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in Northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country, particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected; and when the failure of the southwest monsoon occurred, famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oil-seeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in Northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total out-turn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

"1911-12.—The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of Northern and Western India and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable, particularly in Northern and Western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in Western and in parts of Northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level."

Direct Comparison of Recent Price Tendencies in Canada and India.

The official statistics of wholesale prices in India and Canada include twenty commodities common to both. No animal or meat products, fish, dairy products or building materials are represented in this list, the comparison being limited to grains, textiles, hides, metals and coal. The following table contains the comparative index numbers for these:

Trend of wholesale prices in India and Canada, 1900-1913.

Number of Commodities, 20.* Prices 1900=100.

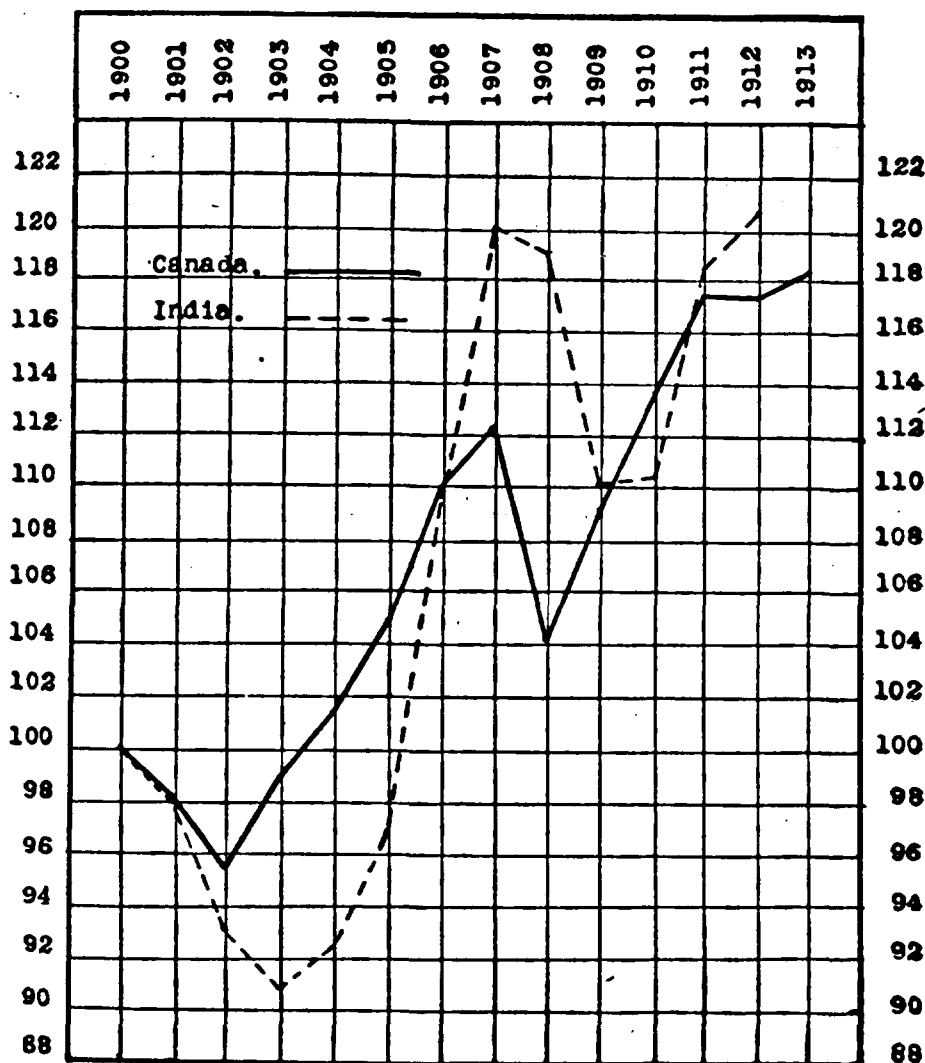
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Canada.....	100	98.0	93.1	90.8	92.6	97.0	10.98
India.....	100	98.1	95.6	99.0	101.5	104.9	110.0
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	120.0	119.2	110.1	110.4	118.5	120.7	.....
India.....	112.3	104.1	109.3	113.7	117.5	117.4	118.4

*Namely: Barley, flax, wheat, rice, tea, sugar, salt, wool, cotton raw, silk raw, jute raw, hides, copper, iron, spelter, coal, coal oil, shirting, grey cotton, indigo.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA AND INDIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 20.

Prices in 1900=100.



The Indian price level of grains, textiles and metals, it will be seen has gone up faster than the corresponding level in Canada. Of the twenty commodities, fourteen show a greater increase during 1900 to 1912 in India than in Canada.

IV. *Other Foreign Countries.*

Statistics of price trends in 1900 in various other foreign countries have been brought together in the accompanying large table, where an explanation will be found in each case of the articles included and the source of the statistics. The countries are dealt with in alphabetical order, both in the table and in the accompanying commentary, as follows: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Russia.¹

(1) *Austria-Hungary.*

Four index numbers of prices in the Empire of Austria-Hungary are given. They agree in showing a persistent and material rise in prices.

(1) The *Wholesale Prices* of 45 articles (taken chiefly at Vienna and Budapest) as compiled by Herr Von Jankovitch rose 14.6 per cent between 1900 and 1909.

(2) *Contract Prices* of 13 articles at Trieste went up 45 per cent in 1900-1911. This number reflects the change in the cost of a yearly food supply for a working-class family.²

(3) *Retail Prices.* Two index numbers will be found in the table: (a) Statistics of retail prices issued by the municipality of Vienna (as analyzed by the United Kingdom Department of Labour) shows that food and fuel have gone up approximately 35 per cent since 1900, the chief rise having been in bacon (77 per cent); veal (54 per cent); butter (50 per cent); pork and lard (49 per cent); beef (44 per cent); potatoes (40 per cent); and flour (29 per cent). Prior to 1900, prices had been stationary on a low level since about 1884. For 13³ of the articles included in this investigation, comparative figures for Canada are available; these are brought together in a total (weighted) index number in the following:

¹ The Municipal Statistical Office of Stockholm made in 1907-8 a budgetary study of the cost of living of 150 families with incomes of less than \$1,200 per annum (Stockholm Statistiska kontoret. Statistisk undersökning angående lefnadskostnaderna i Stockholm åren 1907-8. På föranstaltning af Stockholm stadsfullmäktiges lifsmedelskommitte, verkställd af Stockholm stads Statistiska kontor, Stockholm K. L. Beckmans boktryckeri 1910.) The number of families is small but an interesting feature is an account of the expenditures of one family given for a period of about 40 years. Mention may also be made of a volume published by the Swedish Division of Labour Statistics on prices of food and rents in Sweden during the years 1904 to 1907 (Sweden K. Kommerskollegii Afdelning for Arbetsstatistik Lifsmedelsoch Bostadspriser i Sverige under åren 1904-7. Utgifven af K. Kommerskollegii, Afdelning for Arbetsstatistik Stockholm 1909). A digest of the contents of this report is given in Bulletin 84 of the United States Bureau of Labour.

² Alberti Mario *Il costo della vita i salarie le paghe a Trieste nell'ultimo quarto de secolo* Ettore Vram. editore, Trieste Tip. Nouva 1911.

³ Namely, beef, pork, bacon, veal, lard, milk, butter, bread, flour, sugar, potatoes, coal and petroleum.

THE Course of Prices in Various Foreign Countries, 1890-1913. Index Numbers of Prices, Wholesale and Retail. (Prices in 1900 = 100.)

NOTE.—The countries are arranged alphabetically—Canadian index numbers for purposes of rough comparison will be found on p. 230-233 inc.

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Year.	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.		DENMARK.
	Wholesale Prices. (1) 45 articles in various markets Von Jankovich. (Unweighted.)	Contract Prices. (2) 13 articles at Trieste. Signor Alberli. (Weighted.)	Retail Prices, (3) Vienna. 14 articles of food at Vienna. U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Unweighted.)	Retail Prices, (4) Hungary. 60 articles in 22 localities. U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Unweighted.)	Wholesale Prices. (5) 10 articles at Brussels. Waxweiler. (Unweighted.)	Retail Prices. (6) 11 foods in 16 localities. U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Weighted.)	Import and Export Values. (7) 38 articles Dept. of Statistics of Denmark. (Weighted.)
1890.....	93.9	97	100.4	.....	92.8	.....	99.1
1891.....	95.1	102	101.9	.....	94.6	.....	101.8
1892.....	90.2	102	101.5	.....	94.1	.....	91.8
1893.....	91.4	98	100.1	.....	87.6	.....	90.9
1894.....	87.8	96	100.1	.....	90.8	.....	85.5
1895.....	87.8	96	102.6	.....	89.8	.....	83.6
1896.....	86.5	92	99.6	.....	88.9	.....	84.5
1897.....	87.8	109	101.5	.....	91.9	.....	86.4
1898.....	91.4	111	102.2	.....	93.3	.....	90.0
1899.....	92.7	104	101.2	99	94.0	.....	95.5
1900.....	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.....	97.5	100	99.6	101	101.4	100.7	96.4
1902.....	95.1	104	99.2	102	103.5	101.5	98.2
1903.....	97.5	102	101.3	103	103.8	112.7	95.5
1904.....	100.0	108	105.4	111	105.3	108.5	97.3
1905.....	103.6	116	107.6	122	105.1	109.5	100.0
1906.....	110.9	113	112.7	118	111.7	111.6	103.6
1907.....	115.8	120	112.9	122	112.3	114.6	107.3
1908.....	110.9	124	117.6	128	116.5	115.8	102.7
1909.....	114.6	125	119.7	131	114.5	120.0	104.4
1910.....	.....	120	125.9	129	112.8	122.0	109.1
1911.....	.....	145	127.5	137	.....	128.0	111.8
1912.....	.....	.....	134.8	.....	.....	132.3	118.2
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Course of Prices in Various Foreign Countries, 1890-1913—Continued.

Year.	FRANCE.						GERMANY.							
	Wholesale.						Wholesale.				Retail.			
	Import Values. De Foville.	Export Values. De Foville.	Import Values. (8) 45 articles. French Ministry of Labour. (Unweighted.)	Market Prices. (9) 45 articles. French Ministry of Labour. (Unweighted.)	Market Prices. (10) 48 articles. La Réforme Economique. (Unweighted.)	Retail Prices. (11) Cost of food, fuel and lighting at Paris. French Ministry of Labour. (Weighted.)	17 articles. (12) Herr Calver. (Weighted.)	29 articles. (13) Otto Schmitz. (Unweighted.)	39 articles. (14) Vossische Zeitung. (Unweighted.)	12 articles of food in Bavaria. (15) Dr. Zahn. (Weighted.)	Cost of a weekly ration in 7 towns (16) Herr Calver. (Weighted.)	Food prices in 4 German States. (17) U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Weighted.)	16 foods in Brunswick. (18) Von Zimmermann. (Unweighted.)	Wholesale and Retail (19) prices of 27 foods at Lubeck. Von Hartwig. (Unweighted.)
1890.	110.4	105.7	101.0		97	108.7		100.9		100.5			111.9	96.4
1891.	107.8	103.4	99		97	111.4		98.3		100.7			110.6	92.2
1892.	101.9	101.1	96		92	110.0		89.6		102.1			109.6	99.1
1893.	100.0	101.1	95		95	105.5		86.5		99.6			109.2	101.8
1894.	93.5	95.4	87		88	104.7		78.6		102.1			100.4	93.9
1895.	87.7	95.4	85		82	103.1	86.8	78.4		98.7			100.0	90.6
1896.	87.0	95.4	83		80	99.6	86.6	78.8		97.0			98.9	91.7
1897.	85.7	93.1	84		81	98.9	92.4	80.5		98.5			99.8	97.0
1898.	87.7	93.1	86		86	104.5	97.3	85.1		102.4			101.1	100.7
1899.	94.1	98.8	94		93	104.7	93.2	92.4		100.7			99.3	96.8
1900.	100.0	100.0	100		100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901.	92.8	96.0	95	100.0	94	99.7	97.6	94.0	94.2	100.6	100.6	103.0	101.6	101.3
1902.	92.2	96.5	94	98.6	92	95.3	95.4	93.1	91.9	103.3	101.4	106	104.1	102.9
1903.	95.4	98.3	95	100.5	93	98.0	96.0	94.5	96.3	103.0	103.5	105	104.6	101.2
1904.	94.8	97.7	94	99.1	93	98.9	100.2	94.1	100.0	104.4	104.3	105	104.7	101.2
1905.	96.7	100.0	99	103.3	94	96.7	106.6	97.1	104.1	110.7	108.1	114	113.0	103.7
1906.	104.1	104.4	105	109.0	103	95.1	106.8	105.2	109.5	114.7	112.5	118	123.7	106.9
1907.	107.1	105.4	110	114.5	109	99.9	115.3	112.1	115.8	113.8	110.7	116	120.3	111.9
1908.	99.2	100.9	101.8	106.0	98	102.1	113.1	105.9	107.1	115.8	111.6	116	119.8	111.6
1909.	103.8	104.7	101.8	106.5	100	100.3	113.9	104.8	106.1	121.3	115.7	124	123.3	113.1
1910.	110.5	108.7	109.5	113.6	105	104.0	111.8	106.7	109.2	125.7	114.7	127	125.6	111.9
1911.			114.5	118.9	111	116.5	114.9	111.7	115.7	125.9	113.7	128	128.8	113.6
1912.			119.1	123.7	115	115.0	129.1	122.4	126.4	135.5	123.1		138.0	122.3
1913.			116.4		113		123.2		123.6	134.7	123.8			*118.6

*Wholesale prices of grains and fodder (10) not included.

The Course of Prices in Various Foreign Countries, 1890-1913—Continued.

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Year.	HOLLAND.				ITALY.				JAPAN.		NORWAY.		RUSSIA.	
	Wholesale prices of Agricultural products. (20) U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Unweighted.)	Retail Prices. (21) 29 articles in 6 cities. Dutch Labour Dept. (Unweighted.)	Contract Prices. Food supplies for 5 State Institutions. (22) Dutch Labour Dept. (Unweighted.)	Foods for Amsterdam hospitals. (23) M. Falkenberg. (Unweighted.)	Import Values. (24) Signor Necco. (Unweighted.)	Export Values. (24) Signor Necco. (Unweighted.)	Contract Prices. Prices of food at 43 State Educational Institu- tions. (25) Italian Lab- our Dept. (Unweight- ed.)	Retail Prices. Prices of food supplied to War office. (26) Italian Labour Dept. (Unweighted.)	Prices of food at Rome. (27) Signor Sassi. (Unweighted.)	Prices of goods at Milan. (28) U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Unweighted.)	Wholesale Prices. 62 articles. (29) Japanese Dept. of Agri- culture and Commerce. (Unweighted.)	Wholesale Prices. (31) 39 articles. Norwegian statistical office. (Unweighted.)	Retail Prices. (32) 25 articles of food, fuel and lighting. U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Unweighted.)	Yearly expenditures of a working class family in Christiania. (33) U. K. Dept. of Labour. (Weighted.)
1890				127			102.8		90.8	105.0		101		
1891				126			102.3		91.1	108.1		103		
1892				133			101.7		94.5	106.0		100		
1893		102		123			100.2		96.4	100.7		97		
1894		91		116			99.8		97.1	93.0		89		
1895		100		114			99.7		96.9	96.1		88		
1896		96		104			99.4		96.5	101.3		87		
1897		98		101			98.9		94.9	104.8		86		
1898		99		103			100.3		96.5	104.4		90		
1899		99		104			98.7		98.8	99.3		93		
1900	100.0	100	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100		
1901	105.2	101	103.9	106	92	96	99.8	100.7	100.6	100.1	97	94	100.0	100.0
1902	105.1	101	102.3	101	88	98	98.2	97.3	102.5	102.4	97	93	98.0	98.9
1903	104.4	102	100.9	103	89	102	98.5	93.7	101.0	102.0	101	93	96.4	97.4
1904	106.0	103	111.2	110	92	101	96.7	90.2	99.6	100.0	108	94	94.9	95.3
1905	112.0	101	109.8	107	91	102	98.1	93.5	99.8	105.0	116	97	97.3	96.7
1906	111.8	102	111.5	107	97	105	98.8	96.8	99.8	104.5	114	101	98.6	98.9
1907	117.4	105	107.5	109	101	111	101.4	99.1	107.0	105.1	122	107	105.0	103.3
1908	117.0	109	116.6	116	97	103	103.8	99.9	106.0	111.7	122	104	107.4	104.9
1909	124.1	110	115.7	114	98	105	109.0	103.4	108.3	113.4	118	104	104.8	103.8
1910	123.4	115	117.0	123	100	109	111.4	104.4	112.0	115.7	120	106	106.0	105.9
1911	134.7	117	122.2	121	101	111	118.9	113.4	113.8	120.3	126	109	109.1	111.2
1912		121	121.9	133	104	111	121.4	117.0	111.4		133			116.8
1913				136			123.5	114.0						

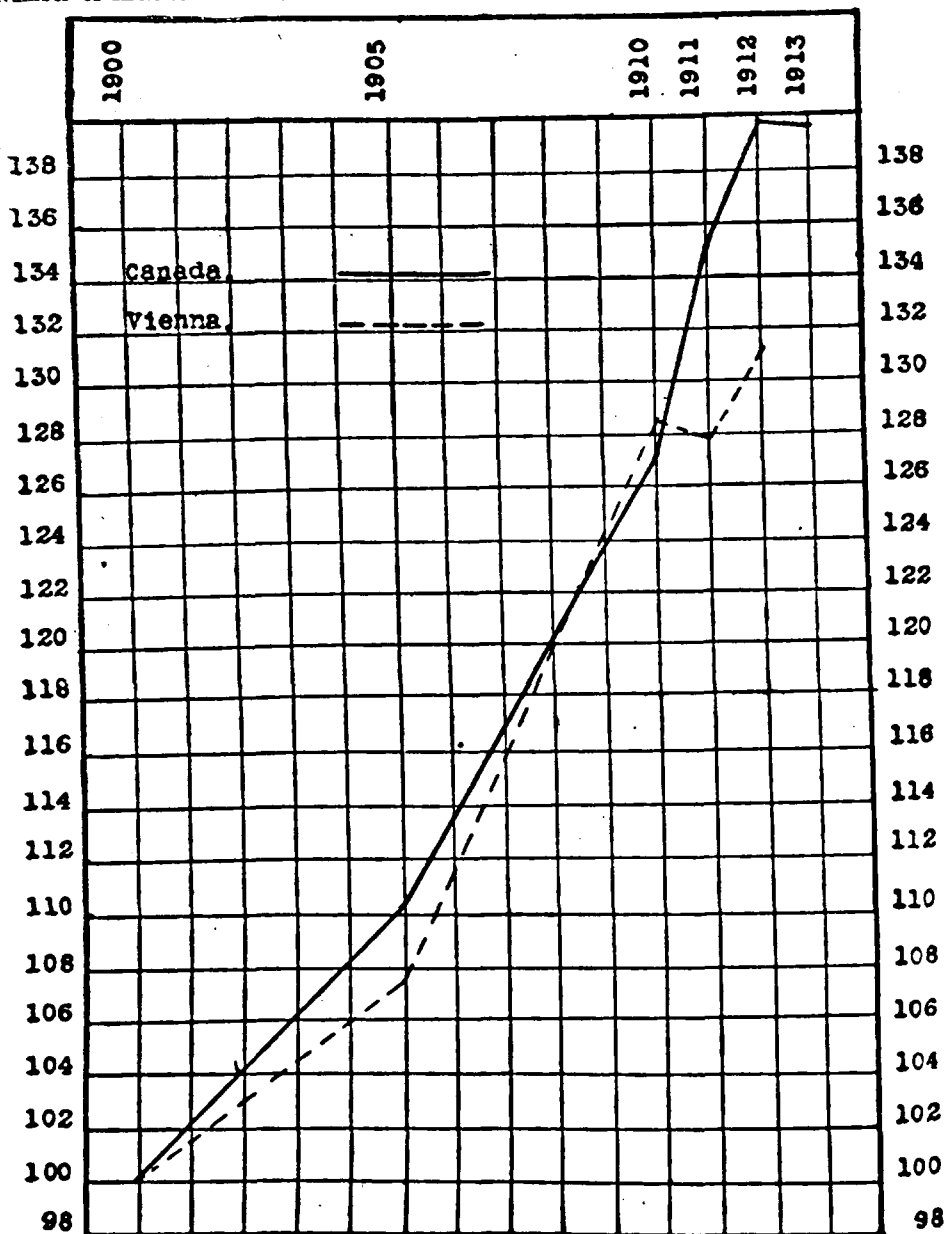
The following notes apply to the reference numbers in the preceding table:—

- (1) Foods, minerals, textiles and miscellaneous; chiefly in Budapest and Vienna. Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, Vol. XIX, p. 136.
- (2) Bread, flour, macaroni, rice, beans, potatoes, olive oil, cheese, peas, beef, sugar, wine, vinegar and soap. The number reflects changes in the cost of a yearly supply of food for a working class family. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 328.
- (3) Flour, bread, peas, lentils, potatoes, sauer kraut, milk, sugar, butter, beef, veal, pork, lard and bacon. The original prices statistics are those of the Monthly Bulletin of the Municipality of Vienna. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 327.
- (4) Grains, breadstuffs, meats, poultry, groceries, forage, beverages, fuel, vegetables, dairy produce, etc. The original prices from Yearbook of Central Statistical Office of Hungary. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 331.
- (5) Wheat, potatoes, meats, eggs, butter, milk, linen, calico, coal and wood. Bulletin International Statistical Institute, XIX, 210.
- (6) Bread, coffee, eggs, butter, beef, pork, bacon, potatoes, sugar, rice and haricots. Original prices collected and published by Belgian Labour Department. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 336.
- (7) Grouped as follows: Group (1) Tallow, oleo, flour, flaxseed, cocoanut, rice, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton thread, lard, copper, coal oil. Group (2) Horses, eggs, salt herring, wheat, potatoes, flax, linen thread, hides, boots and shoes, paper, wood, bricks. Group (3) Meat, salt pork, butter, rye, wheat, barley, oats, corn, sugar, coal, pig iron, iron bar, oil cake and timber. Group 1 is given a weight of 1, group 2 of 2, group 3 of 3. Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, XIX, p. 219.
- (8) Wheat, flour, rye, corn, barley, oats, potatoes, rice, cattle, sheep, pigs, salt meat, butter, sugar (3), coffee, cocoa, cheese, pig iron, bar iron, tin, copper, lead, coal (2), cotton, hemp, flax, jute, wool, silk, iron ore, zinc, hides, tallow, oil (3), linseed, petroleum, nitrate of soda, indigo, oak (2). U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 340.
- (9) Wheat, flour, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, rice, beef (2), mutton (2), pork, salt meat, butter, cheese, sugar (2), coffee, cocoa, iron (3), copper tin, lead, zinc, coal, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wool, silk, hides, tallow, coal oil, linseed, alcohol, soda, nitrates, indigo, wood, rubber. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 341.
- (10) Under the following main headings: Wheat, meal, wine, sugar, alcohol, coffee, coal, coal oil, copper, tin, zinc, lead, steel, iron, silk, wool, flax, cotton, soda, phosphate, sulphuric acid. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 342. See also wholesale prices, Canada, 1913, p. 282.
- (11) Consumption of a typical Paris carpenter. Salaires et coût de l'existence à diverses époques jusqu'en 1910. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 339.
- (12) Wheat, rye, potatoes, rice, pigs, oxen, cows, sheep, coffee, tobacco, sugar, coal, petroleum, pig iron, cotton jute and silk. The original prices have been published by Imperial Statistical Office. U.K. Cd. 6955 p. 353.
- (13) Cereals and other agricultural and fishery products, colonial wares, textiles, metals, fuel and lighting. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 354.
- (14) Grains, vegetables, meats, textiles, metals, fuel, etc. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 357.
- (15) Rye bread, rye flour, wheat flour, beef, veal, pork, potatoes, milk, butter, lard, eggs and beer. Original prices from the Journal of the Bavarian Statistical Office. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 343.
- (16) The weekly ration served to the German blue jacket in home ports. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 344.
- (17) Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Prussian and Baden. Commodities included: Bread, flour, potatoes, sugar, coffee, butter, eggs, beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon and milk. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 347-8.
- (18) Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hay, straw, beef, mutton, veal, bacon, pork, butter, lentils, beans and potatoes. Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, XIX, 132.
- (19) Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, lentils, straw (2), hay, mixed bread, bread, rye bread, beef, pork, veal, mutton, (table) butter, eggs, wheat meal, whole barley, barley meal, buckwheat flour, rice, coffee (raw), coffee (Java), table salt and tallow. Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, XIX, p. 134.
- (20) Butter, cheese, oxen, calves, pigs, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, corn, potatoes and sugar beets. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 362.
- (21) Amsterdam, Harlem, Arnheim, Utrecht, Leeuwarden and The Hague. Twenty-four goods. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 358.
- (22) Wheat bread, rye bread, butter, beef, rice, potatoes, peas, pea meal and milk. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 360.
- (23) Animal foods (7), vegetable foods (11), other foods (5), as purchased by Municipal Hospitals of Amsterdam. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 362.
- (24) Of the following: (1) Spirits, liquors and oils; (2) colonial products, drugs, etc., (3) chemicals, etc., (4) colours in general for tinctures and, (5) flax, jute, etc., (6) cotton, (7) wool and hair, (8) silk, (9) hay, straw, (10) charts and books, (11) furs, (12) mineral metals, etc., (13) vehicles, (14) stone, earthenware, etc., (15) rubber gum, gutta percha, etc., (16) cereals, flour and paste, (17) animals and their products, (18) miscellaneous. I Prezzi delle Merci in Italia, 1910—12, Achille Necco. Panteleoni's number based on 19 imports and 12 exports shows a greater rise in the former and a less rise in the latter.
- (25) Bread, macaroni, rice, beef, sausage, fish, eggs, butter, olive oil, milk, coffee, sugar and wine. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 363.
- (26) Wheat, bread, macaroni, rice, beef, coffee, sugar and wine. U.K. Cd. 6955, p. 364.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND VIENNA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 13.

Prices in 1900=100.



TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND VIENNA, 1900-1913.

	No. of Commodities 13.			Prices 1900=100		
	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	110.3	127.2	135.1	139.8	139.6
Vienna.....	100.0	107.6	123.5	127.8	131.2	

Retail prices in Vienna apparently went up faster than in Canada until 1911, in which year and in 1912, however, the situation was reversed.

(b) An index number based on a list of 60 commodities in 22 towns as recorded by the Central Statistical Office of Hungary shows a rise of 34 per cent between 1900 and 1911. The 47 foods included in the list have advanced 37 per cent. Wheat has gone up 52 per cent, oats 68 per cent, beans 63 per cent, flour 33 per cent, chickens 59 per cent, beef 44 per cent, pork 65 per cent, bacon 56 per cent, milk 57 per cent, coal 29 per cent and hay and straw over 50 per cent. Altogether, 20 commodities¹ are included in the above list for which comparative price trends are available in the two countries; these are brought together in the following weighted index numbers:

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND HUNGARY, 1900-1913.

	No. of Commodities 20		Prices 1900=100	
	1900	1905	1910	1911
Canada.....	100.0	110.5	130.8	137.3
Hungary.....	100.0	112.7	132.7	141.0

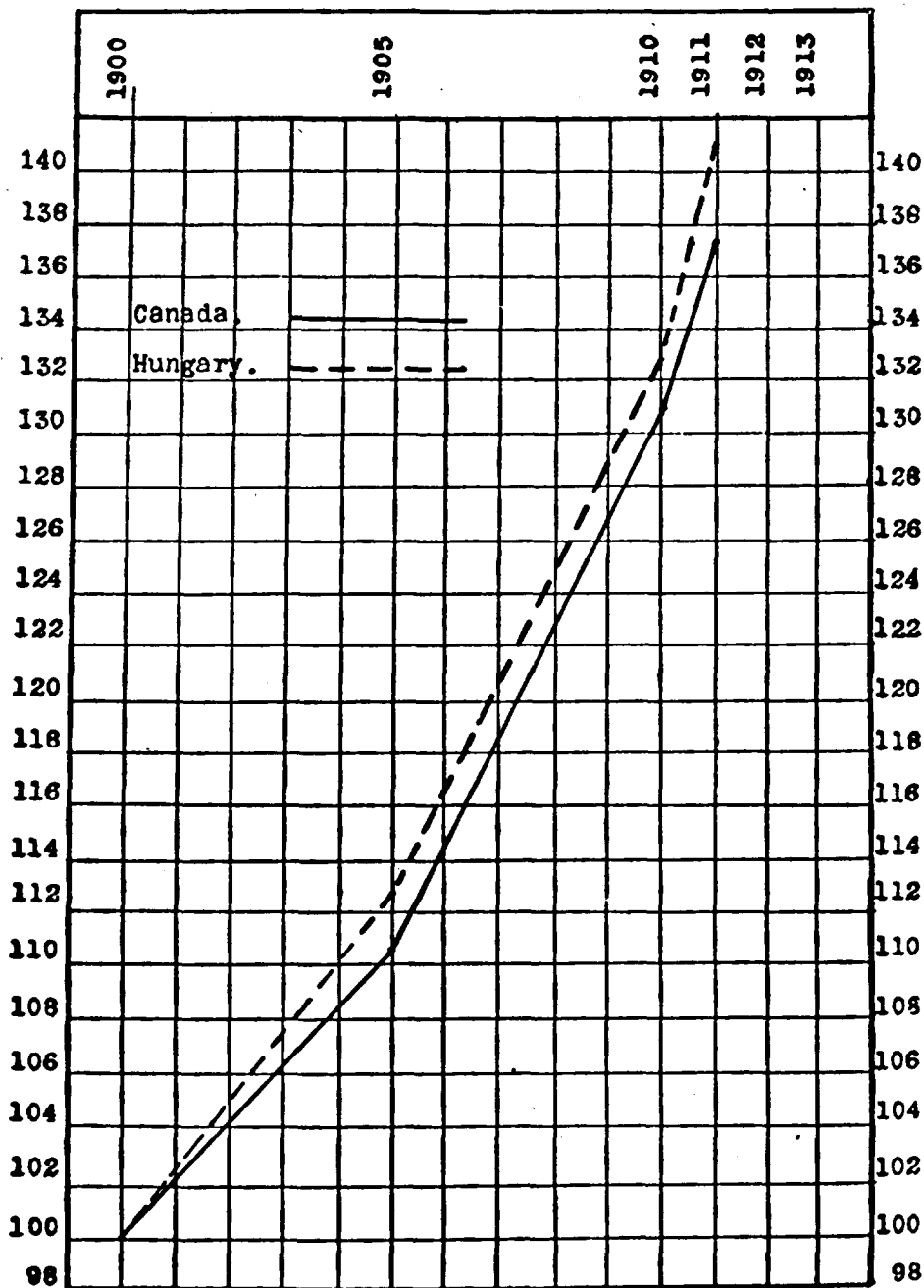
The cost of living in Hungary on this showing has gone up more rapidly since 1900 than in Canada.

¹ Namely: beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, eggs, butter, milk, cheese, flour, bread, rice, sugar, potatoes, coffee, vinegar, wood, coal and beans.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND HUNGARY, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 20.

Prices in 1900=100.



BELGIUM.

Two index numbers, one of wholesale prices and the other of retail, will be found in the accompanying table.

(1) *Wholesale Prices*.—The former, that of Prof. E. Waxweiler, covers 10 articles at Brussels. It shows a rise of 13 per cent as between 1900 and 1910, eggs and meat having gone up fastest. It has not been compiled for subsequent years. Summarizing his results, Prof. Waxweiler states: "For the last five years the prices of most of the articles exhibited an upward tendency. Nevertheless the level of prices to-day (i.e. 1910) does not appear to be exceptional."

Another wholesale index number for Belgium is that constructed by Mr. Maurice Sauveur, based on data published by the Minister of the Interior and Agriculture (*Annuaire de la Belgique*).¹ It is compiled only for individual articles and for certain groups. It shows an increase of 26 per cent between 1900 and 1909 in cereals (wheat, rye, barley, meslin, spelt and buckwheat), of 32 per cent in vegetables (peas, beans and potatoes) of 17 per cent in meats (beef, veal, mutton and pork) and of 8 per cent in butter. Combining the 14 articles² which are common to Mr. Sauveur's statistics and those of Canada the following comparison of the wholesale price trends in the two countries is obtained.

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND BELGIUM, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles 14.

Prices 1900=100.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Canada.....	100.0	106.0	115.3	115.5	110.6	118.1	121.7	137.5	140.9	141.9	140.3
Belgium.....	100.0	108.2	107.7	107.0	106.5	113.0	115.0	117.3	114.4	120.2	

Retail Prices.—A retail index number for Belgium was compiled by the United Kingdom Department of Labour based on the retail prices of 11 foods in 16 localities as collected by the Belgian Department of Labour. It shows a gain of 32 per cent between 1900 and 1912. The chief increases have been in beef (70 per cent), haricots (49 per cent), bacon (46 per cent), pork (44 per cent), and coffee (31 per cent). Sugar has gone down 25 per cent. Taking the 10 articles³ common to the Canadian and Belgian statistics of retail prices, the following weighted index number has been compiled.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND BELGIUM, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles 10.

Prices 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	111.5	131.7	144.9	145.1	140.2
Belgium.....	100.0	108.9	119.5	126.4	129.3	

Both wholesale and retail prices it will be seen have been less buoyant in Belgium than in Canada.

¹U.K., Board of Trade, C. d 6955, p. 333.

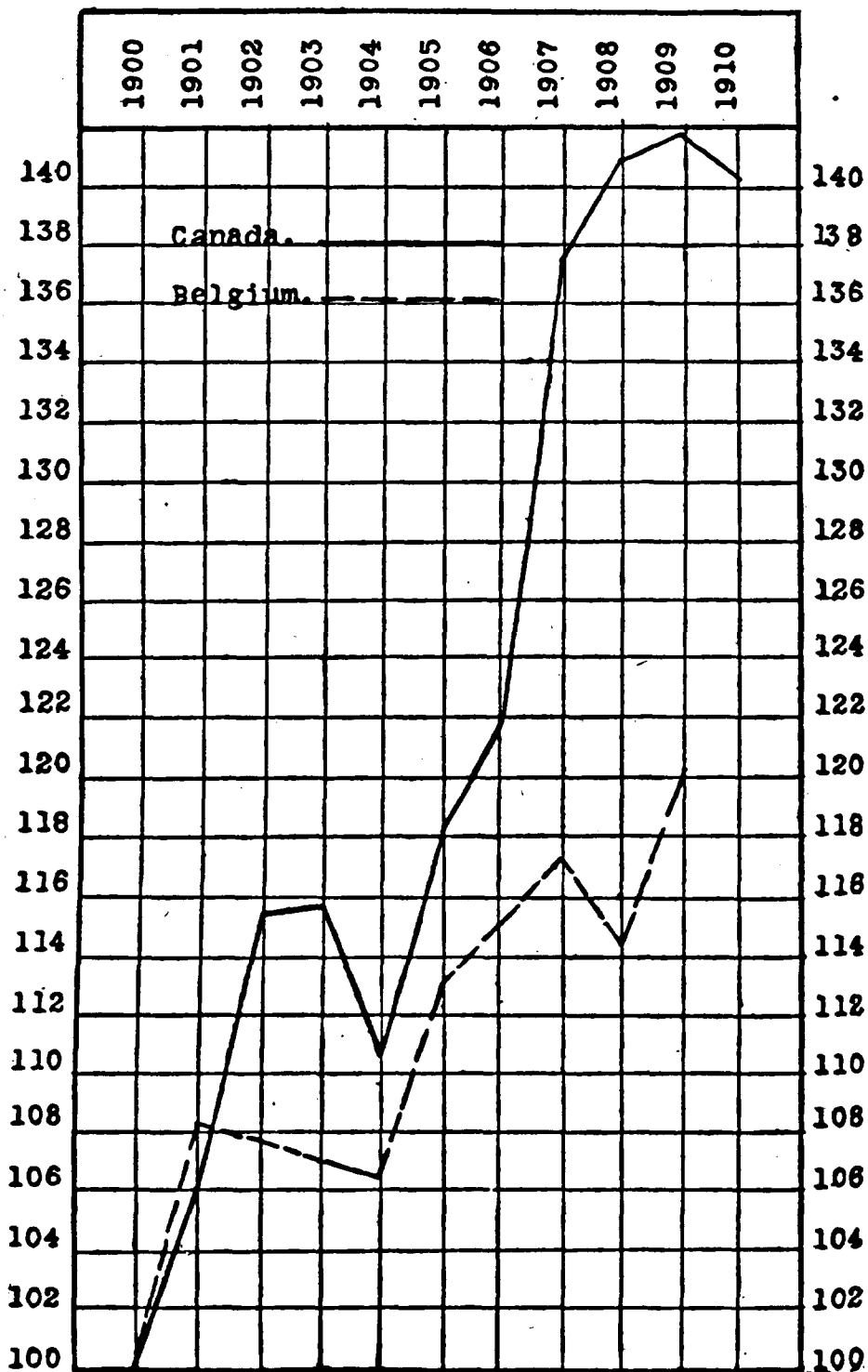
²Namely: barley, hay, oats, peas, rye straw, wheat, beef, mutton, pork, veal, butter, beans, potatoes.

³Namely, beef, pork, bacon, eggs, butter, bread, sugar, potatoes, rice, coffee.

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND BELGIUM, 1900-1910.

Number of Articles, 14.

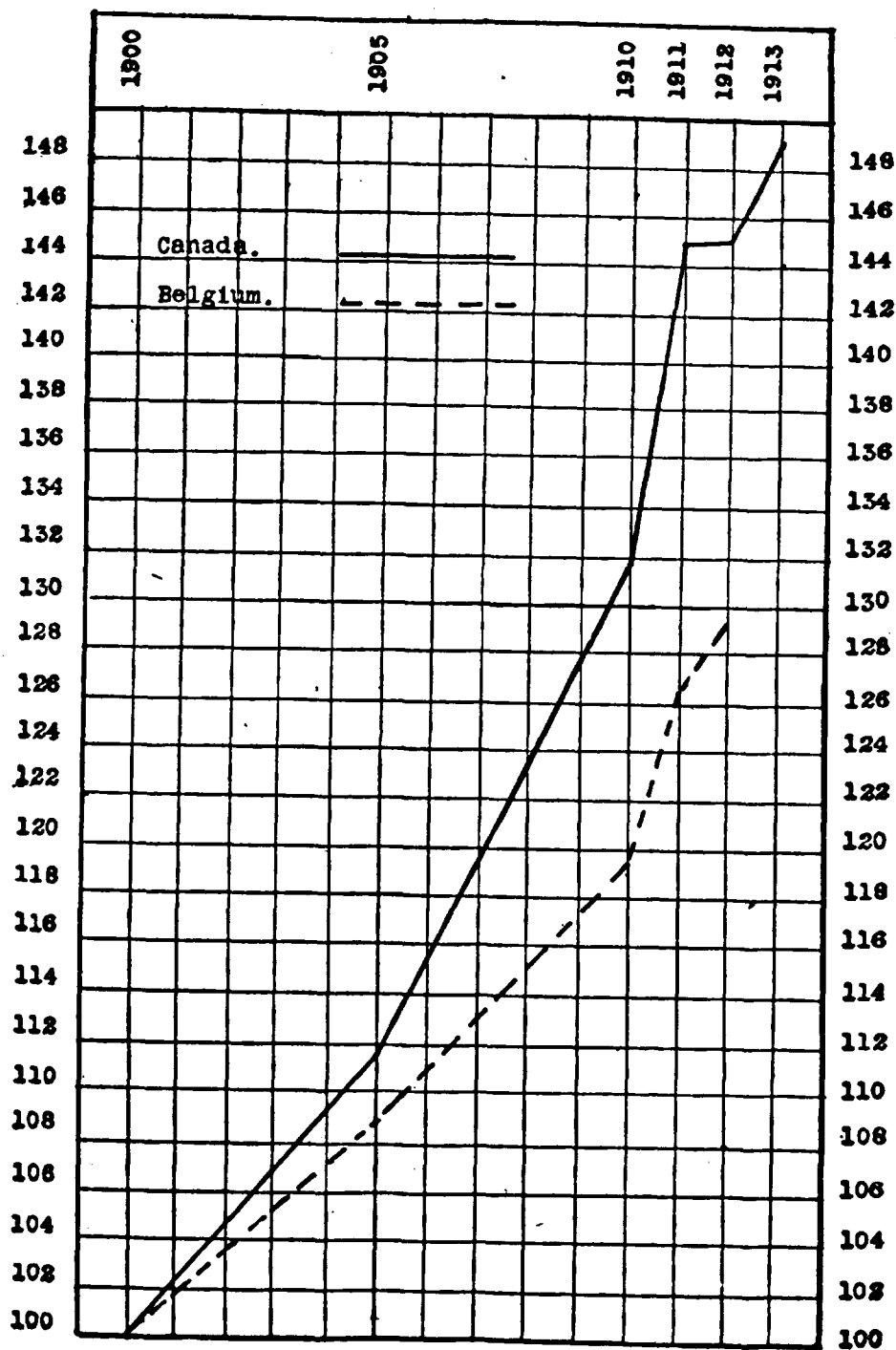
Prices in 1900=100.



COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND BELGIUM, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 10.

Prices in 1900=100.



(3) DENMARK.

An index number based on import and export valuations by the Statistical Department of Denmark shows a rise of 18 per cent between 1900 and 1912. Statistics for the individual commodities are not given so that comparisons on the same basis with Canadian prices are not possible.

(4) FRANCE.

Five index numbers of prices in France will be found in the accompanying table:

(1) De Foville's numbers of import and export values is based on the annual publications of the Board of Customs. Imports and exports are first valued at last year's prices. The difference between this and a subsequent valuation at current prices is made the basis of the change in the number. De Foville's (France), Sauerbeck's (Great Britain) and Neccos (Italy) numbers are chartered together on p. 314.

(2) *Import Values*.—An index number based on the import values of 43 articles¹ is published by the French Ministry of Labour. The foods alone of the French number have risen 28 per cent.

(3) A second series of official index numbers based on the market prices of 45 articles shows a rise of 23.7 per cent. The foods alone in this series have advanced by 28 per cent. The articles correspond closely to those of the Sauerbeck number of Great Britain.

(4) A well known French index number of wholesale prices is that of *La Reforme Economique*. The number includes 21 articles, the rise in which since 1900 has amounted to 13 per cent.

(5) *Cost of Living*. As the result of a special investigation by the French Statistical Department into the cost of food, fuel and lighting, based on the consumption of a typical Paris artisan, (carpenter) it is estimated that a rise of 15 per cent has taken place since 1900. If wine and sugar are omitted from the calculations the increase is shown at 23 per cent (considerable declines in the price of wine and sugar having taken place as the result of financial legislation). Working class rentals advanced 8 per cent at Paris in the first ten years of the century. Combining food, fuel, lighting and rentals a rise between 1900 and 1910 is estimated at 13 or 14 per cent according as the calculation includes or excludes wine and sugar.²

¹ Since 1905 the index number is calculated on market prices and is extended to 45 articles (see *Annuaire Statistique de la France*, 1912, p. 223).

² France, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. *Statistique générale de la France. Salaires et coût de l'existence à diverses époques, jusqu'en 1910*. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1911. This report contains a compilation of retail prices of food secured from the bread-tax records, the slaughter-house sales books, the books at the central markets, the records of co-operative stores, the accounts of institutions such as almshouses and boarding schools, the books of restaurants, etc. The wholesale prices on the Paris produce exchanges are also given. The wage data were secured principally from statements of the councils of prud'hommes and from the pay rolls of Government establishments. Computations of the cost of living are given.

There are 38 articles contained in the French import price statistics as above described for which wholesale statistics in the case of Canada are available.¹ Combining these for each country in turn the following index numbers are obtained:—

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND FRANCE, 1900-1913.

No. of Articles, 38*.

Prices in 1900=100.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada...	100.0	98.4	100.1	101.4	100.2	107.4	112.7	119.0	112.5	114.1	119.6	126.0	138.8	128.3
France....	100.0	95.3	95.3	95.8	95.5	100.9	107.0	109.6	104.9	106.7	113.3	118.6		

On the above analysis prices have uniformly tended towards a lower level in France than in Canada, though the spread is not excessive.

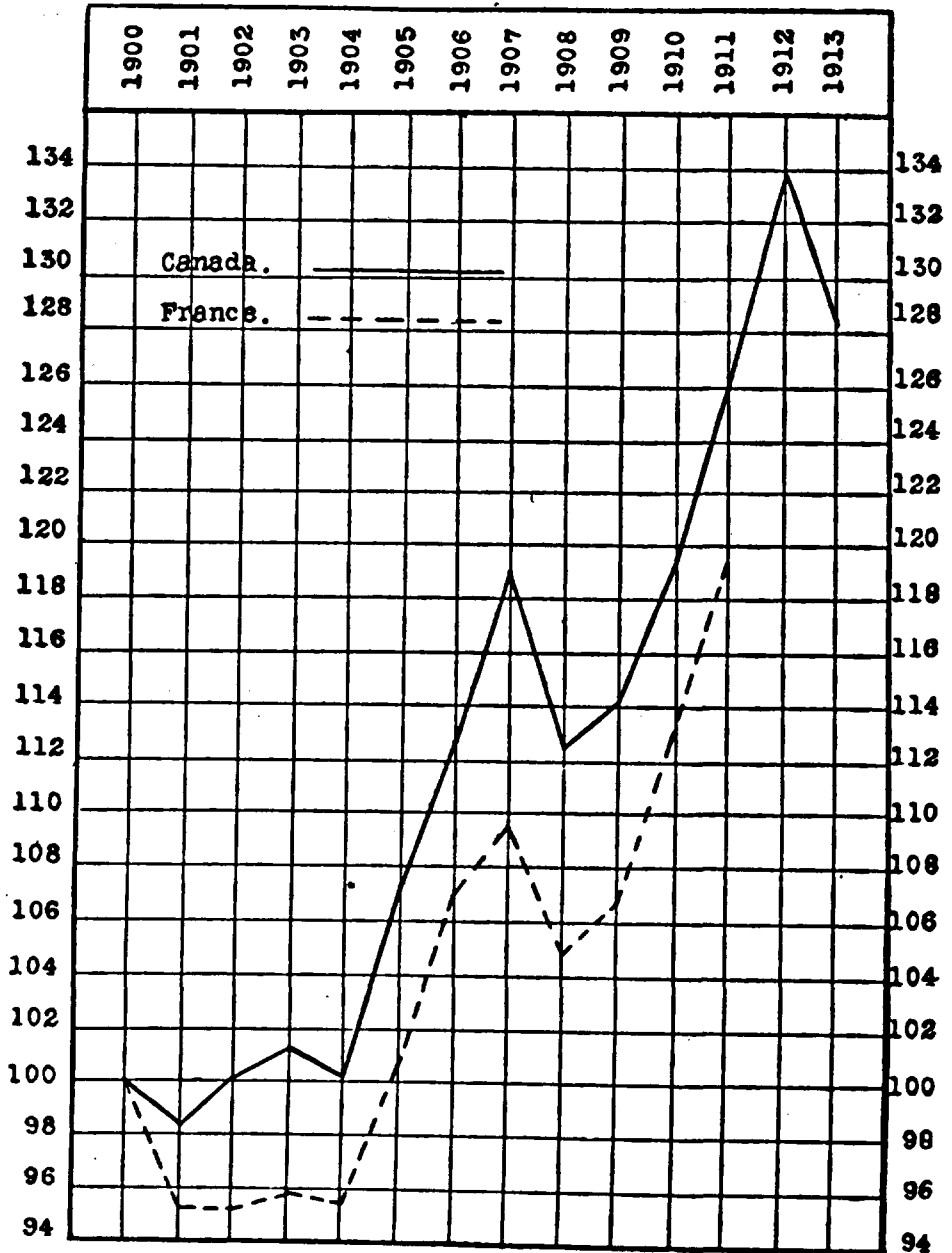
¹The index numbers for the individual commodities are not published in the *Annuaire Statistique* but were worked out from the actual prices quoted therein. It is to be remembered that import prices do not necessarily reflect with accuracy the general level of internal prices.

*Namely, barley, corn, flax, oats, rye, wheat, cattle (live), hogs (live), sheep (live), butter, cheese, potatoes, flour, rice, coffee, cocoa, sugar (granulated), wool, cotton, flax fibre, raw silk, jute, hides, tallow, copper, iron (pig), iron (bar), lead, steel billets, tin, zinc, coal, coal oil, oak, linseed oil, indigo, alcohol, sulphuric acid.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA AND FRANCE, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 38.

Prices in 1900=100.



(5) GERMANY.

Wholesale Prices.—Three numbers are given herewith: (1) a weighted index number based on 17 articles by Herr Calwer shows a rise of 29 per cent between 1900 and 1912, but a decline of 6 points in 1913.¹ Herr Otto Schmitz's unweighted number of 29 articles rose 22 per cent between 1900 and 1912. (3) The index number of the *Vossische Zeitung*, which includes 39 commodities, had risen in 1912 by 26 per cent, but declined in 1913.

The Imperial Statistical Office of Germany has published index numbers for 44 commodities since 1899, but has not calculated an aggregate number. Among the more important increases shown in these statistics are the following: wheat 38 per cent, corn 43 per cent, potatoes 60 per cent, pigs and calves 50 per cent, coffee 70 per cent, tea 11 per cent, hides 64 per cent; on the other hand pepper, raw silk, pig and bar iron and English coal have gone down since 1900.²

The official wholesale price statistics of Germany and Canada permit direct comparison to be made in the case of 34 commodities.³ These are combined in the following index numbers:

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND GERMANY. 1910-1913.

Number of articles, 34.

Prices in 1900 = 100.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada...	100.0	99.8	104.6	108.9	108.6	111.9	115.2	118.9	113.6	122.5	126.9	127.9	139.8	135.9
Germany...	100.0	94.5	95.5	98.0	100.1	102.9	109.8	114.5	105.2	108.5	111.5	118.5	128.7	

It would appear that prices have been somewhat less buoyant in Germany than in Canada, though the spread is not very great.

¹The courtesy of Herr Calwer in supplying figures for 1913 is acknowledged.

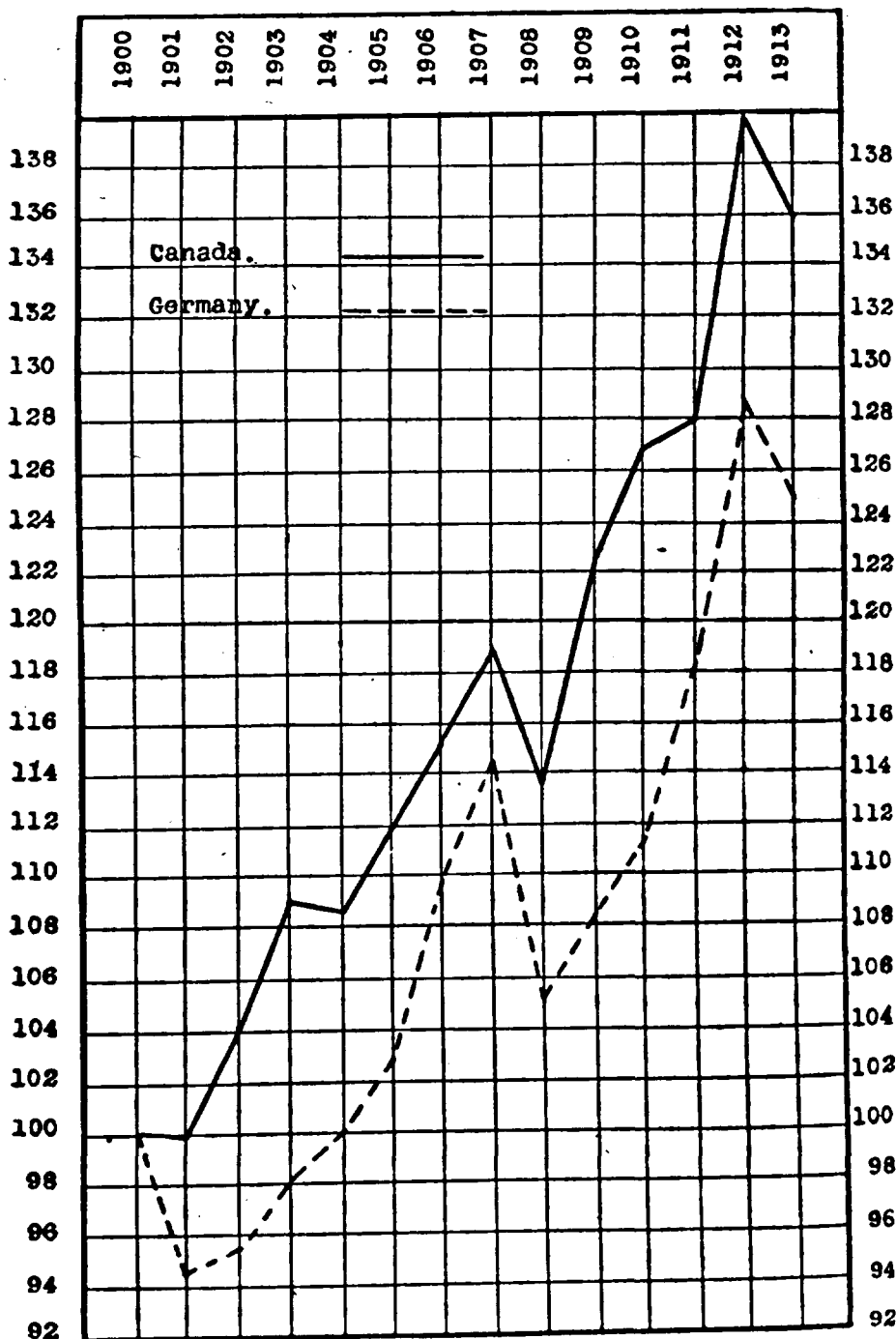
²The Imperial Statistical Office also published in 1909 a study of the household budgets of 860 families of persons of moderate income covering the year 1907-1908. (Germany.—*Statistisches Amt. Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Erhebung von Wirtschaftsrechnungen minderbemittelter Familien im Deutschen Reiche. Bearb. im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik.* Berlin, C. Heymanns Verlag, 1909). Practically all the incomes were less than \$1,200 (5,000 marks), the majority being from \$200 to \$500. The principal value of this study is its detailed account of the various items of expenditure of the families studied. A digest of the contents of this report is given in bulletin 88 of the United States Bureau of Labour. No attempt is made to compare findings with earlier data.

³Namely, barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat, cattle, hogs, lard, sheep, butter, herrings, potatoes, flour, rice, coffee, tea, pepper, wool, cottons, cotton, silk, jute, hides, copper, pig iron, bar iron, lead, spelter, tin, coal, coal oil, (U. S. standard) coal oil, tobacco, hops.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA AND GERMANY, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 34.

Prices in 1900=100.



Retail Prices.—Four German index numbers of retail prices will be found in the accompanying table, namely, those of Dr. Zahn,¹ weighted, Herr Calwer, weighted, United Kingdom Department of Labour, weighted, and Von Zimmerman, unweighted. Three of the numbers agree in showing a rise of approximately over 25 per cent in 1911. The fourth, which reflects contract rather than retail prices, (i.e., the cost of the weekly ration served to the German blue-jacket in home ports) had risen only 14 per cent in 1911; this, however, had increased to 24 per cent in 1912. Dr. Zahn's number for 1913 showed a rise of 35 per cent compared with 1900.

A composite index number of Herr Von Hartwig on wholesale and retail price of 27 foods at Leubeck shows a rise of 22.3 per cent in 1912.

The retail price statistics of individual articles in Germany contained in the United Kingdom Board of Trade report, 1912,² enable some interesting comparisons to be made with the similar statistics for Canada. Four comparative index numbers have been worked out for these as follows:

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND PRUSSIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 9.*

Prices in 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	113.5	137.6	150.5	152.8	158.9
Prussia.....	100.0	112.8	126.7	135.0		

*Namely, beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, eggs, butter, flour, potatoes.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND BAVARIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 9.**

Prices in 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	112.3	133.3	144.9	148.8	152.2
Bavaria.....	100.0	110.5	122.1	129.5		

(**) Namely, beef, pork, veal, eggs, milk, butter, bread, flour, potatoes.

¹Figures for 1911, 1912, 1913, supplied by courtesy of Dr. Zahn.

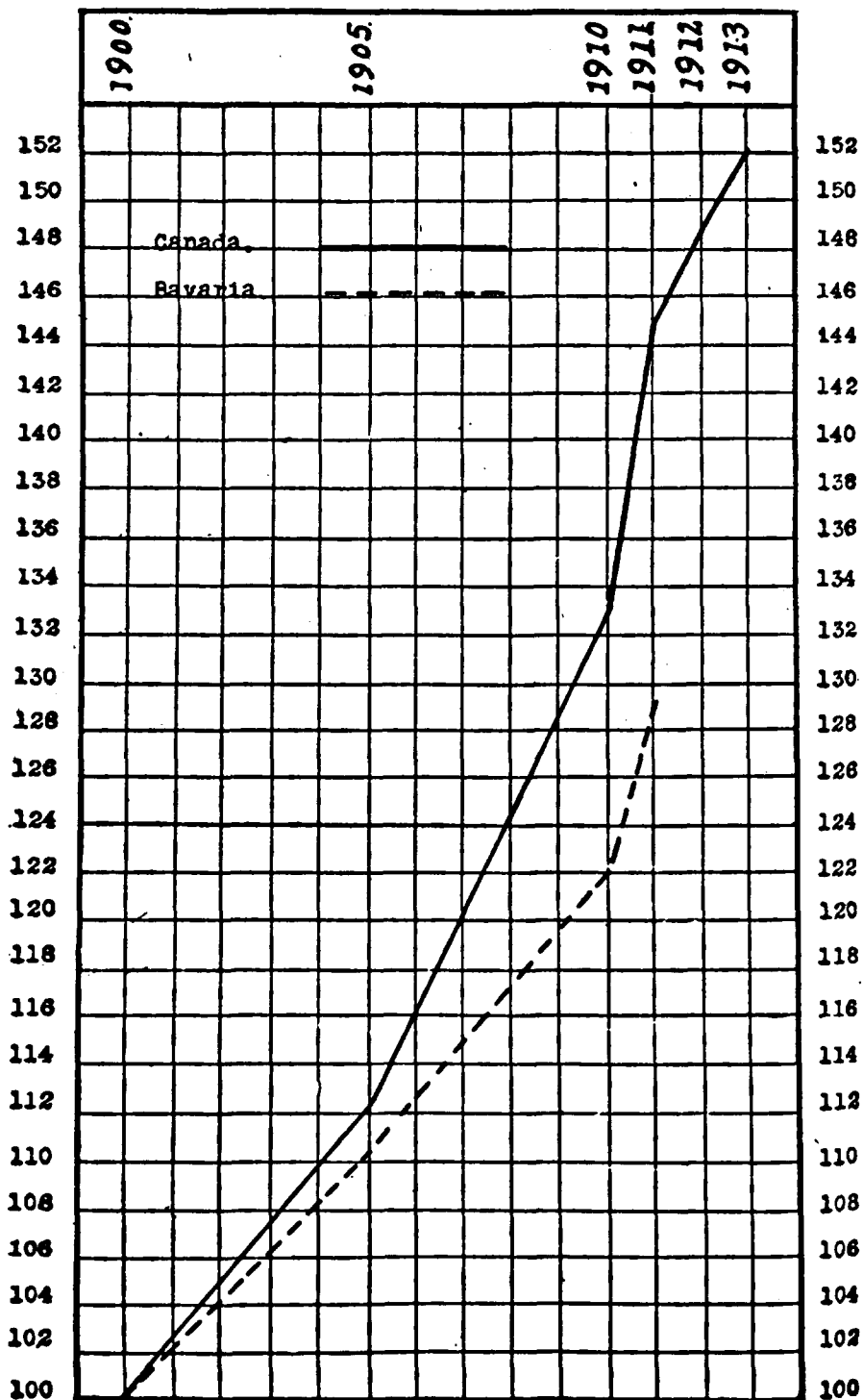
²C. D. 6955.

BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND BAVARIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 9.

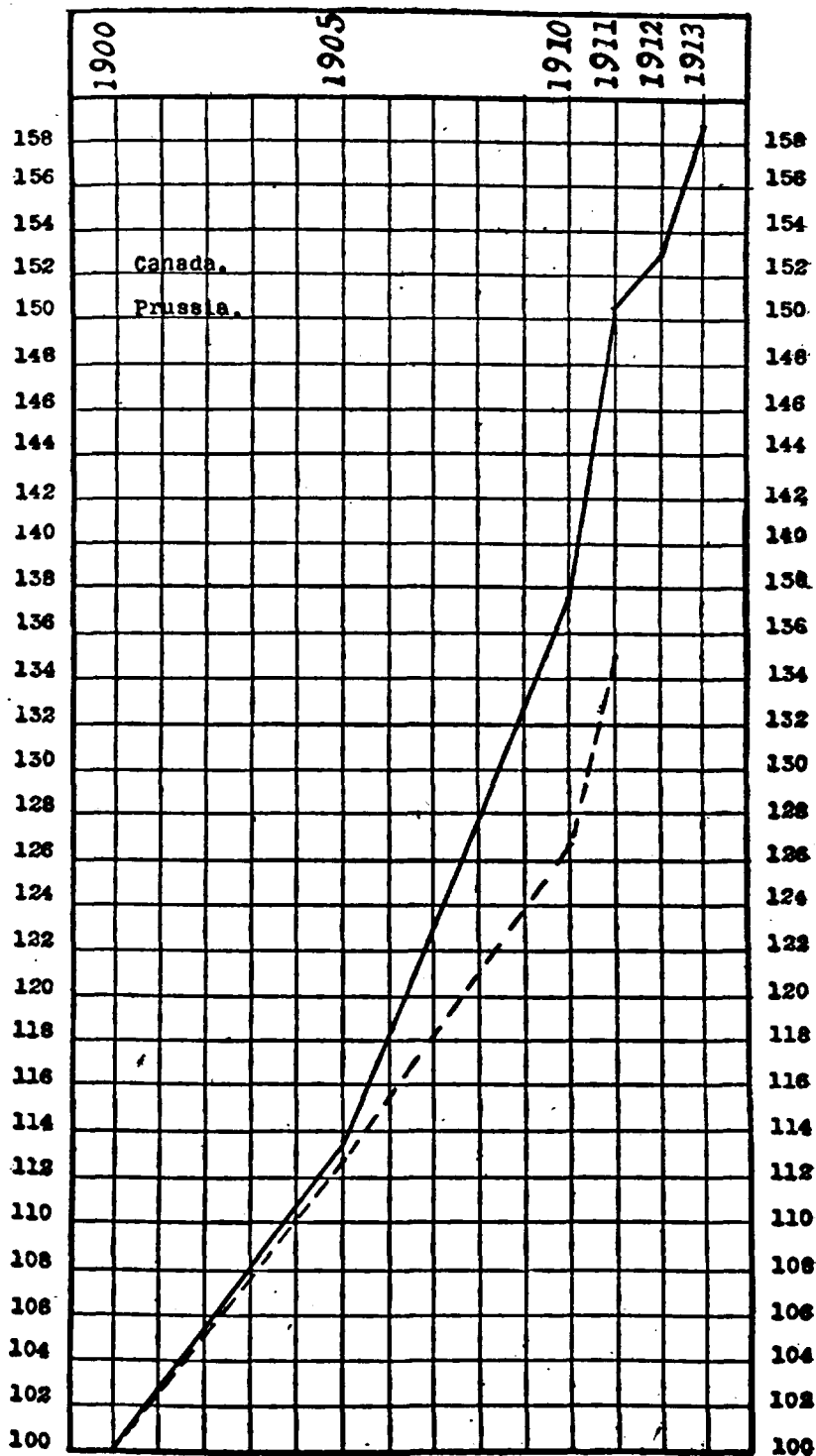
Prices in 1900=100.



COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND PRUSSIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 9.

Prices in 1900=100.



TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND BADEN, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 12*.

Prices in 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	112.0	134.4	144.2	147.8	154.0
Baden.....	100.0	108.1	125.5	130.2	132.9	

* Namely, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, veal, eggs, milk, butter, bread, flour, coffee, potatoes.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND WURTEMBERG, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles, 11**.

Prices in 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	111.1	131.7	143.5	146.8	149.4
Wurtemberg.....	100.0	110.0	129.7	133.6	.....	.....

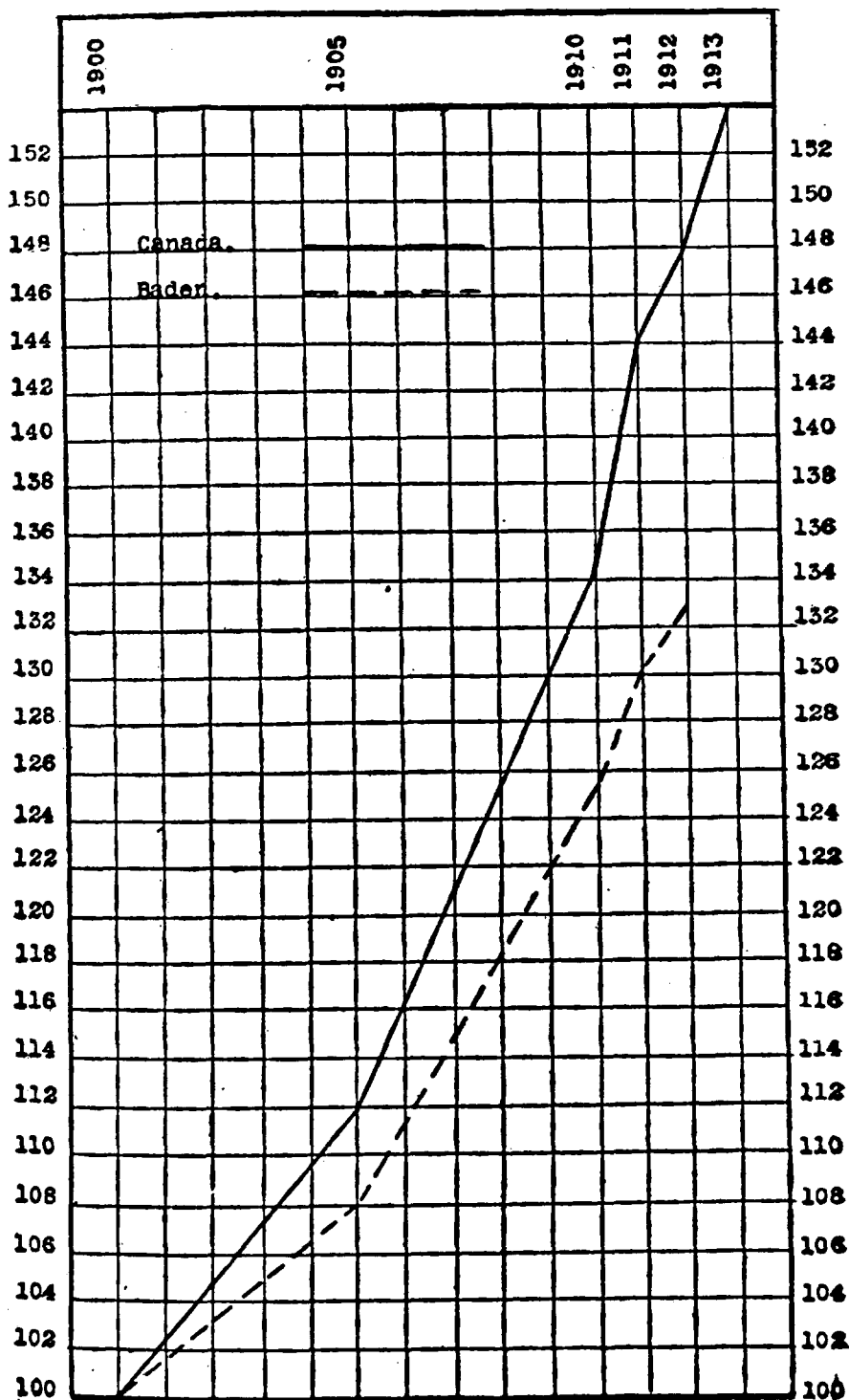
**Namely, beef, mutton, pork, veal, eggs, milk, butter, bread, flour, sugar, potatoes.

The general conclusion from these tables is that retail prices have gone up more rapidly in Canada than in Germany, one third to half again as fast.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND BADEN, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 12.

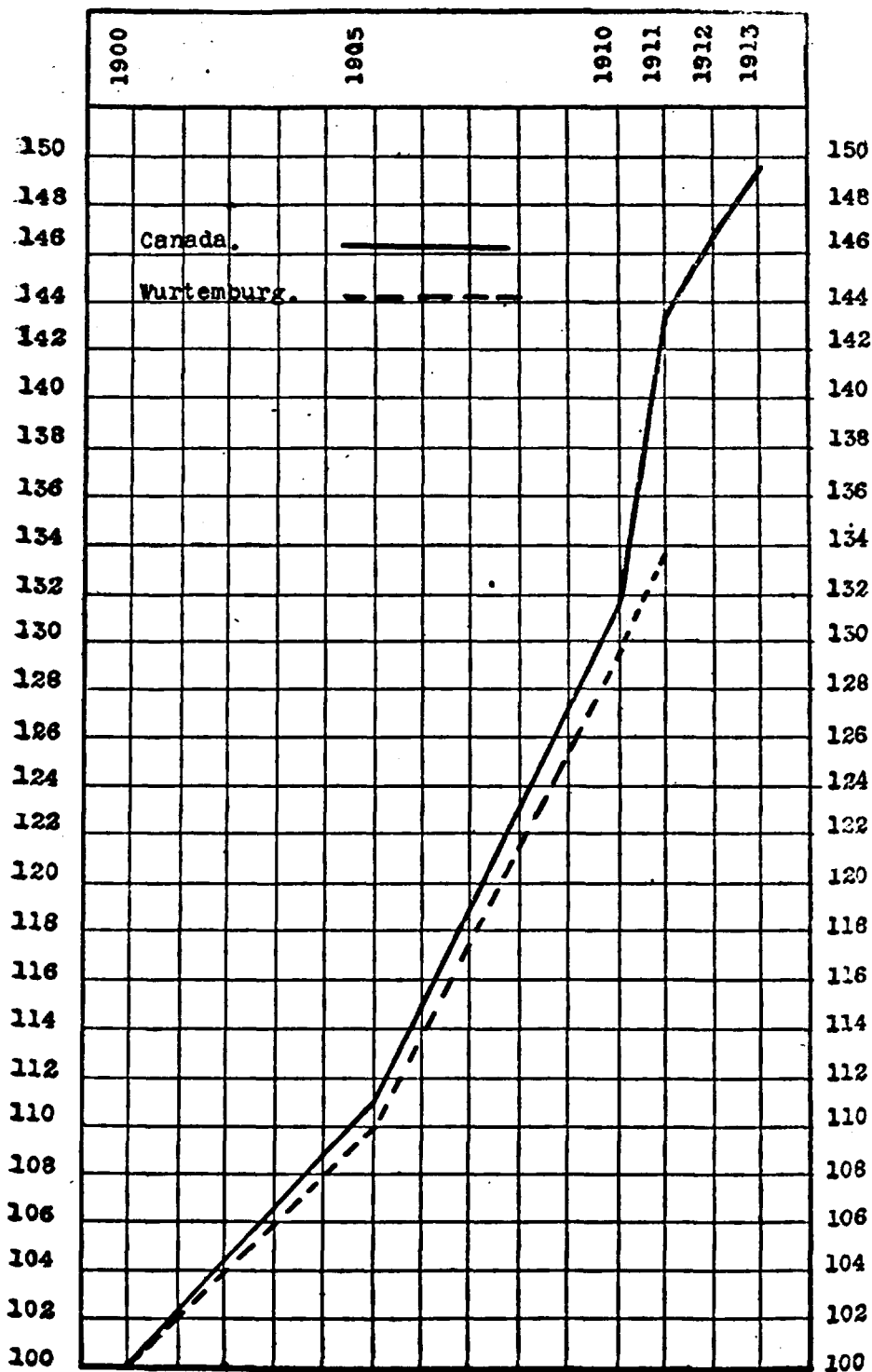
Prices in 1900=100.



COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND WURTEMBERG, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 11.

Prices in 1900=100.



(6) HOLLAND.

Wholesale Prices.—An index number compiled by the United Kingdom Board of Trade of the wholesale prices of agricultural products in Holland shows a rise of 35 per cent between 1900 and 1911. Potatoes went up no less than 72 per cent, calves 50 per cent and cheese 47 per cent. Comparative index numbers for Canada and Holland based on 12 commodities which are common to both series of statistics are as follows:—

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND HOLLAND, 1900-1913.

Number of commodities, 12*.

Prices in 1900=100.

—	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada...	100.0	104.5	115.2	116.3	108.7	118.2	120.2	130.3	136.8	139.6	139.2	146.8	169.5	145.5
Holland...	100.0	113.1	105.6	104.5	106.0	112.0	112.5	118.5	116.1	121.3	119.4	130.5	.....	.....

*Namely, butter, cheese, beef, veal, pigs, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, corn and potatoes.

Retail Prices.—The Dutch Department of Labour has compiled an index number from 1893 to 1912 based on the retail prices of 29 articles of ordinary household use (24 being foods at prices charged by Co-operative Stores in Amsterdam, Haarlem, Arnhem, Utrecht, Leeuwarden, and the Hague). The rise shown by this number in 1912 compared with 1900 is 21 per cent, but the foods of the list went up 23 per cent. Combining the eight articles common to the two series of statistics** the following comparison is obtained.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND HOLLAND, 1900-1913.

Number of commodities, 8**

Price in 1900=100.

—	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	106.7	115.3	123.9	125.0	120.2
Holland.....	100.0	102.7	111.0	116.1	122.0	

**Namely, cheese, flour, oatmeal, rice, beans, sugar, tea and coffee.

By the above showing the rise in prices has been more pronounced in Canada than in Holland, though the latter saw a rapid upward movement in 1912.

Contract Prices.—Two other index numbers based on contract prices are given herewith. One reflects the price paid by three large State institutions for food supplies, and the other the contract price for food paid at the municipal hospitals of Amsterdam.¹ Eight articles are included in the former, which shows a rise of 22 per cent in 1912. The 23 articles included in the latter went up 33 per cent during the same interval.

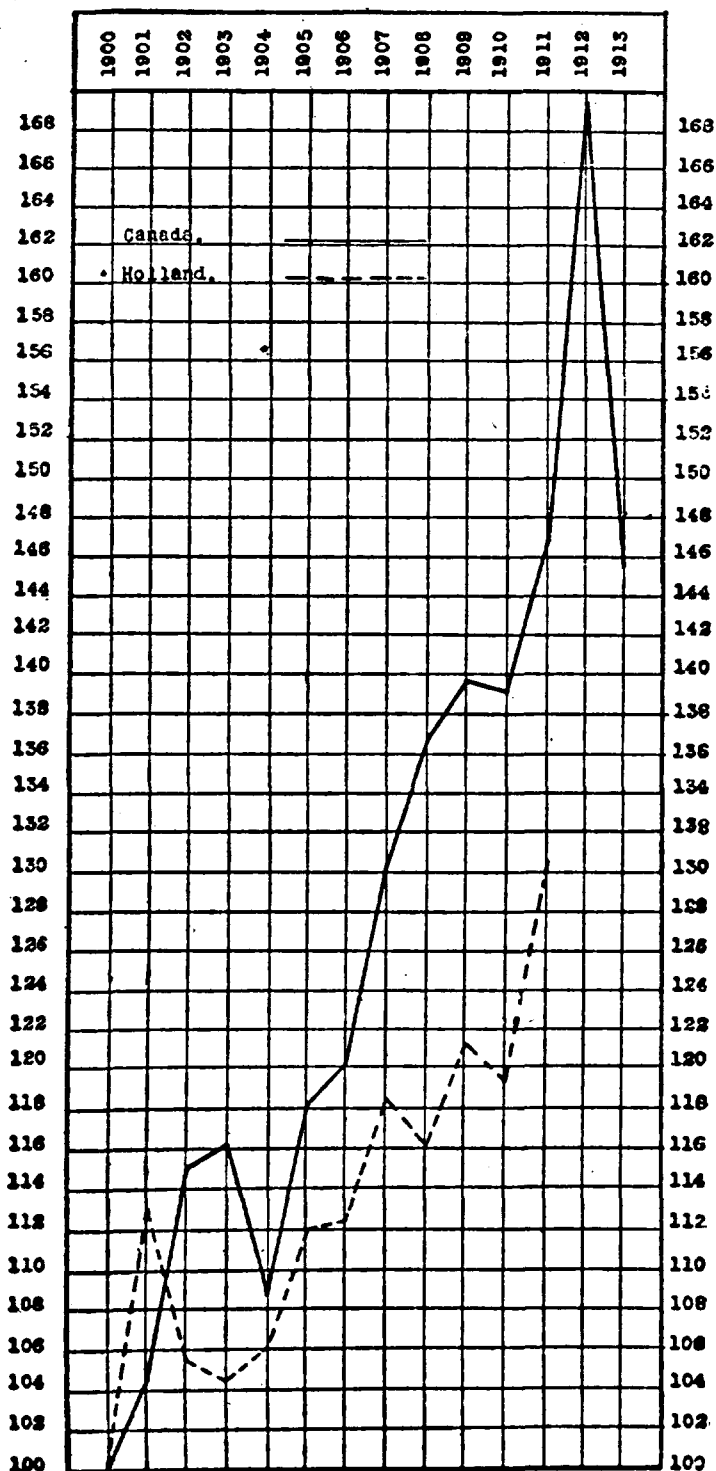
A comparative budget at 1912 retail prices in Montreal and Amsterdam² is given in the accompanying table.

¹Amsterdam. Bureau van statistiek. *Prijzen van levensmiddelen te Amsterdam*. Prix des vivres a Amsterdam. Amsterdam, J. Muller, 1911. (Statistische Mededeelingen uitgegeven door het Bureau van Statistiek der gemeente Amsterdam no. 35). Text in Dutch and French.

²The figures for Amsterdam are from No. 41 Jaarcijfers, 1912, p. 47.

BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA AND HOLLAND, 1900-1913.
 Number of Articles Included, 12. Prices in 1900=100.



BUDGET OF RETAIL PRICES, AMSTERDAM AND MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1912.

Commodity.	Quantity consumed per week.	Amsterdam.		Montreal Price per lb. cents	Amsterdam	Montreal
		Price per 2.2 lb. '†' cents.*	Price per lb. cents.			
Bread.....	15 lb.	16.37	3.	4½	45.0	70.0
Roast beef.....	2 lb.	110.	20.0	15.	40.0	30.0
Sirloin steak.....	2 lb.	130.	23.6	20.	47.2	40.0
Veal.....	1 lb.	180	32.7	18.	32.7	18.0
Mutton.....	1 lb.	120	21.8	16.	21.8	16.0
Pork, lean.....	1 lb.	100	18.2	14.	18.2	14.0
Coal oil, gal.....	1 gal.	9.5**	43.3	23.	43.3	23.0
Coffee.....	¼ lb.	143.0	52.0	60.	13.0	15.0
Sugar.....	6 lb.	54.	4.9	5½	29.4	34.5
Beans.....	2 lb.	20 **	4.9	6	9.8	12.0
Flour.....	10 lb.	20	3.6	4	36.0	40.0
Starch.....	¼ lb.	20	3.6	7	1.2	2.3
Dried apples.....	1 lb.	70	12.7	13	12.7	13.0
Dried prunes.....	1 lb.	50	9.1	12½	9.1	12.5
Butter.....	3 lb.	160	30.0	34.5	90.0	103.5
Old cheese (Gouda).....	1 lb.	100	18.2	22	18.2	22.0
New cheese (Gouda).....	1 lb.	80	14.5	20	14.5	20.0
					\$482.1	\$485.8

*Dutch cent=2-5 cent Canadian.

**Litre=22 gallons.

†1 kilogramme.

(7) ITALY.

Import and Export Values.—Index numbers compiled by Signor A. Necco, of the University of Turin, show a rise in prices between 1900 and 1912 of about 10 per cent. It is interesting to compare this number with those of De Foville in France and of Sauerbeck in Great Britain. (See accompanying chart.)

Contract Prices.—Two index numbers based on contract prices are given. The first reflects the prices paid by 43 State institutions for 12 foods. From 1890 to 1906 prices were stationary or slightly downward. Between 1907 and 1913, however a rise of 23.7 per cent took place, the articles chiefly affected being eggs, pork, sausages, olive oil, and wine. The second number reflects 8 foods as supplied to the Italian war office. The rise shown by this is somewhat less, namely, 20 per cent, chiefly in wine and beef since 1909.

Retail Prices.—Two numbers are given reflecting respectively the course of 16 foods in Rome and 7 foods in Milan. The former were up 7. per cent in 1912 after having been 8.3 per cent up in 1911; the later were up 30.9 in 1913. Taking the articles, 5 in number, common to Canada and Milan, the following comparison is arrived at:—

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND MILAN, 1900-1913.

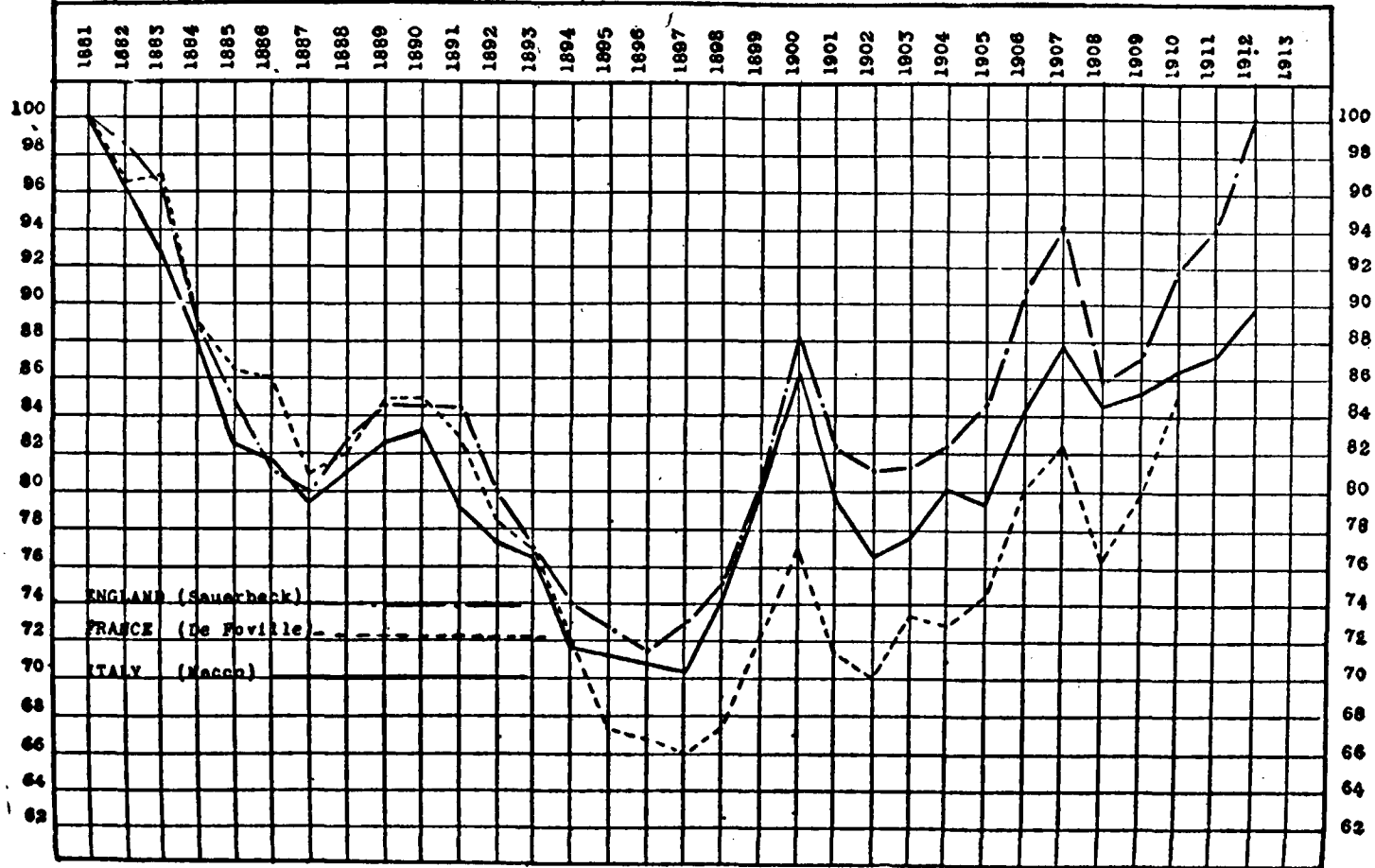
Number of articles, 5*.

Prices 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	111.0	127.3	132.2	141.0	144.3
Milan.....	100.0	101.2	124.8	130.8	130.8	130.9

*Namely, beef, pork, bread, butter, rice. The investigation at Rome covers 9 articles included in the Canadian statistics, but for 5 of these, namely, butter, cheese, lard, veal and bacon, prices are shown to be unchanged.

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY, 1881-1913.



(8) JAPAN.

Two index numbers are given herewith, both of wholesale prices and both of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

(1) The first covers sixty-three articles including, (a) foods, drinks and tobacco, (b) clothing and textiles, (c) minerals, fuel, timber and manufactured articles. The average rise in these was 33 per cent. Taking the food items alone, the rise was 54 per cent. Textiles rose 30 per cent.

(2) The second number covers 15 foods. Like the food section of the preceding number this shows a rise of 50 per cent between 1900 and 1912.

As between Canada and Japan, comparative wholesale price statistics are available for 23 articles. Combining these the following numbers are obtained:—

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND JAPAN, 1900-1913.

Number of articles, 23*.

Prices in 1900=100.

—	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada....	100.0	104.4	100.8	104.3	106.7	104.3	106.6	118.6	118.4	119.7	123.0	123.0	131.9	130.0
Japan.....	100.0	98.1	96.9	102.0	107.2	116.9	116.5	122.8	124.5	120.2	121.3	125.3	131.9	

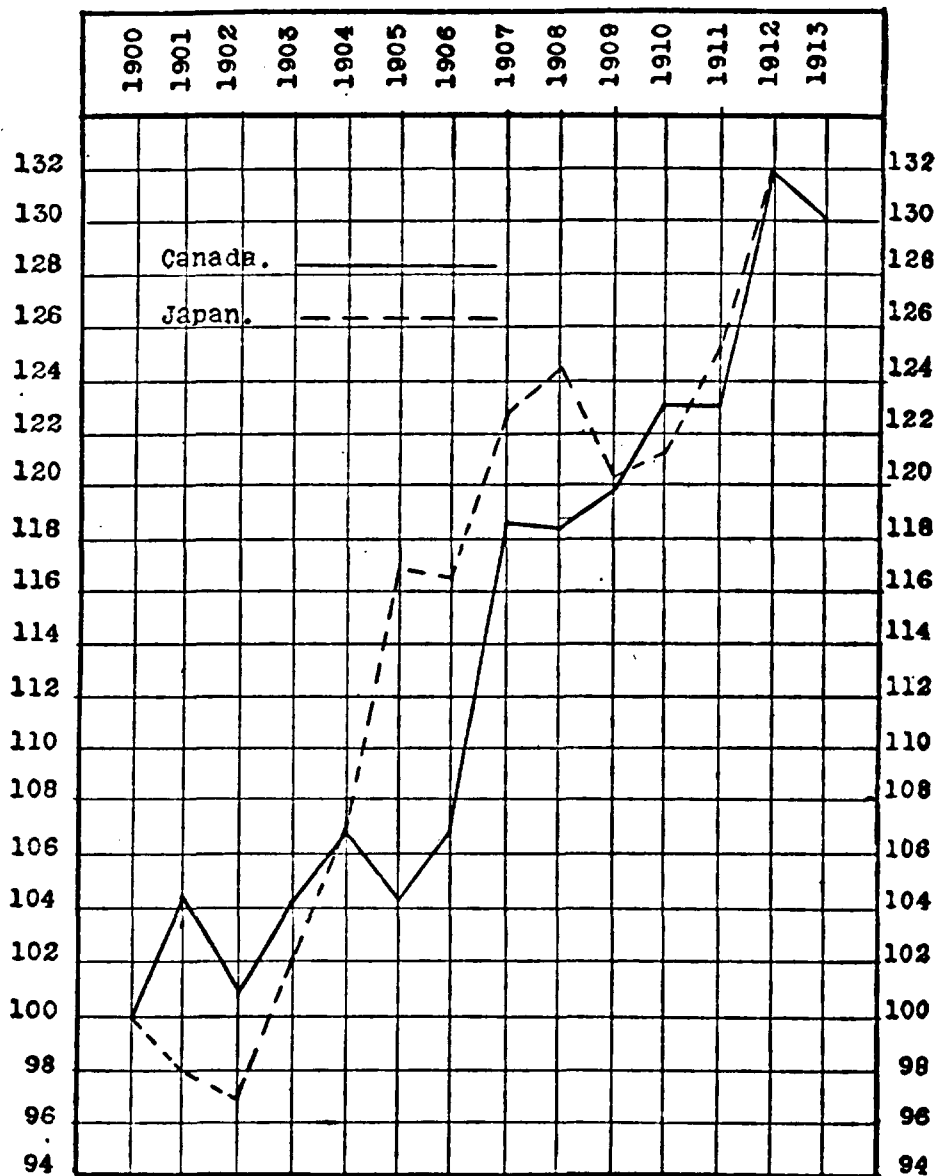
*Namely, barley, hay, straw, wheat, beef, eggs, milk, rice, tea, sugar, salt, cotton, prints, silk, pig iron, coal, petroleum, pine (balk), pine (plank), shingles, nails, paper, indigo.

It will be noticed that although the Canadian index numbers are more buoyant in the first three years of this century, the lead was taken thereafter until 1910 by Japan. In 1912 the numbers show exactly the same degree of advance, with the Canadian numbers tending to sag.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA AND JAPAN, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 23.

Prices in 1900=100.



(9) NORWAY.

Wholesale Prices.—An index number of the Norwegian Statistical Office, which covers 39 articles, shows a rise of 9 per cent between 1900 and 1911. The food items which number 22, have gone up 17 per cent, while textiles have gone up 18 per cent.

Retail Prices.—A yearly budget of a typical workingclass family in Christiania has increased 17 per cent since 1901. Down to 1906 the cost of living fell off in Christiania, the increase above noted having occurred between 1909 and 1912. Rents and taxes rose only slightly, but clothing, food and fuel went up rapidly.

An index number constructed by the United Kingdom Department of Labour based on statistics compiled by the Municipal Statistical Office of Christiania shows a rise of 9 per cent in the prices of 25 principal household supplies between 1900 and 1911. Sixteen of these articles* may be compared with similar commodities in Canada with the following result:

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND NORWAY (CHRISTIANIA). 1900-1913.

Number of commodities, 16*.

Prices 1900=100.

	1900	1905	1910	1911
Canada.....	100.0	110.9	129.5	138.1
Norway.....	100.0	98.4	107.4	111.0

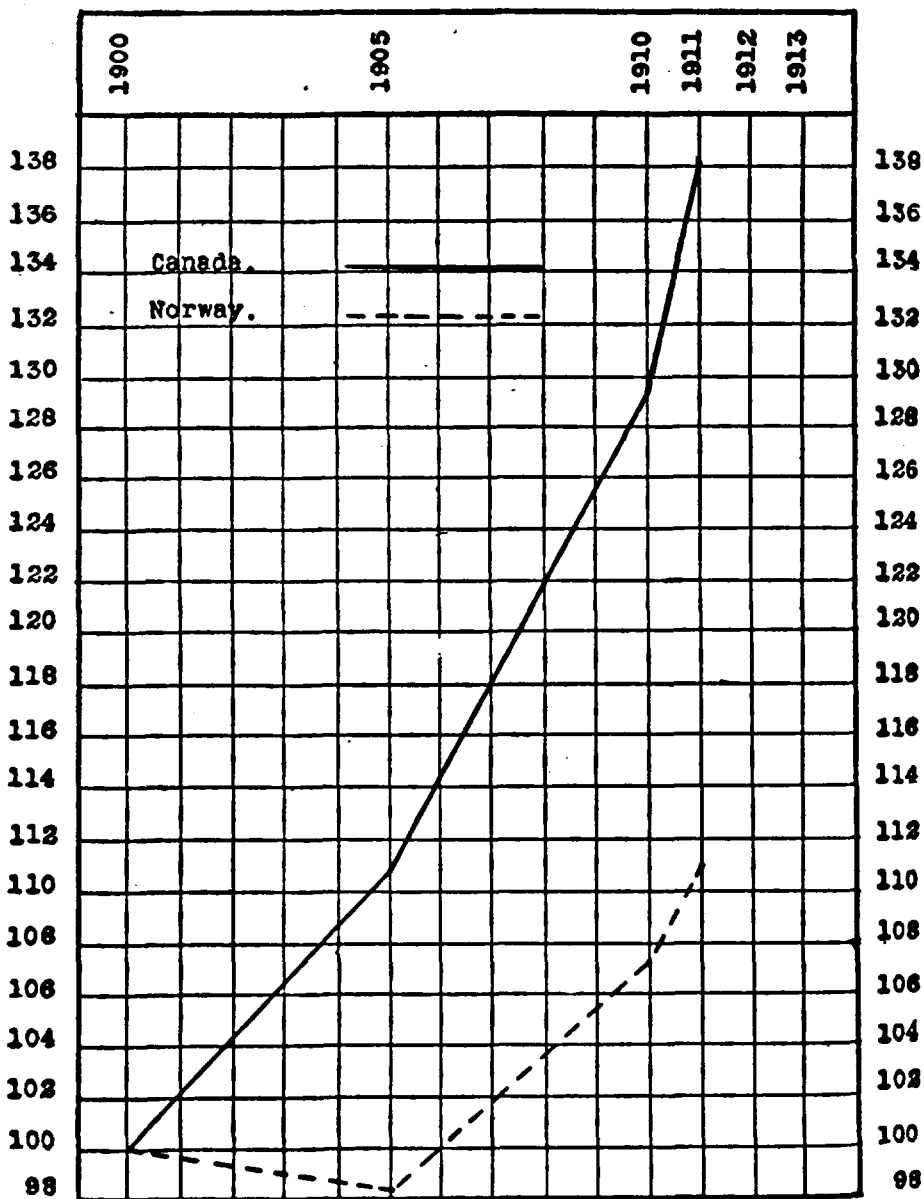
*Namely, beef, mutton, veal, pork (salt), butter, cheese, eggs, milk, flour, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, petroleum, coal and wood.

Retail prices would appear to have been much more stable in Christiania than in Canada.

COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, CANADA AND NORWAY, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 16.

Prices in 1900=100.



(10) RUSSIA.

Wholesale Prices.—Two index numbers are available. The first, that of the Russian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is for 69 articles. A general rise of 16 per cent is shown between 1900 and 1911. To this rise cereal products contributed 27 per cent, animal products 22 per cent, oleaginous products 24 per cent, textile materials 20 per cent, dyes and chemical products 14 per cent, "colonial series" 7 per cent; mineral products show a slight decline. It will be seen that the price rise has been highest in textiles, and next highest in animal products, hides and live pigs being a chief contributing factor in the latter. The second index number is one computed by the United Kingdom Department of Labour for the 30 articles of food represented in the above statistics. The rise shown between 1900 and 1911 is 20·8 per cent.

Working out a comparison of the trend of wholesale prices in Canada and Russia as based on the 44 articles* which are common to the official statistics of both countries the following result is obtained:

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND RUSSIA, 1900-1913.

Number of commodities, 44*.

Prices 1900=100.

—	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada...	100·0	99·8	101·3	102·0	102·0	104·1	103·7	116·0	113·8	118·7	124·4	126·5	135·8	130·0
Russia....	100·0	97·7	96·4	95·6	98·4	102·9	110·5	118·0	112·4	113·1	113·0	116·4	.....	.....

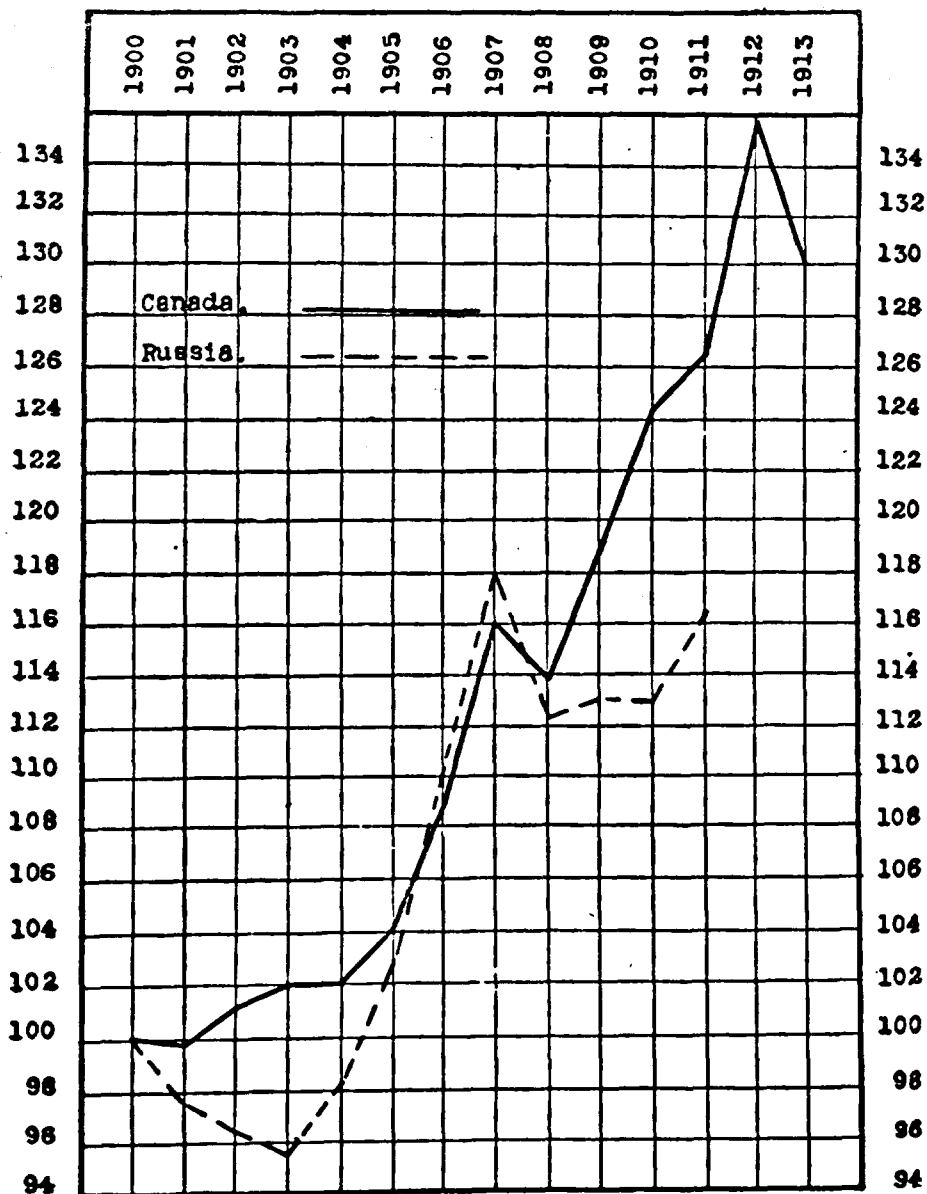
*Namely, barley, bran, flax, oats, wheat, beef, cattle, hogs, pork, sheep, butter, fish, herrings, flour, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, salt, cotton, prints, flax fibre, hides, tallow, copper, iron pig, spelter, tin, coal, gasoline, coal oil, linseed oil, rosin, white lead, borax, caustic soda, copperas, indigo, hops, malt, corn, peas, rye, lead.

The rise in Canada has been more rapid than in Russia, though in 1906 and in 1907 the latter stood on a higher level.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA AND RUSSIA, 1900-1913.

Number of Articles Included, 44.

Prices in 1900=100



GENERAL SUMMARY.

A "WORLD" INDEX NUMBER.

In summing up the preceding the first task is to present an index of the general trend of prices since the beginning of the century. As already made plain, the trend has varied considerably in different countries and in different articles and groups of articles.

The two large tables at the end of the chapter, as already explained, contain the available index numbers of the individual commodities (at wholesale and retail respectively), and these may be made the basis for a summing up of the kind desired. An average "world" index number for each commodity will be found inserted in the tables; these when combined yield the results shown on the next following page.

The results here given are unweighted, the averages being simple throughout. Those for the individual articles in the large tables accordingly tend to give prominence to price conditions in the smaller countries. As the rises, however, have been distributed with apparent evenness between the large and small countries not much would seem to be gained by the great labour of weighting each number according to population. A more serious defect is in the fact that the averages for certain commodities represent a larger number of countries than those for others. For over forty articles in the wholesale list, for example, the average is for Canada and the United States alone, where prices have been exceptionally buoyant. The above "world" numbers, therefore, might be presumed to err on the side of buoyancy.

The weighting of the various commodities, as in the preceding chapters—the wholesale by the series of group weights employed in appdx. II (p. 90) and the retail by the weights used in appdx. III. (p. 222) yields the following results:—

"WORLD" INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1900-1913.

No. of articles, 145.

No. of countries represented, 12.

Prices 1900=100.

	No. of Articles	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
I. Grains and fodders.....	11	100.0	106.9	118.7	112.8	102.1	109.8	112.1	126.1	136.0	132.5	126.9	132.3	148.6	124.3
II. Animals and meats.....	11	100.0	107.4	117.2	114.5	108.9	112.7	118.8	122.8	122.9	128.0	136.4	122.5	140.0	154.9
III. Dairy produce.....	4	100.0	101.8	107.0	105.3	102.3	108.1	109.2	114.8	119.5	121.8	122.4	123.4	138.5	134.5
IV. Fish.....	5	100.0	103.9	101.1	132.4	106.6	105.4	109.2	110.9	99.6	111.8	120.0	128.9	133.2	128.8
V. Other foods.....	24	100.0	103.0	104.9	99.3	100.1	106.4	106.2	108.6	110.3	107.8	107.7	117.7	124.1	112.8
VI. Textiles.....	14	100.0	96.1	94.8	102.4	106.1	109.5	118.9	124.4	113.8	110.7	120.6	126.9	123.4	130.1
VII. Hides, leather, boots.....	4	100.0	97.5	104.1	101.7	99.3	102.6	113.0	117.7	111.4	118.6	123.2	120.3	126.8	140.4
VIII. Metals and implements.....	14	100.0	90.6	88.0	89.9	87.9	93.7	103.7	109.1	95.3	95.1	96.5	96.6	103.7	104.3
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	5	100.0	91.2	96.8	100.3	89.5	96.5	104.9	109.4	101.3	100.3	94.8	94.7	108.7	116.6
X. Building materials.....	20	100.0	100.4	100.4	102.2	102.4	106.9	114.7	120.3	109.7	109.8	114.6	121.3	123.7	122.7
XI. House furnishings.....	9	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.2	103.6	102.4	103.0	108.3	107.3	103.5	104.3	105.5	110.3	118.8
XII. Drugs and chemicals.....	14	100.0	97.9	94.2	97.7	97.9	96.1	96.5	98.9	99.4	97.1	100.1	107.7	109.1	105.8
XIII. Miscellaneous.....	10	100.0	97.2	105.1	108.3	107.8	106.6	103.6	110.5	105.0	159.5	163.7	112.5	116.3	111.4
All.....	145	100.0	99.8	102.0	102.3	100.9	104.6	108.7	113.8	109.4	110.0	112.8	116.3	122.6	121.0

"WORLD" INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES, 1900-1913.

No. of articles, 24.

No. of countries represented, 12.

Prices 1900=100

	No. of Articles	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Foods.....	21	100.0					110.3					119.7	123.1	129.4	134.6
Coal.....	1	100.0					93.2					105.8	106.1	115.0	106.8
Wood.....	1	100.0					99.2					123.9	124.6	129.7	127.4
Coal oil.....	1	100.0					89.5					90.0	89.5	90.2	90.2
All.....	24	100.00					108.3					118.1	121.1	127.2	131.6

WEIGHTED WORLD INDEX NUMBERS, 1900-1914.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Wholesale.....	100.4	104.8	104.8	100.6	105.6	110.0	116.2
Retail.....					107.3		
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
Wholesale.....	114.1	114.0	116.4	117.7	127.0	124.4	
Retail.....			120.2	123.3	129.3	131.0	

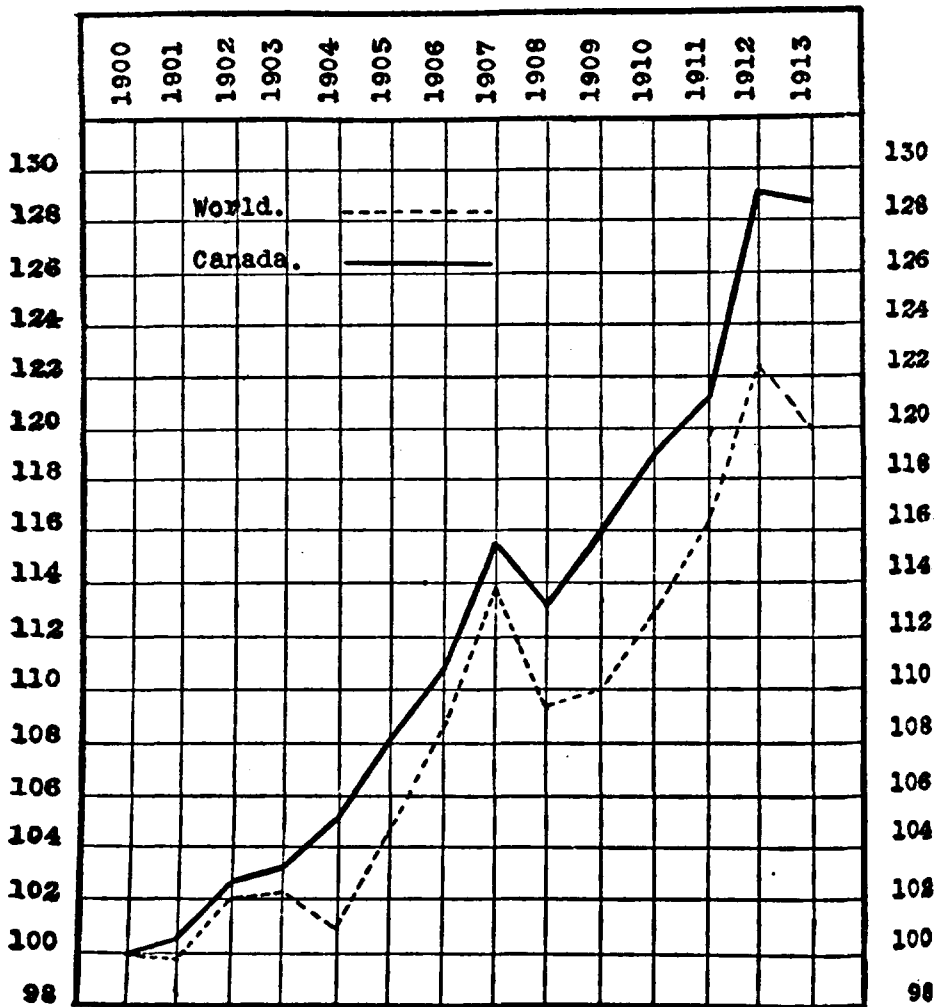
The effect of weighting the commodities, it will be seen, is to increase the buoyancy of both price lines. With regard to the wholesale line: from the fact that the groups in which the largest numbers of countries are represented in the detailed tables (viz., grains, meats, miscellaneous foods) are those to which the heaviest weights are attached, it might have been expected that the weighting process would tend to decrease any buoyancy due to the non-representative character of certain of the individual averages. This, however, is completely offset by the pronounced rises that have generally taken place in these groups. The weighting of the retail number emphasizes the rise to 1912 and the halt that was called in 1913. The experiment points to the view that the world rise is primarily a rise in foodstuffs. This, however, will be more fully analyzed further on.

The general tendency may be summed up as follows: (1) *Wholesale*—The first four years of the century saw practically level progress. With 1904, however, there set in a steady rise to 1907, when a check occurred which extended over 1908 and 1909. In 1910, 1911 and 1912 a very pronounced upward movement was recorded followed by a slight decline in 1913. (2) *Retail*—The movement was apparently more persistently upward than in the wholesale prices, the numbers being higher throughout and continuing to mount in 1913.¹

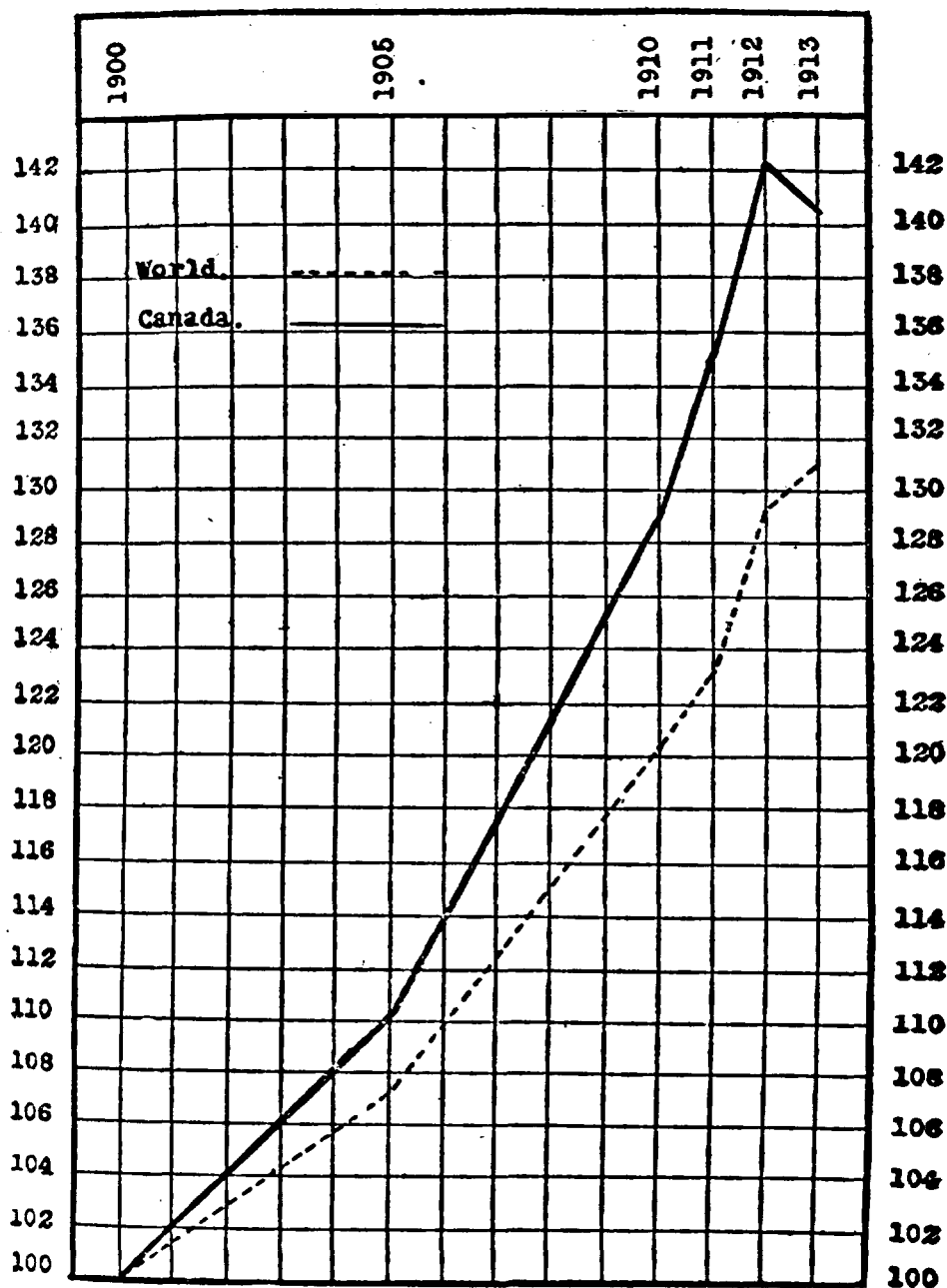
It is interesting to note the line of Canadian wholesale and retail prices in connection with this "world" movement, as in the accompanying tables and diagrams.

¹This is substantially the finding of Mr. R. H. Hooker, who sums up (*The Course of Prices at Home and Abroad*, 1890-1910, in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, December, 1911): "The general feature of the price movement in all European countries has been a large trough during the decade 1890-99, following a maximum in 1890, with a minimum about 1896; another shorter and much less violent depression followed the 1900 maximum, while the subsequent culmination in 1907 has been followed by a dip lasting one year only, and prices have since risen rapidly, so that present (September, 1911) prices are at the highest level reached since 1883. ... In America we find a precisely analogous state of affairs during the decade 1890-99, but the 1900-7 trough is entirely swamped by a general rise, and while the 1908 dip appears, the subsequent upward movement has again been sharper than on this side of the Atlantic."

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, THE WORLD AND CANADA, 1900-1913.



COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES, THE WORLD AND CANADA, 1900-1913.



BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

WHOLESALE PRICES, 1900-1913.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
World.....	100.0	99.8	102.0	102.3	100.9	104.6	108.7
Canada.....	100.0	100.5	102.7	103.3	105.3	108.1	110.9
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
World.....	113.8	109.4	110.0	112.8	116.3	122.6	121.2
Canada.....	115.6	113.3	116.0	119.0	121.3	129.2	128.7

RETAIL PRICES, 1900-1913.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
World.....	100.0	107.3	120.2	123.3	129.3	131.0
Canada.....	100.0	110.1	129.0	135.3	142.2	140.5

An interesting combination of wholesale price index numbers for various countries with the object of forming a world index number is that of Mr. G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Commonwealth Statistician of Australia (See "Prices, Prices Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia" 1912, page 76). The index numbers of the Economist, Board of Trade, and Sauerbeck for the United Kingdom, of Waxweiler for Belgium, of Schmitz and Hooker for Germany, of Necco for Italy, of various authorities for France, of the Department of Labour for Canada, of the Bureau of Labour for the United States, of McIlreith for New Zealand, and of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for Australia, were averaged. In combining them the following weights representing relative populations were used:

Country	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	Italy	France	Canada	U.S.A.	N.Z.	Australia
Weights....	45	7½	65	35	40	7	92	1	4½

The world's index number obtained in this way is as follows:

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
100.0	96.2	96.1	98.0	98.3	100.0	106.8	113.2	105.9	107.5	112.3	115.7

It will be seen that this is in substantial agreement with the results indicated above except that it accentuates the weakness of prices in 1901-5 and in 1908-9.

ANALYSIS OF WORLD PRICE TENDENCIES.

This general finding as to price variations since 1900 requires analysis from two main points of view, (1) that of the countries included, and (2) that of the commodities included. The two of course are not mutually exclusive; much of the significance of the variations lies in the interplay of the two factors of locality and of commodity, as when an article rises in one country but falls in another. This, in fact, will be found to point the way to much that is explanatory of the price situation. In the first instance, however, it will be well to employ the two methods separately.

SUMMARY OF PRICE VARIATIONS ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

The variations of prices in different countries has been the subject of fairly minute examination in the earlier part of the chapter and it remains only to bring together the results in summary form.

In the first place, notwithstanding the lack of common basis to the statistics, the general impression conveyed is tolerably clear. Briefly it is, that although the main changes in the direction of the price movement since 1900 may be described as synchronous in the several countries, the lesser changes are not invariably so, and the extent of the rises and falls at times differs materially.

Looking chiefly to the final results of the various changes, it is possible to classify the countries examined into three main groups according to the degree of buoyancy which their prices have shown: (1) In the group in which prices have risen least (10-20 per cent) and which lie below the average, may be placed the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Russia. (2) Germany and Austria constitute a second group where the rise in prices has been materially greater than in the first (25-40 per cent). India, Australia and New Zealand exhibit highly individualized price movements, but on the whole may be added to this second group. (3) In the third group, that in which the rise has been most pronounced (40-50 per cent), and considerably higher than the average, fall Japan, Hungary, the United States and Canada.

PER CENT OF WHOLESALE PRICE LEVEL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF CURRENT CANADIAN LEVEL—ALL 100 IN 1900.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*United Kingdom.....	100.0	100.6	95.6	94.2	95.1	92.4	94.4	94.0	91.7	89.6	90.1	89.8	88.3	91.4
United States.....	100.0	98.3	102.0	100.5	99.2	96.9	100.0	101.2	97.6	99.6	100.4	98.7	95.8	93.6
Australia.....	100.0	106.0	110.5	105.0	91.9	96.0	94.5	89.4	101.0	90.0	89.2	79.7	92.1	.....
New Zealand.....	100.0	100.8	104.5	103.9	94.9	95.8	96.5	97.8	98.1	95.8	91.5	.....	.....	.....
India.....	100.0	99.9	97.4	91.7	91.2	92.5	99.8	106.8	114.5	100.7	97.1	100.8	102.8	.....
Belgium.....	100.0	102.1	93.4	92.6	96.3	95.7	94.5	85.3	81.2	84.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	100.0	96.8	95.2	94.5	95.3	93.9	94.9	92.1	93.2	93.5	94.7	94.1	.....	.....
Germany.....	100.0	94.7	91.7	90.0	92.2	91.9	95.3	96.3	92.6	88.6	87.0	92.6	92.1	92.0
Holland.....	100.0	108.2	90.7	89.8	97.5	94.7	93.6	90.9	84.9	86.9	85.8	88.9	.....	.....
Japan.....	100.0	94.0	96.1	97.8	100.5	112.1	109.3	103.5	105.1	100.4	98.6	101.9	100.0	.....
Russia.....	100.0	99.9	95.2	93.7	96.5	98.8	101.7	101.7	98.8	95.3	90.8	92.0	.....	.....

*As no quotations for coal were available for 1913, coal is excluded throughout the Index Number, being thus purely a Food Index.

PER CENT OF RETAIL PRICE LEVEL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF CURRENT
CANADIAN LEVEL, ALL 100 IN 1900.

	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Canada.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom.....	100.0	91.7	82.9	77.5	78.8	78.5
United States.....	100.0	101.8	103.1	95.5	101.6	102.4
Australia.....	100.0	91.3	83.2	78.4	84.5	.....
Austria.....	100.0	97.5	101.0	94.6	93.8	.....
Hungary.....	100.0	102.0	101.4	102.7	.....	.....
Belgium.....	100.0	97.7	90.7	87.2	89.1	.....
Prussia.....	100.0	99.4	92.1	89.7	.....	.....
Bavaria.....	100.0	98.4	91.6	89.4	.....	.....
Baden.....	100.0	96.5	93.4	90.3	89.9	.....
Wurtemberg.....	100.0	99.0	98.5	93.1	.....	.....
Holland.....	100.0	96.2	96.3	93.7	97.6	.....
Norway.....	100.0	88.7	82.9	80.4	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF FOOD PRICES SINCE THE YEAR 1900 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA

(1900=100.)

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Country.	Nature of Index Number.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom.....	Retail prices of 23 articles of food in London, weighted, according to workmen's consumption.....	100	100	101	103	102	103	102	105	108	108	109	109	115
Foreign Countries:—														
Austria-Hungary:														
(a) Austria.....	Retail prices of 14 articles of food in Vienna (unweighted).....	100	100	99	101	105	108	113	113	118	120	126	128	135
(b) Hungary.....	Retail prices of 48 articles of food in 22 principal towns (unweighted).....	100	101	102	103	111	122	118	122	128	131	129	137	..
Belgium.....	Retail prices of 11 articles of food in 16 principal towns, weighted according to workmen's consumption.....	100	101	102	113	109	110	112	115	116	120	122	128	132
France.....	Retail prices of 24 articles of food (including wine), fuel and lighting materials in Paris, weighted according to workmen's consumption.....	100	100	95	98	99	97	95	100	102	100	104	117	115
Germany.....	Retail prices of 13 articles of food in Prussia, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg, weighted according to workmen's consumption.....	100	103	106	105	105	114	118	116	116	124	127	128	137
Holland.....	Retail prices of 23 articles of food in 6 principal towns (unweighted).....	100	100	100	102	103	102	103	105	107	109	115	117	123
Italy.....	Contract prices of 13 articles of food supplied to 43 State colleges in various parts of the country (unweighted).....	100	100	99	99	97	99	99	101	105	112	114	118	120
Norway.....	Retail prices of all articles of food (26 specified) in Christiania, weighted according to workmen's consumption.....	—†	100	99	99	97	100	103	108	109	106	108	111	119
Russia.....	Wholesale prices of 30 articles of food at representative markets (unweighted).....	100	104	107	102	104	112	116	130	130	127	116	121	.....

United States.....	Retail prices of 15 articles of food in 39 principal cities, weighted according to workmen's consumption.....	100	105	111	111	113	113	117	122	126	133	140	139	150
Japan.....	Wholesale prices of 20 articles of food in 19 to 25 towns (unweighted).....	100	97	100	108	120	132	127	134	136	132	132	138	.....
British Dominions:—														
Canada.....	Wholesale prices of 75 articles of food (including foder) at representative markets, weighted according to national consumption.....	100	104	109	106	109	111	115	128	129	133	135	136	151
Australia.....	Retail prices of 41 articles of food (beside soap, starch, washing blue, kerosene and candles) in the 6 capital cities, weighted according to national consumption.....	—†	100	109	105	95	101	101	98	106	104	103	103	116
New Zealand.....	Wholesale prices of 17 articles of food at representative markets (unweighted).....	100	101	109	109	102	107	107	112	117	108	110	116	.....

†Data for the year 1900 are not available.

This, as above stated, is by way of rough interpretation of the preceding figures. For more precise comparisons between the various countries *inter se*, the discrepancies in the statistics offer considerable difficulties. The method pursued above of instituting a series of comparisons between Canada and each of the countries in turn shifts the basis in each case and does not directly allow a general point of view. This, however, may be obtained by bringing together the figures of variation between the price rise in Canada and that in the several countries from year to year. In the accompanying tables, the figures show the per cent which the price level in each country is of the current level in Canada, both having started even at 100 in 1900.

A recent valuable estimate of the different extent to which prices have risen in different countries is that of the United Kingdom Board of Trade in its report on "Cost of Living of the Working-classes, 1912."¹ The comparison is limited to food prices, the purposes being in the first instance to portray the rise in the cost of living. The method followed was to combine the food prices contained in the official index numbers of the several countries and to present the results side by side. Though the criticism of this method is possible that the results are obtained for the different countries by quite different methods (the result for the United Kingdom, for example, being based on the retail prices of 23 articles of foods in London weighted according to workmen's consumption, whereas that for Canada is based on the wholesale prices of 78 articles at primary markets weighted by a series of group weights), it is undoubtedly a valuable index.

The table is given herewith with additions and revisions for which acknowledgements are due to the Board of Trade. The figures are in general accordance with the analysis already given. In 1911, the last year for which the table is complete, Canada stands fourth from the top of the list, at a small interval below the United States, Japan and Hungary. In 1912, with two of the three high countries unrepresented, Canada stands first on the list in close proximity to the United States.

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL PRICES.

As an addendum on actual living costs, as between certain countries, the findings of the United Kingdom Board of Trade, the only authority which has recently investigated the comparative level of the cost of living in different countries on a comprehensive scale may be cited from the series of reports already mentioned.² The conclusions of the Board of Trade are expressed with caution, and are intended to show tendencies rather than to give exact ratios; but in general it was found that the level of the cost of living is much higher in the United States than in the other countries investigated, namely, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Belgium. The comparison is given as follows, prices in the United Kingdom being represented as 100:—

Country.	Number of Towns.	Retail Prices.	Average Expenditure on Food, Fuel and Housing.
United Kingdom.....	88	100	100
France.....	30	118	110
Germany.....	33	118	119
Belgium.....	15	99	94
United States.....	28	138	.....

¹ See foot-note, p. 228.

² See foot-note, p. 228.

Supplementary to the above, an estimate of the same kind made by the Economic Commission of South Africa in 1913 may be quoted. The following table is based on a budget which includes sugar, butter, potatoes, bread, flour, meat and milk:—

RELATIVE COSTS OF FOOD IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ABROAD.

	Relative costs of Food according to the South African Standards of Living.	Relative costs of Food according to Standards of Living in Countries mentioned.	Mean.
Witwatersrand.....	100	100	100
South Africa.....			90
United Kingdom.....	66	62	64
France.....	78	65	72
Germany.....	79	61	70
Belgium.....	68	53	61
United States of America.....	84	82	83
Canada.....	84	85	85
Australia*.....	67	68	68
New Zealand*.....	61	62	62

*The figures in these lines are too low.

PRICE VARIATIONS ACCORDING TO COMMODITIES.

Turning to the second point of view, that of the analysis by commodities: the table of wholesale group indices already given (page 322) in conjunction with the large tables themselves will be found to throw considerable light on where the chief factors in the rise have operated. It is apparent at a glance in the table on page 322 that farm products have led the advance. Animals and meats, grains and fodder and dairy produce stand first in 1912-1913 in the order named, followed by the associated group of hides and leather. Fish comes next, followed by building materials and textiles (cotton and jute), with miscellaneous food products on a somewhat lower plane. Metals, fuel, house-furnishings, and drugs all show rises of less than 15 per cent, the first-mentioned showing little rise at all.

Among articles that show extreme rises at wholesale may be mentioned resin, potatoes, onions, opium, hay, malt, peas, mackerel, hops, wheat, shorts, lard, eggs, hides, cattle, bran, jute, corn, tin, hogs, beef, straw, cod, oak, coffee. The articles which have advanced most rapidly at retail are beans, potatoes, pork, lard, veal, bacon, eggs, mutton, beef, butter.

Two highly important generalizations to be added to the above are (1) a comparison of the world rise in foods as opposed to materials, and (2) a comparison of the rise in raw materials as compared with that in manufactured products. Index numbers combining all the data in the large tables follow:—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Foods.....	100.0	104.3	110.0	106.9	103.6	108.5	109.9	115.5	117.0	117.9	119.3	123.4	134.0	125.8
Materials.	100.0	96.7	97.1	99.2	99.2	102.0	108.0	112.8	105.2	104.5	108.5	111.3	114.7	117.8

	1900	1911	1912	1913
Raw materials.....	100.0	124.4	135.5	130.4
Manufactured products.....	100.0	113.2	117.2	118.3

The above bears out the conclusion already apparent that the rise of the past few years has been more than half again as great in foods as in materials, and more than a third again as great in raw products as in manufactured articles. It is clearly in food production and in the primary processes of production generally that the chief factors causing the rise have been at work.

It is, however, as already remarked, in the observation of the variations of these tendencies in different countries that their true significance is apt to be revealed. In the following table will be found the "food" and "materials" index numbers respectively for nine countries, obtained by averaging in each case all the data contained in the large tables.¹

¹ Mr. Hooker's tables in the article already quoted (see footnote, pp. 229 and 323), are of interest in connection with this table. The figures, of course, come only to 1910-1911, since when there has been a pronounced rise in foods, and they cannot be directly compared with the above owing to the difference in base.

MATERIALS.

	United Kingdom. (Sauerbeck)	France.	Germany.	United States	Canada.
Average 1890-1899.....	100	100	100	100	100
Average 1900-1909.....	119	127	123	124	116
Average, 1910.....	127	138	132	137	123
Average, September, 1911.....	128	143	137	.....	.....

FOODS.

	United Kingdom. (Sauerbeck)	France.	Germany	United States	Canada
Average 1890-1899.....	100	100	100	100	100
Average 1900-1909.....	101	96	108	117	112
Average 1910.....	108	101	125	134	128
Average, September, 1911.....	114	115	142	.....	.....

THE COURSE OF FOODS AND MATERIALS, 1900-1912.

Country.	FOODS.		MATERIALS.	
	No. of Articles.	Index No. 1911-1912.	No. of Articles.	Index No. 1911-1912.
Canada.....	59	132.7	75	111.2
United Kingdom.....	22	110.0	25	109.8
United States.....	45	129.4	68	108.9
Australia.....	35	109.8	13	97.4
New Zealand.....	22	105.2	11	95.4
France.....	16	127.1	21	112.1
Germany.....	17	121.8	15	107.5
Russia.....	20	114.5	17	112.3
Japan.....	10	139.7	11	115.3

SIGNIFICANCE OF DATA ON COMPARATIVE PRICE MOVEMENTS.

To attempt an interpretation here of the comparative price movements above described from a casual standpoint would be to anticipate much necessary data to be given hereinafter. It is, however, of interest even thus early to note certain features that pave the way to explanations.

It is, of course, well known that prices are one of a group of economic phenomena,—including trade, finance, unemployment, the marriage-rate—that tend to move together, indicating “prosperity” on the one hand, or “depression” on the other according to the direction taken. There has been a general rise in prices since 1900, but so likewise has there been, as is well-known, a general buoyancy of trade and industry. The world, as a whole, has seen “good times” during the past decade, and it is a natural presumption (recalling the discussion on this point in the introduction appdx. I, p. 82, to associate the price-rise with that fact.

This connection is further established when it is pointed out that the price-rise has differed in different countries very much according to what is known to have been the general economic trend and the general intensity of the conditions just described as constituting “good-times.” In countries where that trend has shown only a moderate degree of change, prices have exhibited corresponding steadiness. Where, however, there has been great buoyancy in any particular direction, with consequent displacements or readjustments, prices have gone up very rapidly. For example, in Great Britain, France and Italy, where economic progress since 1900 has been that of normal prosperity, the line has moved with corresponding slowness. Where, as in Germany, there has been a more rapid process of industrial expansion, the price line has been more rapidly upward. Finally where, as in Canada and the United States, this development has attained extraordinary proportions, the highest rise in the line is found.

It is, however, in the examination of the price-rise in different commodities, and particularly as between the two broad groups of foods and materials that confirmation of the above is found. That foods in general have risen more rapidly than materials is a symptom of an era of exploitation and expansion. Such an era, though it creates a very marked demand for materials, and thus tends to raise their price, provides with almost equal celerity for an increase in their supply. It does so, however, at the expense of diverting effort from food production and foods in consequence show a diminution in supply at a period when, to a certain extent at least, the “good-times” allow of increased consumption. An increase in food production, apart from the diversion just mentioned, is of course, necessarily a slower process than an increase in the supply of materials. Moreover, the food supply is a local concern to a degree that the supply of materials is not. A harvester may be shipped around the world and be con-

tracted for months in advance. Food supplies are much more difficult to handle thus, with the result that when a local source fails a considerable rise in price is almost invariably entailed. The same reasoning applies within limits to the groups of raw and manufactured articles.

Finally, when we turn from a general statement of this kind to the record of variations in foods and materials in the different countries set forth in the table on page 334 the most striking fact of all appears. It is precisely in the countries where the general buoyancy has been greatest that food prices have risen the most. In general, the rise in materials has been about the same as in the leading countries, averaging, in fact 110.4 for the European countries and 110.5 for Canada and the United States. Foods on the other hand average 131.0 in America, compared with 110.0 in England, 114.5 in Russia and 121.8 in Germany. The figure 127.1 for France looks like an exception to the rule, but as this represents import values only, it is not to be pressed. In other words, the high price lines of countries where expansion has been most in evidence reflects a rise in food prices due to that expansion.

One of the most striking of recent developments in Canada and the United States is the rapid decline in food exports, leading in some cases to importations. England who for years has drawn her chief foods from abroad has seen little change in the method of supply.

The conclusion then is that, whatever the ultimate cause which set the world process in motion, a large part of the task of tracing causes in Canada lies in an analysis of the expansion through which she has passed since 1900.

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900—1913.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

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Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
I. Grains and Fodders—															
Barley—															
Canada.....	Western.....	100.0	108.6	105.4	88.8	110.2	104.2	114.8	138.3	135.8	144.2	129.8	174.4	160.1	126.0
Canada.....	No. 2 Ontario.....	100.0	108.6	116.7	107.6	107.6	108.3	120.3	144.8	147.7	145.2	131.9	170.8	194.8	135.4
United Kingdom.....	British.....	100.0	101.0	103.0	91.3	89.6	97.7	97.0	100.7	103.7	107.7	92.6	109.4	123.1	109.4
United Kingdom.....	Foreign.....	100.0	93.4	93.7	90.1	87.4	93.0	94.4	110.8	111.6	109.8	97.7	111.6	129.5	119.2
United States.....	By sample.....	100.0	122.2	131.3	114.1	110.1	100.8	106.2	159.1	152.3	140.0	143.0	229.0	211.6	144.2
Australia.....	Malting.....	100.0	97.8	133.3	135.8	102.2	117.8	136.4	135.8	147.7	117.1	122.1	142.1	177.6	
New Zealand.....		100.0	81.2	111.8	111.8	96.4	131.8	132.9	129.4	177.6	123.5	156.5			
India.....	Certain principal stations.....	100.0	74.1	73.0	70.1	59.2	73.0	88.5	93.7	125.3	94.8	76.4	75.3	96.0	
Belgium.....		100.0	95.4	96.4	92.8	91.2	98.2	101.3	109.1	108.2	107.1				
Holland.....		100.0	109.3	100.6	100.4	102.0	110.5	114.8	140.0	120.7	125.5	106.5	128.4		
France.....		100.0	102.2	103.3	94.9	84.3	102.4	91.9	96.4	100.3	101.9	88.4	97.5		
Germany.....		100.0	102.0	99.0	96.0	98.0	105.0	107.0	119.0	123.0	117.0	107.0	126.0	134.0	112.0
Japan.....		100.0	96.0	94.0	130.0	151.0	139.0	97.0	115.0	130.0	119.0	111.0	130.0	179.0	
Russia.....		100.0	95.9	97.0	89.8	86.6	101.7	105.6	131.5	128.5	118.8	100.7	124.3		
Average.....		100.0	98.5	104.1	106.2	98.2	106.8	107.9	123.0	130.3	118.2	113.2	137.2	158.1	124.7
Bran—															
Canada.....		100.0	93.9	119.4	158.8	113.4	104.5	123.9	147.6	157.7	167.7	157.3	169.2	181.3	152.1
Australia.....		100.0	103.9	153.9	128.9	77.6	105.3	103.9	110.5	150.0	110.5	114.5	121.1	148.7	
Russia.....	(Moscow).....	100.0	104.6	114.9	96.6	105.1	123.4	130.0	154.3	144.9	137.5	126.6	138.2		
Average.....		100.0	100.8	129.4	128.1	98.7	111.1	119.3	137.5	150.9	138.6	132.8	142.8	164.2	137.8
Corn—															
Canada.....	No. 3 Yellow.....	100.0	107.7	134.2	117.2	118.5	116.6	117.9	132.0	165.3	158.1	142.5	135.8	165.4	145.7
United Kingdom.....	(Maize).....	100.0	105.9	115.8	109.5	105.1	115.2	108.1	120.2	135.0	135.4	122.2	122.0	136.0	123.1
United States.....	Cash.....	100.0	130.3	156.6	120.9	132.3	131.4	121.5	138.5	179.6	175.2	152.4	155.1	179.9	164.0
Australia.....	(Maize).....	100.0	103.3	173.3	116.7	84.2	105.8	130.0	126.7	170.0	157.5	105.8	110.4	163.3	
Holland.....	(Maize).....	100.0	108.4	123.7	109.1	105.4	115.2	106.7	122.2	136.3	134.0	119.1	123.8		
France.....		100.0	112.8	111.3	111.3	107.1	120.3	116.5	124.1	128.7	133.8	113.7	126.7		
Germany.....	(Maize).....	100.0	103.3	113.3	103.3	105.3	112.3	116.3	127.3	136.3	135.3	123.3	123.3	143.3	122.3
Russia.....	(Maize).....	100.0	95.9	97.8	91.8	103.4	127.2	93.3	108.8	125.2	123.7	107.1	109.5		
Average.....		100.0	108.4	128.2	109.9	107.5	118.0	113.8	124.9	147.0	144.1	123.2	125.8	154.4	137.3

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
I. Grains and Fodders															
—(continued)															
Flax Seed—															
Canada.....		100.0	99.9	92.6	64.5	68.3	73.8	65.9	75.8	71.5	85.0	126.9	136.8	105.2	70.5
United Kingdom.....	(Linseed).....	100.0	101.2	98.8	76.4	64.8	73.6	82.4	84.8	83.2	88.8	121.6	135.6	122.4	88.0
United States.....	No. 1.....	100.0	100.1	92.7	64.6	68.4	73.8	68.0	74.1	96.5	140.0	147.4	115.0	80.9	
India.....	Calcutta.....	100.0	109.9	105.6	81.7	64.8	71.8	89.4	91.5	96.5	123.9	140.8	138.7		
Belgium.....		100.0	120.7	94.1	78.8	85.3	101.3	88.5	88.5	90.5	113.4				
France.....		100.0	112.9	116.1	80.7	80.7	90.3	112.9	100.0	106.5	135.5	141.9			
Russia.....	(Linseed).....	100.0	117.2	101.3	82.0	78.6	79.8	89.3	91.0	84.3	111.1	132.8	129.8		
Average.....		100.0	108.8	100.2	75.5	73.0	80.6	85.2	86.5	89.9	114.0	138.4	136.6	108.2	75.2
Hay—															
Canada.....	Montreal.....	100.0	112.6	100.0	110.1	102.4	93.6	106.8	161.2	147.2	136.6	143.0	136.7	181.1	147.4
United States.....	Timothy No. 1.....	100.0	110.9	109.0	107.5	101.4	97.3	112.1	146.4	106.7	116.3	149.3	170.0	176.5	138.6
Australia.....		100.0	159.6	185.0	195.9	149.9	129.0	131.7	156.9	230.1	142.9	145.7	165.2	200.1	
Japan.....		100.0	121.	117.	123.	148.	137.	135.	140.	148.	142.	152.	154.	154.	
Average.....		100.0	126.0	127.8	134.1	117.9	114.2	121.4	151.1	168.0	134.5	147.5	156.5	177.9	142.3
Oats—															
Canada.....	No. 2 White Western.....	100.0	117.5	106.7	91.5	105.5	105.7	98.7	116.7	114.9	117.4	101.5	106.3	118.8	98.4
Canada.....	No. 2 White Ontario.....	100.0	124.2	150.9	117.7	121.3	141.9	134.3	163.2	167.1	169.9	134.1	145.5	173.8	139.4
United Kingdom.....	British.....	100.0	104.7	114.7	97.6	92.9	98.6	104.3	107.1	101.4	107.6	98.6	107.1	122.3	108.5
United Kingdom.....	Foreign.....	100.0	108.4	122.1	100.6	101.5	105.8	113.8	123.8	111.9	117.1	105.8	113.2	133.0	120.0
United States.....	Cash.....	100.0	140.0	174.3	155.8	160.7	131.6	144.5	198.1	224.3	211.7	169.8	169.5	192.8	165.4
Australia.....		100.0	100.9	140.3	118.5	81.5	95.4	119.5	118.5	129.6	98.1	106.5	105.5	142.6	
New Zealand.....		100.0	111.9	153.6	125.0	95.2	108.3	121.4	161.9	152.4	94.0	115.5			
France.....		100.0	107.5	110.5	89.2	84.1	90.7	99.1	96.7	101.5	101.2	91.2	95.2		
Belgium.....		100.0	101.5	109.6	90.2	93.0	108.0	108.9	113.9	108.2	131.9				
Holland.....		100.0	107.6	108.9	95.5	99.5	107.6	113.1	117.3	105.5	113.0	109.3	117.0		
Germany.....		100.0	105.	113.	97.0	96.	106.	119.	130.	119.	124.	111.	125.	140.	118.
Russia.....	Southern markets	100.0	115.4	127.5	100.1	100.3	113.3	118.4	143.0	124.3	128.4	109.0	122.6		
Average.....		100.0	111.7	128.5	107.5	102.1	108.7	117.0	133.5	131.3	125.8	114.7	121.2	143.7	120.4
Peas—															
Canada.....	No. 2 Ontario.....	100.0	114.9	131.7	111.0	107.8	117.5	132.0	136.2	147.2	148.5	133.9	145.7	189.8	169.9
Australia.....		100.0	105.3	127.8	128.1	81.0	106.6	112.0	103.1	119.6	137.6	147.7	119.6	123.4	

Belgium.....		100-0	102-6	113-0	113-2	113-2	115-8	124-1	131-2	121-0	136-1				
Russia.....	(Libau).....	100-0	107-2	117-8	108-4	98-7	102-6	116-2	118-2	124-7	122-7	100-9	136-3		
Average.....		100-0	107-5	122-6	115-2	100-2	110-6	121-1	122-2	128-1	136-2	126-9	137-4	160-5	143-6
Rye—															
Canada.....	No. 2 Ontario.....	100-0	99-3	107-5	102-7	120-5	134-6	134-9	141-7	161-5	143-7	134-9	148-5	172-8	127-2
United States.....	No. 2 Cash.....	100-0	103-0	104-9	99-6	136-8	137-4	118-0	148-5	151-2	151-2	150-2	147-2	154-2	122-9
Belgium.....		100-0	95-5	94-9	94-5	96-3	102-6	104-2	116-5	119-1	115-7				
Holland.....		100-0	94-3	99-4	97-3	97-3	105-5	107-6	129-2	128-1	117-5	102-7	111-7		
France.....		100-0	98-8	98-6	93-6	92-9	101-6	100-0	103-2	103-0	101-0	95-8	102-1		
Germany.....		100-0	99-0	100-0	94-0	93-0	101-0	110-0	131-0	127-0	119-0	104-0	116-0	129-0	
Russia.....	Southern markets.....	100-0	97-9	102-5	98-1	100-8	115-7	114-4	148-7	156-7	141-9	112-4	123-3		
Average.....		100-0	98-3	101-1	97-1	105-4	114-9	112-7	131-3	135-2	127-1	116-7	124-8	138-3	106-1
Shorts—															
Canada.....		100-0	98-2	123-6	113-6	123-3	114-7	122-7	143-8	149-6	159-3	149-0	159-0	173-9	145-4
Australia.....		100-0	95-3	143-0	132-6	70-9	104-7	95-3	101-2	138-4	115-1	101-2	107-0	141-9	
Average.....		100-0	96-8	133-3	123-1	97-1	109-7	109-0	122-5	144-0	137-2	125-1	133-0	157-9	132-0
Straw—															
Canada.....		100-0	108-9	106-1	103-8	121-4	121-6	120-6	158-6	166-0	157-1	147-1	132-3	204-1	175-1
Australia.....		100-0	102-8	151-5	163-2	88-0	97-1	104-9	119-1	175-6	128-2	107-5	102-3	114-6	
Belgium.....		100-0	171-2	144-0	106-2	122-9	144-8	128-6	136-9	119-4	133-0				
Japan.....		100-0	93-0	89-0	107-0	107-0	104-0	104-0	104-0	107-0	104-0	111-0	114-0	125-0	
Average.....		100-0	119-0	122-7	120-0	109-8	116-9	114-5	129-7	142-0	130-6	123-7	118-6	148-6	126-6
Wheat—															
Canada.....	No. 1 Northern.....	100-0	100-8	97-7	105-6	122-9	121-2	102-0	118-1	139-5	145-6	134-2	128-2	130-7	118-2
Canada.....	No. 2 White Ont.....	100-0	100-5	110-8	111-7	143-7	140-3	115-6	127-2	137-2	164-2	148-9	128-0	144-8	138-8
United Kingdom.....	British.....	100-0	99-4	104-3	99-4	105-3	110-2	105-0	113-6	118-9	137-2	117-6	117-6	129-1	117-7
United Kingdom.....	Foreign.....	100-0	97-4	98-4	99-9	103-1	106-3	103-4	113-1	123-5	136-0	123-4	116-8	124-7	121-8
United States.....	Cash.....	100-0	102-1	105-3	112-2	147-6	143-5	112-7	129-0	140-7	170-4	155-9	140-0	149-1	135-4
Australia.....		100-0	99-3	153-7	185-9	113-8	121-6	115-7	134-3	149-3	164-2	138-1	126-1	146-3	
New Zealand.....		100-0	101-4	147-1	174-2	131-4	131-4	134-2	157-1	192-9	171-4	152-9			
India.....		100-0	95-5	85-6	78-4	77-5	82-0	106-3	100-0	148-6	134-2	109-9	92-8	95-5	
Belgium.....		100-0	100-3	100-7	100-1	106-8	108-4	104-5	115-1	120-4	136-3				
Holland.....		100-0	101-7	101-4	102-4	113-4	118-6	111-2	124-9	125-4	143-2	123-0	125-5		
France.....		100-0	100-0	97-1	95-1	97-4	105-7	99-1	110-6	120-0	129-3	130-0	126-0		
Germany.....		100-0	107-0	107-0	102-0	111-0	111-0	114-0	132-0	134-0	148-0	132-0	130-0	138-0	127-0
Japan.....		100-0	90-0	91-0	120-0	121-0	130-0	112-0	127-0	124-0	131-0	136-0	130-0	145-0	
Russia.....	Southern markets.....	100-0	98-4	95-2	97-3	104-5	112-1	113-2	133-7	148-1	140-7	124-4	128-6		
Average.....		100-0	99-6	107-5	114-7	113-5	116-9	111-3	125-0	138-6	146-7	133-1	126-4	137-0	126-9

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
II. Animals and Meats.															
Bacon—															
Canada.....	English boneless breakfast bacon, pork and ham...	100.0	119.2	120.3	118.2	106.7	117.6	133.9	123.4	120.3	127.7	157.2	131.0	138.6	160.7
United Kingdom.....		100.0	112.8	126.4	126.5	112.8	111.3	126.6	132.5	122.0	143.0	166.1	142.3	150.5	171.9
United States.....	Short clear sides...	100.0	118.5	142.7	127.6	103.1	106.4	125.3	126.8	119.9	156.0	177.1	126.2	147.2	169.4
Australia.....		100.0	109.4	133.9	137.7	115.0	98.1	103.7	116.9	132.0	128.3	118.8	101.8	145.2	.....
New Zealand.....		100.0	110.0	124.4	152.2	123.3	123.3	130.0	130.0	153.9	150.0	136.7	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	114.0	129.5	132.4	112.2	111.3	123.9	125.9	130.6	141.0	151.2	123.2	145.0	166.9
Beef—															
Canada.....	Dressed hind-quarters.....	100.0	104.3	115.9	105.7	107.1	106.1	110.0	118.2	129.6	152.2	185.6	179.3	209.8	208.2
United Kingdom.....		100.0	94.8	101.7	96.6	94.8	94.8	94.8	96.6	98.3	101.7	105.2	101.7	113.8	110.3
United States.....	Fresh native sides	100.0	97.9	120.7	97.5	101.7	99.8	97.0	110.0	116.1	118.0	128.0	122.2	150.8	155.7
Australia.....		100.0	138.4	143.1	130.8	107.2	96.8	137.9	120.9	130.2	105.9	91.0	86.6	116.0	.....
New Zealand.....		100.0	115.2	124.8	140.9	117.1	107.6	112.4	117.1	119.0	104.8	122.8	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	(Meat of oxen).....	100.0	101.5	106.4	115.5	113.4	107.1	116.4	119.0	115.5	110.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	(Oxen dead-weights).....	100.0	102.4	109.1	111.3	107.4	105.9	109.1	112.6	109.6	113.5	118.6	127.0	.....	.....
Japan.....		100.0	107.0	106.0	115.0	120.0	154.0	156.0	161.0	168.0	147.0	135.0	132.0	136.0	.....
Russia.....		100.0	100.8	104.3	105.1	103.9	112.3	111.0	127.1	138.8	136.4	133.1	130.2	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	106.9	114.7	113.2	108.1	109.4	116.1	120.3	125.0	121.1	125.8	123.4	150.1	149.8
Cattle—															
Canada.....	Av. western prime and choice steers Toronto.....	100.0	106.1	115.1	105.8	105.4	104.5	107.8	119.8	116.4	126.1	143.4	142.1	162.8	176.7
United States.....	Av. steers choice to extra & steers good to choice...	100.0	104.8	125.8	95.1	99.6	99.9	102.7	110.4	114.5	123.3	132.3	125.0	153.8	156.2
France.....		100.0	103.4	103.4	117.2	115.5	117.2	112.1	115.5	120.7	120.7	137.9	137.9	.....	.....
Germany.....	(Oxen).....	100.0	98.0	102.0	109.0	111.0	115.0	124.0	123.0	116.0	111.0	122.0	129.0	139.0	145.0
Russia.....	(Horned cattle...).....	100.0	102.1	103.9	102.2	105.6	112.6	109.1	135.2	137.7	141.5	138.0	134.2	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	102.9	110.0	105.9	107.4	109.8	111.1	120.8	121.1	124.5	134.7	133.6	155.6	161.4

Hams—																	
Canada.....	City cured, medium.....	100.0	111.8	108.5	108.9	97.3	102.1	117.6	119.2	113.7	119.3	147.6	128.2	131.7	155.7		
United States.....	Smoked.....	100.0	104.8	118.1	124.0	104.5	102.0	120.4	127.1	109.7	127.9	160.4	136.4	139.3	162.1		
Australia.....		100.0	105.7	128.9	126.0	118.8	111.5	111.5	124.6	133.2	140.5	142.0	132.9	156.5			
Average.....		100.0	107.4	118.5	119.6	106.9	105.2	116.5	123.6	118.9	129.2	151.0	132.5	142.5	167.2		
Hogs—																	
Canada.....	Selects.....	100.0	116.2	113.7	101.2	88.3	108.0	118.2	111.8	102.5	126.7	147.3	114.9	133.6	156.4		
United States.....	Light.....	100.0	115.7	131.7	118.4	100.7	104.1	123.7	121.5	110.2	143.9	176.1	131.6	147.6	165.4		
France.....		100.0	95.8	102.1	110.6	94.8	105.3	115.8	142.1	139.0	136.9	142.1	144.3				
Holland.....		100.0	114.3	118.5	105.5	100.6	126.2	129.5	121.2	115.7	124.8	137.8	129.5				
Germany.....	(Pigs).....	100.0	116.0	124.0	104.0	102.0	134.0	139.0	115.0	122.0	139.0	138.0	120.0	153.0	152.0		
Russia.....	(Live pigs).....	100.0	93.9	104.1	106.8	102.4	109.7	123.3	135.0	140.7	144.7	141.6	118.5				
Average.....		100.0	108.6	115.7	107.7	98.1	114.6	124.9	124.4	121.7	136.0	147.1	126.5	150.2	164.5		
Lard—																	
Canada.....	Pure.....	100.0	114.5	119.1	108.1	84.4	100.1	123.0	132.0	130.2	149.5	165.4	121.7	144.9	151.7		
United States.....	Prime contract.....	100.0	128.2	153.5	127.1	108.0	108.0	128.5	133.4	131.6	169.4	181.6	131.6	152.0	159.6		
Australia.....		100.0	154.8	212.9	167.0	109.6	122.5	141.4	148.3	209.6	167.7	158.0	145.1	183.8			
Germany.....		100.0	121.0	145.0	120.0	100.0	104.0	124.0	129.0	127.0	163.0	174.0	130.0	149.0	158.0		
Average.....		100.0	129.6	157.6	130.6	100.5	108.7	129.2	135.7	149.6	162.4	169.8	132.1	157.4	165.7		
Mutton—																	
Canada.....	Dressed.....	*100.0	*95.5	*109.7	*95.5	102.1	115.5	130.3	131.9	128.5	119.9	110.6	103.1	113.0	126.6		
United Kingdom.....		100.0	94.4	95.8	97.2	98.6	98.6	101.4	102.8	97.2	87.5	97.2	93.1	104.2	109.7		
United States.....	Dressed.....	100.0	92.9	101.5	102.4	107.1	118.2	125.2	120.4	118.8	123.6	138.3	103.4	115.5	141.0		
Australia.....		100.0	104.5	109.0	113.6	136.3	109.0	86.3	100.0	95.4	72.7	72.7	77.2	118.1			
New Zealand.....		100.0	102.1	111.1	117.7	128.1	136.4	110.4	126.0	129.2	113.5	112.5					
Belgium.....		100.0	99.3	102.0	113.1	113.1	110.5	116.4	119.1	113.8	101.3						
Average.....		100.0	98.1	104.9	106.6	114.2	114.7	111.7	116.7	113.8	103.1	106.1	98.1	119.3	134.9		
Lamb—																	
Canada.....	Dressed.....	100.0	89.5	92.8	86.1	102.9	124.1	125.9	131.3	122.7	134.9	150.2	128.3	152.5	177.3		
Australia.....		100.0	106.6	96.3	111.8	126.6	117.3	105.5	103.9	104.3	94.4	91.2	101.0	113.3			
New Zealand.....		100.0	108.2	110.3	104.1	129.9	140.2	122.7	126.8	131.9	124.7	124.7					
Average.....		100.0	101.4	99.8	100.7	119.8	127.2	118.0	120.8	119.6	118.0	122.0	119.7	138.4	161.0		
Pork—																	
Canada.....	Canada heavy short-cut mess.....	100.0	107.8	127.6	122.8	99.7	110.6	120.3	129.8	121.6	142.0	162.7	129.7	142.3	164.8		
United States.....	Salt mess.....	100.0	124.9	143.4	133.1	112.2	115.3	140.0	140.5	127.9	170.7	190.0	153.2	154.2	179.7		
Australia.....		100.0	118.7	146.8	159.3	134.4	131.3	106.2	125.0	140.6	150.0	131.2	109.4	115.6			
Belgium.....		100.0	110.2	115.2	112.7	105.9	120.4	128.8	119.5	111.1	122.1						
Average.....		100.0	115.4	133.3	132.0	113.1	119.4	123.8	128.7	125.3	146.2	152.3	123.7	130.4	151.5		

*Average of ewes and tallows.

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
II. Animals and Meats —(continued).															
Sheep—															
Canada.....	Export ewes.....	100.0	91.6	98.5	91.5	94.7	107.0	127.1	129.3	115.9	110.3	130.3	114.2	134.4	151.7
United States.....	Wethers, good to fancy.....	100.0	81.3	91.7	90.0	100.5	122.6	120.1	118.9	102.4	112.3	114.7	88.5	101.9	110.6
France.....		100.0	102.9	110.1	120.3	115.9	111.6	108.7	115.9	118.8	115.9	137.7	137.7		
Germany.....		100.0	101.0	108.0	119.0	114.0	124.0	135.0	133.0	126.0	127.0	132.0	135.0	148.0	163.0
Russia.....	(Live sheep).....	100.0	100.9	103.3	110.2	107.6	111.2	118.3	127.3	127.0	130.8	129.6	113.6		
Average.....		100.0	95.5	102.3	106.6	106.5	115.3	121.8	124.9	118.0	119.3	128.9	117.8	134.4	148.5
Veal—															
Canada.....	Dressed.....	100.0	89.7	95.6	96.7	92.6	102.1	106.7	113.1	102.3	112.6	125.2	121.9	126.2	143.0
Australia.....		100.0	105.0	95.0	95.0	115.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	95.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	95.0	
Belgium.....		100.0	103.8	108.4	114.6	111.5	110.8	120.4	119.2	120.4	117.1	120.4	150.0		
Holland.....		100.0	107.1	114.3	128.6	113.6	117.9	127.1	117.1	117.1	118.6	130.0	100.0		
Average.....		100.0	101.4	103.3	108.7	108.2	104.0	109.8	108.6	108.7	107.1	111.7	117.3	116.5	132.0
III. Dairy Produce—															
Butter—															
Canada.....	Creamery, finest, Montreal.....	100.0	100.9	101.3	98.9	93.9	108.6	110.6	119.3	131.0	114.9	120.8	121.8	142.5	133.5
Canada.....	Dairy, Toronto.....	100.0	91.4	92.6	93.0	81.5	103.7	109.1	123.0	131.7	124.3	120.9	114.3	145.5	130.0
United Kingdom.....		100.0	101.1	100.9	100.9	97.9	100.2	103.9	104.3	112.3	107.9	108.7	111.3	112.3	106.8
United States.....	Creamery, New York and Elgin markets.....	100.0	96.7	110.6	105.1	98.7	111.2	111.9	126.3	122.1	131.4	135.3	120.0	138.0	142.4
United States.....	Dairy, New York State.....	100.0	94.9	109.5	101.6	93.1	110.6	110.0	126.3	115.8	127.4	137.4	121.6	141.9	143.7
Australia.....		100.0	129.3	153.3	122.6	102.6	124.0	122.6	124.2	148.0	136.0	121.3	122.6	144.0	
New Zealand.....		100.0	116.8	123.1	114.7	107.4	122.1	127.4	116.8	145.3	167.3	165.3			
Belgium.....		100.0	99.3	97.8	99.3	99.0	101.1	105.1	103.7	104.7	106.6				
Holland.....		100.0	102.0	98.1	101.5	100.5	106.1	109.4	106.1	111.1	111.1	115.2	123.6		
France.....		100.0	103.3	100.0	93.3	95.0	96.7	103.3	100.0	100.0	98.3	101.6	106.7		
Germany.....		100.0	105.0	101.0	105.0	107.0	112.0	115.0	114.0	119.0	120.0	123.0	129.0	134.0	127.0
Russia.....		100.0	92.6	92.7	90.6	91.3	94.0	97.7	103.8	111.6	106.7	105.9	107.6		
Average.....		100.0	104.1	107.4	102.7	98.4	107.3	110.5	112.0	120.1	120.3	122.0	123.3	138.1	132.4

Cheese—																	
Canada.....	Western coloured..	100.0	86.0	95.4	103.2	82.9	99.9	112.0	112.6	111.9	107.7	113.5	112.2	124.2	114.1		
United Kingdom.....		100.0	95.3	99.6	103.6	90.5	102.8	113.8	115.0	114.6	113.0	109.5	120.2	126.9	121.0		
United States.....	New York State full cream.....	100.0	89.6	99.8	107.9	90.3	107.4	116.4	125.4	120.9	131.7	139.4	124.1	145.9	136.6		
Australia.....		100.0	130.4	154.0	130.4	86.9	143.4	123.9	134.7	173.9	152.1	123.9	132.6	191.3			
New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	94.2	88.9	88.9	91.6	73.7	75.3	69.5	66.3					
Holland.....		100.0	100.8	98.8	96.1	106.8	106.0	112.0	108.5	106.0	113.3	121.1	146.6				
France.....		100.0	105.6	109.2	100.0	102.1	105.6	84.5	116.2	116.2	123.2	133.8	139.4				
Average.....		100.0	101.1	108.1	105.1	92.6	107.7	107.7	112.3	117.0	115.8	115.4	121.2	145.0	135.7		
Eggs—																	
Canada.....	Fresh, Montreal..	100.0	105.3	109.5	105.7	125.6	122.1	127.7	133.4	133.4	151.0	152.8	155.3	184.7	200.1		
Canada.....	Storage, Toronto..	100.0	94.0	106.5	106.2	138.8	123.4	121.4	146.4	142.2	165.1	161.8	151.2	183.8	170.0		
United Kingdom.....		100.0	100.5	103.8	104.0	105.3	113.0	117.4	119.9	123.2	127.4	124.2	130.4	137.3	138.8		
United States.....	(Fresh).....	100.0	106.0	121.8	122.3	134.1	137.2	132.3	140.2	141.0	159.2	164.8	150.6	167.7	165.4		
Australia.....		100.0	112.6	121.5	134.1	106.3	100.0	98.7	107.5	124.0	125.3	116.4	121.5	136.7			
Japan.....		100.0	94.0	94.0	96.0	99.0	115.0	113.0	114.0	115.0	117.0	119.0	120.0	127.0			
Average.....		100.0	102.1	109.5	111.4	118.2	118.5	118.4	126.9	129.8	140.8	139.8	138.2	156.2	156.3		
Milk—																	
Canada.....	Montreal.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.6	122.6	115.4	115.5	115.5	121.5	129.2		
United Kingdom.....		100.0	106.4	109.1	104.9	101.3	92.4	96.3	103.1	102.9	104.6	104.6	112.6	113.5	112.6		
United States.....	(Fresh).....	100.0	95.5	105.0	105.0	100.3	105.4	109.8	122.2	120.0	123.3	134.2	122.6	134.2	128.7		
Japan.....		100.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	95.0	95.0	98.0	98.0	95.0	93.0	90.0			
Average.....		100.0	100.0	103.0	102.0	99.9	99.0	100.3	108.0	110.9	110.3	112.3	110.9	114.8	115.4		
IV. Fish.																	
Fish—																	
Canada.....	Average of all fish	100.0	106.4	103.6	109.2	112.3	108.7	113.5	121.7	113.3	125.7	132.6	134.9	146.3	148.5		
United Kingdom.....		100.0	83.4	86.0	79.6	68.3	78.1	91.6	83.2	78.0	87.9	88.1	98.5	95.3	110.5		
Average.....		100.0	94.9	94.8	94.4	90.3	93.4	102.6	102.5	95.7	106.8	110.4	116.7	120.8	131.3		
Cod—																	
Canada.....	Dry f.o.b.....	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	112.5	126.1	140.7	143.8	119.8		
United States.....	Dry, bank, large..	100.0	113.0	96.1	110.6	137.4	139.5	143.5	146.0	137.7	132.5	130.9	150.2	152.9	153.0		
Average.....		100.0	106.5	91.8	105.3	118.7	119.8	121.8	123.0	106.4	122.5	128.5	145.5	148.4	136.4		
Herring—																	
Canada.....	Salted	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.8	88.8	88.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.6	100.0	105.6	109.2		
United States.....	Nova Scotia split.....	100.0	98.0	96.5	112.7	107.3	118.0	124.8	121.0	119.0	118.7	122.8	115.2	126.0	126.3		
Australia.....		100.0	103.3	89.1	79.1	72.0	67.5	71.8	81.4	77.9	77.2	77.9	76.5	76.8			
Germany.....		100.0	81.0	89.0	74.0	72.0	94.0	101.0	80.0	64.0	74.0	84.0	86.0	101.0	109.0		
Russia.....		100.0	89.0	94.8	85.6	78.4	85.7	99.8	91.6	78.5	89.5	90.9	88.5				
Average.....		100.0	94.3	93.9	90.3	83.7	90.8	97.2	94.8	87.9	91.9	95.8	93.2	100.8	104.6		

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
IV. Fish—(continud).															
Mackerel—															
Canada	Salted	100.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	150.1	150.1	175.0	125.0	199.9	216.7	216.7	225.0	191.8
United States	Salted large No. 3's	100.0	77.9	99.0	125.6	104.4	100.2	106.5	100.2	81.7	73.3	105.0	115.2	95.1	80.7
Average		100.0	126.5	137.0	150.3	139.7	125.2	128.3	137.6	103.4	136.6	160.9	166.0	160.1	136.3
Salmon (canned)—															
Canada	B.C.	100.0	92.0	90.0	93.0	115.0	100.0	115.0	120.1	128.0	120.1	125.0	141.6	170.3	165.0
United States	1 lb. tails	100.0	96.8	91.2	91.5	97.4	96.3	95.1	94.2	108.6	96.0	98.5	119.0	123.3	125.6
Australia		100.0	81.2	67.8	66.7	72.4	70.6	67.1	63.7	73.7	71.8	77.4	92.9	99.1	
New Zealand	Salmon	100.0	120.4	102.1	105.4	120.4	123.6	107.6	108.6	108.6	116.1	116.1			
Average		100.0	97.6	87.8	89.2	101.3	97.6	96.2	96.7	104.7	101.0	104.3	123.2	135.8	135.0
V. Other Foods.															
Apples (evaporated)															
Canada		100.0	96.2	136.5	96.2	94.6	106.9	165.7	151.1	121.6	121.1	125.6	76.1	152.8	115.8
United States	Choice	100.0	115.3	149.9	99.3	98.1	113.6	159.1	137.0	140.4	125.1	136.0	195.6	134.4	116.8
Average		100.0	105.8	143.2	97.8	96.4	110.3	162.4	144.1	131.0	123.1	130.8	135.9	143.6	116.3
Currants—															
Canada	Patras	100.0	121.5	78.9	75.1	73.7	73.7	80.5	100.7	97.4	97.4	94.0	97.4	96.9	90.8
United States	In lbs.	100.0	115.4	68.6	66.1	67.8	68.1	85.1	97.6	84.6	83.7	90.4	105.2	104.3	95.0
Australia		100.0	102.9	65.3	59.6	59.6	59.6	67.3	80.7	86.5	86.5	88.4	90.3	88.4	
New Zealand		100.0	106.9	96.6	61.7	60.9	56.5	73.0	82.6	53.9	54.8	62.6			
Average		100.0	111.7	77.4	65.6	65.5	64.5	76.5	90.4	80.6	80.6	83.9	90.1	89.0	82.2
Prunes—															
Canada	Bosnia	100.0	100.3	97.0	88.6	86.4	75.0	95.5	95.5	95.5	112.5	95.5	122.7	105.4	102.3
United States	California, in boxes	100.0	100.6	105.7	92.2	88.4	88.0	123.9	113.7	114.7	101.8	119.9	223.0	142.4	125.8
Average		100.0	100.5	101.4	90.4	87.4	81.5	109.7	104.6	105.1	107.2	107.7	172.9	123.9	114.1
Raisins—															
Canada	Sultanas	100.0	88.5	86.5	83.7	65.5	61.6	61.3	109.3	87.7	62.8	53.2	87.8	96.7	86.1
United States	California, London layer	100.0	94.9	110.9	95.1	96.9	78.1	105.2	107.0	119.1	83.5	80.3	92.9	93.4	88.9

Australia.....		100.0	101.6	100.0	88.3	73.3	78.3	81.6	96.6	90.0	83.3	90.0	88.3	90.0	
New Zealand.....		100.0	96.1	88.2	81.4	55.9	52.9	56.9	92.1	55.9	49.0	66.7			
Average.....		100.0	95.3	96.4	87.1	72.9	67.7	76.3	101.3	88.2	69.7	72.6	91.7	95.6	88.0
Beans—															
Canada.....	Hand-picked.....	100.0	103.5	97.4	115.9	94.5	103.7	105.9	100.3	118.8	131.2	126.4	125.4	170.4	148.0
United States.....	(Medium).....	100.0	104.5	91.6	107.9	95.8	102.6	90.6	84.9	110.6	116.8	114.4	109.1	133.3	104.5
Belgium.....		100.0	102.6	112.1	111.8	107.8	112.6	119.0	117.3	114.5	119.8				
Holland.....		100.0	108.1	93.3	90.8	89.3	105.6	107.1	105.1	107.4	115.0	102.3	116.0		
Average.....		100.0	104.7	98.6	106.6	96.9	106.1	105.7	101.9	112.8	120.7	113.9	117.0	100.6	83.2
Onions—															
Canada.....	Canadian Red.....	100.0	153.1	156.8	115.7	210.8	362.2	140.0	94.7	*	*	139.6	217.4	279.7	188.5
United States.....	(Fresh).....	100.0	144.3	150.1	147.0	146.5	133.5	135.6	144.2	145.7	127.3	122.1	127.9	150.3	92.4
Average.....		100.0	148.7	153.5	131.4	178.7	247.9	137.8	119.5	145.7	127.3	130.7	172.7	215.0	140.4
Potatoes—															
Canada.....	Average Montreal and Toronto.....	100.0	119.9	192.7	252.8	148.5	187.7	194.0	228.5	224.5	202.0	193.1	294.4	348.2	202.3
United Kingdom		100.0	109.3	94.8	109.3	124.7	104.1	101.0	105.2	113.4	89.7	89.2	109.3	111.3	117.5
United States.....	(White).....	100.0	150.9	159.4	140.4	195.3	107.7	146.4	131.4	190.4	183.4	114.4	206.1	244.3	159.7
Australia.....		100.0	181.2	198.6	106.8	81.1	259.4	240.2	99.5	172.8	148.8	193.3	153.3	360.6	
Belgium.....		100.0	111.4	113.1	155.0	132.1	140.6	143.5	133.0	134.6	132.5				
Holland.....		100.0	100.7	100.7	115.3	135.8	119.0	102.2	118.2	110.9	126.3	147.4	172.7		
France.....		100.0	142.9	128.6	142.9	128.6	142.9	157.2	142.9	170.1	170.1	185.8	214.4		
Germany.....		100.0	84.0	79.0	99.0	129.0	122.0	81.0	118.0	117.0	112.0	95.0	142.0	160.0	108.0
Average.....		100.0	125.0	133.4	140.2	134.4	147.9	145.7	134.6	154.2	145.6	145.2	189.1	256.8	190.3
Flour—															
Canada.....	Straight rollers.....	100.0	97.5	100.5	103.0	137.2	133.2	100.0	123.6	130.2	154.3	146.4	131.6	136.6	133.8
Canada.....	Manitoba, 1st pat.	100.0	100.8	98.2	103.4	123.2	124.8	107.5	124.2	145.9	139.0	139.0	127.7	134.5	129.2
United Kingdom.....	Town-made, white	100.0	96.3	94.5	98.2	103.7	103.7	96.3	105.4	114.8	125.9	112.7	105.4	116.4	111.1
United States.....	(Spring patents)...	100.0	99.2	99.1	112.7	140.0	141.2	111.3	127.0	141.1	149.9	143.1	132.2	137.2	118.2
United States.....	Winter straights...	100.0	98.7	104.1	107.2	144.1	135.6	107.9	119.1	128.1	162.8	140.1	119.0	140.0	128.6
Australia.....		100.0	97.9	147.0	185.5	121.0	119.0	114.3	135.2	143.5	165.6	144.7	128.4	142.8	
New Zealand.....		100.0	88.6	130.3	144.3	117.8	121.5	113.9	124.0	145.6	141.8	128.6			
France.....		100.0	100.0	100.8	101.6	104.6	114.3	113.5	122.9	122.7	123.2	119.1	118.3		
Germany.....	(Wheat).....	100.0	107.0	107.0	103.0	109.0	109.0	113.0	130.0	134.0	147.0	131.0	129.0	134.0	129.0
Russia.....		100.0	101.4	91.3	88.7	90.5	95.3	109.1	124.4	131.4	124.6	112.1	124.7		
Average.....		100.0	98.8	106.6	116.8	115.0	116.3	109.2	123.6	133.1	141.4	128.8	123.4	133.4	123.3

*No quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
V. Other Foods—(con.)															
Bread—															
Canada.....	Toronto.....	100-0	100-1	100-0	100-0	103-1	101-0	91-6	108-3	119-9	125-0	119-9	101-9	100-0	117-1
United States.....	(Washington and New York).....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	105-7	108-7	108-7	108-7	112-5	115-5	116-9	116-9	120-7	122-4
Average.....		100-0	100-5	100-0	100-0	104-4	104-8	100-1	108-5	116-2	120-2	118-4	109-4	110-3	119-7
Biscuits (soda)—															
Canada.....		100-0	106-7	115-7	117-3	117-3	117-3	117-3	117-3	117-3	129-2	137-3	133-4	128-1	128-1
United States.....	(Crackers, soda).....	100-0	103-7	103-7	95-7	97-4	101-2	96-3	96-3	96-3	96-9	103-7	96-3	96-3	96-3
Average.....		100-0	105-2	109-7	106-5	107-4	109-3	106-8	106-8	106-8	113-1	120-5	114-9	112-2	112-2
Oatmeal—															
Canada.....	Standard.....	100-0	111-1	143-6	119-0	138-9	144-1	136-2	163-2	173-2	161-3	139-3	146-3	152-7	139-5
Australia.....		100-0	93-9	127-5	109-3	70-3	79-2	97-7	105-3	125-0	95-1	98-5	101-6	135-0	.....
New Zealand.....		100-0	102-9	136-6	111-9	90-1	104-9	124-7	151-5	136-6	104-9	113-9	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		100-0	102-6	135-9	113-4	99-8	109-4	119-5	140-0	146-6	120-4	117-2	122-1	144-9	132-4
Rice—															
Canada.....	Patna.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	106-4	107-8	107-8	107-8	108-3	114-9	115-5	119-8	122-2	118-2	124-2
India.....	(Patna).....	100-0	100-0	100-0	106-4	107-8	107-8	107-8	108-3	114-9	115-5	119-8	122-2	118-2	124-2
United Kingdom.....		100-0	95-8	83-7	97-0	87-2	90-3	92-3	106-8	99-1	96-2	92-9	98-8	120-0	103-7
United States.....	Domestic, choice.....	100-0	100-0	101-9	103-3	80-4	76-1	86-5	97-5	113-8	112-9	99-8	91-4	99-8	101-1
Australia.....		100-0	106-8	111-7	111-4	108-7	107-3	109-0	120-1	122-3	119-3	117-2	112-4	127-2	.....
New Zealand.....		100-0	74-7	73-7	81-1	76-8	73-7	78-8	77-8	77-8	73-7	71-1	.....	.....	.....
France.....	Whole.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	91-3	97-4	102-2	104-3	108-7	126-1	122-6	113-0	119-6	.....	.....
Germany.....		100-0	100-0	91-0	100-0	97-0	96-0	99-0	111-0	109-0	103-0	101-0	112-0	137-0	117-0
Japan.....		100-0	101-0	107-0	121-0	114-0	112-0	128-0	142-0	135-0	111-0	114-0	149-0	180-0	.....
Russia.....		100-0	99-7	98-8	102-8	103-3	105-3	108-4	119-7	122-5	106-7	97-4	101-6	.....	.....
Average.....		100-0	97-8	96-8	102-1	98-0	97-9	102-2	110-0	113-5	107-6	104-6	110-4	123-1	119-0
Cocoa—															
Canada.....	Chocolate.....	100-0	100-0	108-0	113-6	113-6	113-6	113-6	113-2	111-7	113-6	109-1	109-1	109-1	109-1
United Kingdom.....	Diamond.....	100-0	94-5	92-0	87-9	88-0	82-0	81-5	116-3	102-5	78-2	77-4	78-8	81-6	91-9
Australia.....		100-0	100-0	95-5	95-5	92-9	84-9	84-9	87-6	95-5	96-5	95-5	95-5	95-5	.....

New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....
France.....		100.0	97.2	96.7	95.6	95.0	95.0	95.6	97.2	94.2	94.2	90.9	93.9	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	98.3	98.4	98.3	97.7	118.6	94.9	102.6	100.8	96.3	94.6	95.8	96.9	106.3
Coffee—															
Canada.....	Rio No. 7.....	100.0	105.2	84.9	86.0	89.1	104.2	90.8	86.9	90.4	86.9	117.4	183.3	219.1	189.7
United Kingdom.....		100.0	103.6	84.5	81.8	94.0	82.7	78.8	69.0	83.0	75.5	73.4	94.3	111.6	103.0
United States.....	Rio No. 7.....	100.0	78.6	71.2	68.1	95.2	101.3	98.7	80.0	76.3	95.2	115.5	103.1	177.8	135.5
Australia.....		100.0	106.3	145.7	123.8	120.2	126.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	123.4	.....
New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.0	115.0	115.0	.....	.....	.....
France.....		100.0	96.4	92.0	90.2	91.1	92.9	92.9	91.1	90.6	92.9	100.9	116.1	.....	.....
Germany.....		100.0	89.7	87.7	81.7	95.7	98.7	98.7	94.7	95.7	98.7	117.7	154.7	170.7	147.7
Russia.....	Beans.....	100.0	68.0	65.6	62.7	64.9	70.2	58.8	54.8	54.5	54.9	56.0	68.4	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	93.4	91.4	86.7	93.7	96.9	91.6	86.3	86.5	91.7	101.3	129.5	146.2	124.9
Tea—															
Canada.....	Good common														
United Kingdom.....	Japan.....	100.0	111.8	112.5	117.7	117.7	109.2	105.9	112.5	126.4	134.7	133.1	131.5	132.3	130.0
United States.....	Formosa, fine.....	100.0	95.7	101.2	77.1	92.6	89.8	78.9	77.2	71.6	78.2	80.5	81.3	82.3	83.4
Australia.....		100.0	97.8	66.3	67.3	63.0	63.0	64.1	70.6	69.5	71.7	71.7	78.2	75.0	.....
New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.0	112.0	.....	.....	.....
India.....	On average prices.....	100.0	66.7	85.4	108.3	112.5	95.8	95.8	129.2	141.7	118.6	133.3	145.8	145.8	.....
Germany.....		100.0	91.7	90.7	95.7	98.7	88.7	95.7	102.7	96.7	102.7	102.7	111.7	111.7	114.7
Japan.....		100.0	106.7	118.7	123.7	126.7	133.7	130.7	122.7	131.7	136.7	131.7	136.7	138.7	.....
Russia.....		100.0	107.2	90.6	86.7	93.8	95.3	127.4	110.6	100.1	95.3	92.5	92.5	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	96.2	94.3	96.2	98.7	95.4	98.2	102.1	103.3	104.1	105.8	111.1	110.4	112.2
Glucose—															
Canada.....		100.0	114.3	123.0	105.0	115.2	106.4	125.3	134.0	144.1	138.1	131.2	118.3	135.6	133.4
United States.....		100.0	110.6	146.4	123.6	120.4	119.3	136.2	152.0	177.5	166.3	130.5	124.9	155.5	143.7
Average.....		100.0	112.5	134.7	114.3	117.8	112.9	130.8	143.0	160.8	152.2	130.9	121.6	145.6	138.6
Honey—															
Canada.....		100.0	110.1	104.2	90.5	83.9	85.3	121.0	130.5	133.8	141.6	124.2	126.7	136.2	129.1
Australia.....		100.0	83.8	93.5	83.8	83.8	74.1	77.4	70.9	80.6	77.4	83.8	77.4	87.0	.....
Average.....		100.0	97.0	98.0	87.2	83.9	79.2	94.2	100.7	107.2	109.5	104.0	102.1	111.6	105.8
Molasses—															
Canada.....	New Orleans.....	100.0	123.3	109.2	101.7	104.6	117.0	125.7	125.7	124.4	125.4	111.5	116.1	111.5	108.3
United States.....	New Orleans.....	100.0	79.3	100.0	74.3	71.2	67.7	71.3	85.6	74.4	73.3	77.6	85.1	91.2	94.3
Average.....		100.0	101.3	104.6	88.0	87.9	92.4	98.5	105.7	99.4	99.4	94.6	100.6	101.4	101.3

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
V. Other Foods—(con.)															
Sugar (granulated—Canada.....)	Granulated, Montreal.....	100.0	102.4	83.5	83.1	95.1	110.7	91.3	95.3	101.4	100.4	108.3	109.0	113.3	97.9
United Kingdom.....	British.....	100.0	95.0	82.4	83.7	95.6	115.8	90.2	93.5	101.0	104.2	121.4	119.4	128.6	104.5
United States.....	.....	100.0	94.7	83.5	87.1	90.0	98.6	84.7	87.2	92.6	89.3	93.0	100.0	94.6	80.1
Australia.....	.....	100.0	101.3	91.0	90.2	89.0	96.1	88.7	87.3	91.4	94.2	99.0	96.7	104.7	
New Zealand.....	.....	100.0	101.1	91.4	93.5	92.5	103.2	95.7	92.5	72.0	74.2	80.6			
India.....	Dulloah, Calcutta	100.0	102.7	79.1	75.5	87.3	101.8	97.3	109.1	106.4	110.9	114.5	102.7	104.5	
France.....	.....	100.0	83.9	71.0	83.9	104.5	122.6	103.2	103.2	116.1	119.4	151.6	158.1		
Japan.....	(White, home).....	100.0	98.9	97.0	100.0	125.0	141.0	135.0	128.0	138.0	135.0	136.0	137.0	155.0	
Russia.....	Refined.....	100.0	96.2	93.3	92.3	93.1	95.5	91.9	86.3	86.6	89.9	85.9	85.4		
Average.....		100.0	97.3	85.8	87.7	97.1	109.5	98.0	98.0	100.6	101.9	110.0	109.8	115.2	96.9
Pepper—															
Canada.....	.....	100.0	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.1	100.6	100.6	81.4	92.6	95.3	115.9	114.1
United States.....	(Singapore).....	100.0	100.1	97.2	99.8	95.2	94.3	88.1	77.0	55.4	55.1	61.9	74.9	89.0	84.0
New Zealand.....	(White).....	100.0	100.0	121.1	104.1	108.2	108.2	100.0	91.8	77.3	79.3	79.3			
Germany.....	.....	100.0	98.0	96.0	99.0	95.0	92.0	85.0	73.0	52.0	54.0	61.0	73.0	85.0	80.0
Russia.....	.....	100.0	107.8	106.9	107.3	107.8	107.3	105.8	101.0	86.5	84.5	71.3	96.9		
Average.....		100.0	101.9	104.9	102.7	101.9	101.0	96.6	88.7	74.4	70.9	73.2	87.8	104.5	100.1
Cream of Tartar—															
Canada.....	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3	101.9	101.9	101.9	109.2	87.1	87.1	92.7	103.9	96.6	110.9
Australia.....	.....	100.0	101.2	96.1	102.5	97.4	91.0	89.7	101.2	92.3	82.0	94.8	108.9	100.0	
Average.....		100.0	100.6	98.1	101.4	99.7	96.5	95.8	100.2	89.7	84.6	93.8	106.4	98.3	95.6
Salt—															
Canada.....	.....	100.0	102.7	103.6	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.5	105.7	109.0	134.0	132.7	132.4	134.2
United States.....	(American).....	100.0	85.6	83.5	61.4	77.0	75.5	71.4	79.2	78.6	81.7	75.4	82.7	98.7	101.9
Australia.....	(Fine).....	100.0	105.6	96.5	96.5	94.1	94.1	94.1	96.7	104.1	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	
New Zealand.....	.....	100.0	87.9	89.1	85.5	89.1	100.0	93.9	109.6	112.0	125.3	115.7			
India.....	(Calcutta).....	100.0	109.1	87.0	77.9	74.0	71.4	75.3	79.2	75.3	58.5	63.7	92.2	92.2	
Japan.....	.....	100.0	83.0	90.0	96.0	88.0	184.0	215.0	217.0	217.0	216.0	218.0	216.0	207.0	
Russia.....	.....	100.0	103.8	121.0	117.0	119.6	149.9	143.4	126.2	122.2	172.2	143.4	126.2		
Average.....		100.0	96.8	93.0	91.3	91.7	110.7	113.3	116.1	116.4	125.0	123.2	131.6	137.9	141.1

Soda (bicarbonate)—																
Canada.....		100.0	90.0	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.6	81.6	85.9	86.0	85.9	62.0	
United States.....	American.....	100.0	86.8	87.8	104.8	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	89.3	81.2	81.2	81.2	81.2	81.2	
Australia.....	Carbonate of.....	100.0	97.2	92.8	90.2	92.7	109.4	120.7	125.3	122.1	109.0	110.5	112.3	110.9		
New Zealand.....	(Carbonate).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	91.6	91.6	98.8	104.8	102.4	104.8	104.8				
Average.....		100.0	93.5	91.9	95.2	94.2	98.4	103.0	105.7	100.1	94.2	95.6	96.2	95.8	82.5	
Vinegar—																
Canada.....	White wine, proof strength.....	100.0	93.7	93.7	93.7	87.5	87.5	81.3	75.0	71.9	71.9	75.5	69.4	75.0	75.0	
United States.....	Cider, Monarch.....	100.0	98.1	104.4	96.4	98.1	108.0	126.0	127.8	136.5	133.4	129.7	147.3	138.7	111.2	
Average.....		100.0	95.9	99.1	95.1	92.8	97.8	103.7	101.4	104.2	102.7	102.6	108.4	106.9	93.1	
VI. Textiles—																
Wool—																
Canada.....	Washed.....	100.0	77.3	75.0	90.5	104.7	136.4	145.6	132.1	86.3	113.3	120.6	113.6	112.3	138.0	
United Kingdom.....		100.0	81.2	79.9	97.2	136.2	158.2	166.8	184.8	124.8	141.2	166.7	169.4	160.1	201.6	
United States.....	Average Ohio fine fleece and medium fleece.....	100.0	82.1	85.6	93.7	98.1	108.2	102.9	103.2	100.7	107.3	98.2	91.6	94.4	89.1	
Australia.....		100.0	77.8	76.5	87.7	93.8	98.8	111.1	110.1	95.1	100.0	107.4	104.9	93.8		
New Zealand.....	Half bred, greasy.....	100.0	75.7	81.5	99.1	108.7	127.1	145.6	140.8	123.3	136.9	146.7				
India.....	Raw, Bombay.....	100.0	108.1	106.5	95.2	95.2	133.9	121.0	111.3	90.3	95.2	106.5	112.9	117.7		
France.....		100.0	64.9	64.4	72.0	82.2	93.3	99.6	105.3	90.7	102.7	108.9	103.6			
Germany.....		100.0	80.0	89.0	100.0	101.0	105.0	115.0	118.0	103.0	113.0	115.0	110.0	112.0	123.0	
Average.....		100.0	80.9	82.3	91.9	102.5	120.1	125.9	125.7	101.8	113.7	121.3	118.4	116.9	132.4	
Yarn—																
Canada.....		100.0	91.7	84.6	84.6	94.1	111.7	123.5	129.5	117.6	111.7	126.9	127.1	127.8	135.3	
United Kingdom.....		100.0	109.1	88.9	102.0	118.2	88.9	108.1	124.2	107.1	97.0	135.3	137.4	107.1	127.3	
United States.....	Worsted yarns, 2-40's Australian fine.....	100.0	86.4	93.2	97.7	98.5	104.0	107.4	107.6	102.1	108.5	104.0	100.2	101.3	97.5	
Average.....		100.0	95.7	88.9	94.8	103.6	101.5	113.0	120.4	108.9	105.7	122.1	121.6	112.1	120.0	
Cotton (raw)—																
Canada.....	Upland Middling.....	100.0	89.7	92.9	116.9	125.9	99.4	114.7	123.6	108.9	126.0	157.3	135.7	119.7	133.1	
United Kingdom.....	British.....	100.0	98.6	97.3	107.3	119.9	101.5	119.2	126.8	116.1	118.4	155.9	138.3	122.6	139.5	
United States.....	Upland Middling.....	100.0	89.7	92.9	116.9	125.9	99.4	114.7	123.6	108.9	126.0	157.3	135.7	119.7	133.1	
Australia.....		100.0	97.9	97.9	108.7	120.0	102.2	117.9	126.6	115.6	117.9	155.5	137.8	108.9		
India.....		100.0	98.8	97.6	95.2	114.1	100.0	116.4	115.2	114.1	111.7	139.9	157.6	130.5		
France.....		100.0	89.2	92.3	115.4	122.3	100.0	112.3	125.4	108.5	119.5	148.5	133.1			
Germany.....		100.0	85.0	88.0	107.0	120.0	95.0	108.0	113.0	102.0	114.0	143.0	133.0	118.0	125.0	
Japan.....		100.0	107.0	104.0	101.0	116.0	117.0	120.0	124.0	116.0	126.0	140.0	147.0	136.0		
Russia.....		100.0	96.3	96.6	112.6	108.2	99.4	109.3	119.7	110.4	116.0	136.8	124.3			
Average.....		100.0	94.7	95.5	109.9	119.1	101.5	114.7	122.0	111.2	119.5	148.2	138.1	119.6	132.3	

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
VI. Textiles—(con.)															
Denims—															
Canada.....	Blue.....	100.0	122.9	110.4	112.5	129.2	129.2	114.6	127.1	145.8	129.2	127.1	143.8	144.5	147.2
United States.....	Amoskaeg.....	100.0	97.4	97.9	105.1	113.4	100.9	114.9	128.7	108.1	116.6	135.1	128.3	126.4	132.0
Average.....		100.0	110.2	104.2	108.8	121.3	115.1	114.8	127.9	122.0	122.9	131.1	136.1	135.5	139.6
Flannelette—															
Canada.....	Cotton flannels, 2½ yards to the pound.....	100.0	98.9	98.9	103.0	105.9	102.9	102.9	105.9	117.2	100.3	103.2	114.6	105.4	104.9
United States.....		100.0	86.8	88.1	99.6	120.0	115.9	125.1	133.9	112.3	102.2	122.0	135.5	136.1	137.3
Average.....		100.0	92.9	93.5	101.3	113.0	109.4	114.0	119.9	114.8	101.3	112.6	125.1	120.8	121.1
Ginghams—															
Canada.....	Apron.....	100.0	112.0	108.0	106.0	115.1	124.3	129.0	124.3	130.6	121.6	139.3	159.4	151.2	152.5
Canada.....	Dress.....	100.0	117.7	100.0	100.0	108.9	117.2	120.4	107.5	135.9	114.0	118.3	137.4	118.0	134.8
United States.....	Amoskaeg.....	100.0	95.1	101.6	106.8	106.4	100.0	109.7	127.9	106.4	114.2	135.9	132.3	121.4	126.3
United States.....	Lancaster.....	100.0	96.6	104.5	104.5	101.0	94.0	107.6	125.5	104.2	108.3	120.0	117.6	109.1	112.4
Average.....		100.0	105.4	103.5	104.3	107.9	108.9	116.7	121.3	119.3	114.5	128.4	136.7	124.9	131.5
Grey Cottons—															
Canada.....	T. Cloth, Bombay Cotton cloth.....	100.0	106.8	103.6	103.0	119.8	109.7	122.5	112.9	121.8	119.1	138.1	150.6	137.1	143.4
India.....		100.0	119.2	111.0	115.1	119.2	139.7	143.9	132.9	132.9	124.7	134.3	156.2	156.2	.....
Germany.....		100.0	83.0	88.0	103.0	110.0	101.0	119.0	136.0	111.0	106.0	113.0	111.0	115.0	.....
Average.....		100.0	77.3	75.7	107.0	116.3	116.8	128.5	127.3	121.9	116.6	128.5	139.3	136.1	142.3
Prints—															
Canada.....	Prints cloths.....	100.0	96.2	92.4	88.3	97.9	91.4	97.7	112.4	103.5	106.2	106.3	112.0	109.9	117.9
United States.....		100.0	91.4	100.3	104.3	108.0	101.3	117.6	154.1	108.9	116.5	124.1	113.1	123.7	122.4
Japan.....		100.0	98.0	100.0	101.0	124.0	136.0	128.0	133.0	138.0	133.0	140.0	154.0	154.0	.....
Russia.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	106.6	113.2	102.6	121.0	137.1	127.2	115.8	132.6	130.0	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	96.4	98.2	100.1	110.8	107.8	116.1	134.2	119.4	117.9	125.8	127.3	130.5	134.5
Saxony—															
Canada.....	(White flannels) 4-4, Ballard vale No. 3.....	100.0	106.7	104.7	104.7	110.4	121.0	110.7	117.6	131.3	121.0	121.0	138.3	138.3	147.0
United States.....		100.0	92.7	97.3	105.2	108.2	108.9	112.6	113.3	112.6	112.1	113.6	105.0	110.3	113.2
Average.....		100.0	99.7	101.0	105.0	109.3	115.0	111.7	116.0	122.0	116.6	117.3	121.7	124.3	130.1

Shirting—																	
Canada.....	(Cloth).....	100.0	110.2	100.0	100.0	107.4	114.8	107.4	103.7	122.3	111.1	114.8	125.9	115.6	115.7		
United Kingdom.....	Bleached 4-4 fruit	100.0	118.3	112.2	117.1	128.0	123.2	140.2	128.0	139.0	126.8	153.6	173.2	150.0	157.0		
United States.....	of the loom.....	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.9	106.6	99.3	108.5	148.4	121.3	120.6	121.9	114.9	110.2	115.6		
India.....	Grey Calcutta.....	100.0	102.3	95.2	94.0	92.8	89.3	107.1	113.1	109.5	101.2	114.2	125.0	127.3	.....	
Average.....		100.0	107.6	102.0	103.3	108.7	106.7	115.8	123.3	123.0	114.9	126.1	134.8	125.8	123.0		
Ticking—																	
Canada.....	Amoskaeg, A.C.A.	100.0	118.3	110.2	110.2	122.4	118.3	114.3	126.5	151.0	122.4	128.6	146.7	141.3	143.7		
United States.....		100.0	93.4	96.9	101.9	111.8	99.9	116.4	126.6	103.7	108.9	118.5	122.9	118.8	124.2		
Average.....		100.0	99.7	103.6	106.1	117.1	109.1	115.4	126.6	127.4	115.7	123.6	134.8	130.1	134.0		
Silk (raw)—																	
Canada.....	Italian, classical.....	100.0	85.3	91.0	100.3	85.7	91.0	95.9	123.7	92.6	97.1	88.8	86.1	84.5	97.0		
Canada.....	Japan filatures.....	100.0	84.3	91.7	99.2	87.4	95.8	99.9	121.4	93.3	92.1	84.6	83.3	82.6	87.4		
United Kingdom.....		100.0	88.9	89.6	102.6	102.0	101.3	109.0	118.3	92.7	88.7	91.3	91.3	88.6	98.5		
United States.....	Italian classical.....	100.0	85.3	91.0	100.3	85.7	91.0	95.9	123.7	92.6	97.1	88.8	86.1	84.5	97.0		
United States.....	Japan filatures.....	100.0	84.3	91.7	99.2	87.4	95.8	99.9	121.4	93.3	92.1	84.6	83.3	82.6	87.4		
Australia.....		100.0	88.8	94.1	102.6	102.1	101.3	109.0	118.3	92.8	88.6	91.5	91.2	.....	.....
India.....	Coosin-bazaar.....	100.0	84.0	75.3	82.7	81.5	87.7	95.1	107.4	76.6	77.8	75.3	81.5	86.5	.....	
France.....		100.0	90.5	97.3	106.8	95.3	100.7	112.2	131.1	89.2	93.9	94.5	93.9	.....	.....
Germany.....		100.0	89.0	97.0	105.0	91.0	97.0	105.0	130.0	94.0	97.0	94.0	93.0	91.0	96.0		
Japan.....		100.0	84.0	84.0	103.0	92.0	101.0	115.0	129.0	97.0	92.0	95.0	97.0	93.0	.....	
Average.....		100.0	86.9	90.0	100.3	92.1	97.0	105.1	122.4	91.0	90.9	89.4	89.7	88.8	96.8		
Flax (raw)—																	
Canada.....	Fibre.....	100.0	92.0	80.9	93.2	98.2	92.0	93.2	93.2	90.8	88.3	92.2	100.7	106.8	98.5		
United Kingdom.....	British.....	100.0	117.2	115.5	108.0	118.1	111.5	117.6	107.2	99.6	111.1	118.4	136.0	128.9	128.0		
France.....		100.0	100.0	87.1	100.9	100.9	85.2	89.7	87.9	72.0	86.0	99.1	110.3	.....	.....
Russia.....	(St. Petersburg).....	100.0	115.9	99.5	107.3	109.6	96.2	104.1	103.9	98.5	101.5	111.7	86.7	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	106.3	95.8	102.4	106.7	96.2	101.2	98.1	90.2	96.7	105.4	108.4	108.9	104.3		
Jute (raw)—																	
Canada.....	First marks.....	100.0	91.1	87.2	95.3	96.8	124.8	166.8	147.0	107.9	94.6	96.2	139.3	146.1	204.8		
United Kingdom.....		100.0	91.4	86.9	91.6	93.1	115.8	153.3	152.5	112.9	102.8	106.9	135.3	147.2	179.1		
United States.....	M-double triangles	100.0	92	100.7	106.6	102.1	124.6	168.7	152.1	115.9	99.6	107.8	146.3	160.7	299.6		
India.....	On average prices	100.0	96.4	92.3	100.0	96.9	110.6	171.7	175.8	126.8	95.4	97.9	155.2	151.6	.....	
France.....	(Fibre).....	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	125.0	150.0	175.5	150.0	125.0	112.5	125.0	137.5	.....	.....
Germany.....		100.0	94	90	97	99	131	170	162	133	112	115	158	168	204		
Average.....		100.0	92.1	92.8	98.4	102.2	127.6	167.7	156.6	120.3	102.8	108.1	145.3	153.3	196.8		

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.															
Hides—															
Canada.....	No. 1 inspected steers and cows	100.0	100.1	102.3	104.6	93.2	114.6	131.2	102.8	81.1	137.4	122.5	132.7	142.8	147.4
United Kingdom.....		100.0	100.8	104.5	108.5	106.9	113.0	123.1	132.0	119.0	127.1	135.2	132.5	141.7	162.8
United States.....	Green salted packers, heavy native steers.	100.0	103.6	112.1	98.0	97.6	119.8	129.3	121.9	111.9	138.0	129.5	123.7	147.4	154.1
India.....	(Raw). declared value.....	100.0	98.5	105.2	109.6	113.3	127.1	132.2	149.6	149.6	142.7	148.9	148.9	157.0	.....
France.....	(Raw).....	100.0	100.0	105.3	109.2	109.2	120.4	127.0	113.8	113.8	125.0	130.3	131.6	.....	.....
Germany.....	Skins and hides.....	100.0	97.	111.	106.	110.	120.	133.	125.	114.	130.	142.	131.	164.	179.
Russia.....		100.0	100.7	98.6	109.2	135.4	142.4	151.1	151.5	143.8	160.1	174.9	167.4	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	100.1	105.6	106.4	109.4	122.5	132.4	128.1	119.0	137.2	140.5	138.3	156.1	168.4
Tallow—															
Canada.....	Rendered No. 1 stock in bri.	100.0	98.5	118.8	98.7	80.8	76.4	86.2	100.4	96.8	100.5	101.3	102.1	105.0	108.0
United Kingdom.....	Town.....	100.0	101.8	118.5	107.3	96.3	96.3	110.9	125.9	110.9	110.9	129.1	121.8	120.0	125.0
United States.....		100.0	106.8	129.7	105.1	94.6	92.6	107.0	128.1	113.6	122.5	150.3	133.8	128.1	129.6
France.....		100.0	98.4	112.3	104.6	90.7	95.4	107.7	110.7	107.7	115.4	123.0	123.0	.....	.....
Russia.....		100.0	107.0	116.8	112.6	102.4	103.7	110.6	125.5	122.1	120.2	130.5	124.3	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	102.5	119.2	105.7	93.0	92.9	104.5	118.1	110.2	113.9	126.8	121.0	119.8	123.0
Leather—															
Canada.....	No. 1 Spanish sole for jobbing.....	100.0	100.3	103.0	104.5	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.5	99.2	99.2	97.8	98.1	109.9	127.6
Canada.....	No. 1 Slaughter sole, heavy.....	100.0	98.4	105.8	105.4	100.7	103.8	105.8	113.2	101.8	102.4	104.1	105.6	121.8	141.7
Canada.....	Harness No. 1, I. U. O.....	100.0	96.0	100.5	100.3	98.8	105.0	112.6	113.5	106.9	112.9	118.8	118.3	120.3	121.9
Canada.....	Heavy Upper.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	109.7	109.0	105.2	112.7	118.2	118.2	135.2	150.9
United Kingdom.....	Average import.....	100.0	100.9	108.4	115.9	112.1	114.0	119.6	133.6	129.0	129.0	130.8	129.0	130.8	143.9
United States.....	Chrome calf.....	100.0	95.7	100.6	105.1	104.7	106.2	109.2	116.7	113.3	120.0	118.0	117.4	128.0	139.9
United States.....	(Harness).....	100.0	98.2	98.2	97.9	94.2	98.5	109.7	110.4	103.7	112.6	112.1	109.0	112.9	116.4
United States.....	(Sole Hemlock).....	100.0	99.4	95.1	91.0	90.7	92.0	101.9	106.2	100.7	102.4	99.1	95.4	103.6	113.3
United States.....	(Sole, oak).....	100.0	97.7	105.3	103.7	95.6	101.5	105.2	105.9	105.3	114.4	114.9	107.7	115.1	124.4
Average.....		100.0	98.9	103.5	105.8	103.1	104.8	111.3	117.7	112.7	116.1	117.2	115.5	122.5	134.3

Boots and Shoes—																
Canada.....	Men's split blucher bals.....	100-0	105-0	101-0	101-0	107-6	120-0	125-0	135-1	140-1	140-1	139-0	132-6	136-8	158-5	
Canada.....	Men's box-calf blucher bals.....	100-0	102-2	102-2	104-3	106-4	106-4	110-7	110-7	114-9	114-9	130-5	123-5	127-4	137-7	
Canada.....	Women's Dongola blucher bals.....	100-0	103-7	103-7	103-7	111-1	107-4	111-1	111-1	114-8	114-8	119-6	122-2	126-0	132-8	
United States.....	Men's seamless creedsmous.....	100-0	100-6	99-3	98-6	98-6	107-1	133-8	135-8	121-1	128-0	121-3	117-2	135-9	152-9	
United States.....	Men's vici calf shoes, (bal bluchers)	100-0	102-6	102-6	104-9	104-9	106-0	114-5	115-6	115-6	121-7	124-5	123-8	126-2	128-4	
United States.....	Women's solid grain shoes.....	100-0	94-5	95-4	98-2	101-5	108-0	114-1	111-3	107-1	115-0	113-1	112-5	120-5	127-2	
Average.....		100-0	88-4	87-9	88-9	91-5	90-2	103-7	105-0	103-5	107-0	108-4	106-2	128-8	139-6	
VIII. Metals and Implements.																
(a) Metals.																
Copper—																
Canada.....		100-0	101-6	72-3	82-4	82-4	91-4	116-3	127-8	77-5	78-6	76-2	73-3	97-1	92-1	
United Kingdom.....		100-0	99-6	85-1	86-8	88-4	88-2	112-4	123-7	89-1	83-7	81-9	77-2	97-1	92-4	
United States.....	(Ingot electrolytic)	100-0	101-6	72-3	82-4	78-9	94-9	118-1	127-9	82-1	80-7	79-4	76-8	101-1	96-7	
India.....	(Brazius Calcutta)	100-0	100-9	88-2	83-6	86-4	93-6	111-8	138-2	95-5	90-0	86-4	85-5	95-5		
France.....		100-0	94-4	75-0	78-9	81-7	94-4	122-2	116-7	84-4	80-6	78-9	77-8			
Germany.....		100-0	95-	73-	81-	80-	95-	119-	121-	82-	80-	78-	77-	100-0	93-9	
Russia.....		100-0	97-1	81-0	87-1	86-5	98-3	122-1	123-3	93-1	91-8	92-3	92-0			
Average.....		100-0	98-6	78-1	83-2	83-5	93-7	117-4	125-5	86-2	83-6	81-9	79-9	100-9	95-8	
Iron (pig)—																
Canada.....	No. 1 foundry, N.S.....	100-0	90-5	92-0	101-0	92-1	92-5	100-9	115-6	105-0	101-1	104-5	108-9	106-3	115-7	
United Kingdom.....		100-0	74-6	77-1	75-1	69-6	75-0	83-2	88-2	75-3	76-9	81-2	76-3	87-6	102-2	
United States.....	(No. 1).....	100-0	79-4	111-0	99-6	77-9	89-5	105-0	119-6	88-6	89-1	86-9	78-6	82-8	85-4	
Australia.....	Mixed No.'s.....	100-0	83-3	71-5	77-5	71-9	69-1	74-3	74-9	73-2	73-2	74-7	74-8	76-7		
France.....	Moulding.....	100-0	75-0	66-7	62-5	61-7	61-7	62-5	62-5	66-7	66-7	70-8	72-9			
Germany.....	(German).....	100-0	75-0	69-	69-	68-	68-	78-	89-	78-	66-	70-	71-	80-	85-2	
Japan.....	(Home).....	100-0	102-	102-	98-	94-	90-	102-	112-	110-	108-	110-	112-	114-		
Russia.....		100-0	84-0	75-9	72-9	79-8	75-7	79-8	80-1	78-0	77-6	82-7	103-8			
Average.....		100-0	83-0	83-2	82-0	76-9	77-7	85-7	92-7	84-4	82-3	85-1	87-3	92-4	100-5	
Iron (bar)—																
Canada.....	Common bar.....	100-0	84-6	92-3	92-4	82-2	85-1	98-5	105-7	94-3	89-6	92-3	94-2	94-4	97-8	
United Kingdom.....	Common.....	100-0	72-2	68-0	69-4	68-0	72-2	80-5	83-3	75-0	72-2	72-2	70-8	81-9	86-1	
United States.....	Common to best refined from mill.	100-0	83-7	90-2	82-3	68-9	87-0	85-5	88-5	73-8	73-8	78-4	65-7	69-9	83-5	

*Average all other iron products.

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
VIII. Metals and Im-															
plements—(con.)															
Iron (bar)—(con.)															
Australia.....	Rod and bar.....	100.0	88.6	73.5	69.6	68.9	68.1	74.1	77.5	78.6	75.3	75.1	73.4	82.9	.....
New Zealand.....		100.0	94.1	84.6	77.9	74.1	72.8	76.5	79.4	80.8	76.5	77.1	.....	.....	.....
India.....	Flat bolt, bar and														
	square, Calcutta	100.0	95.2	85.6	84.3	78.3	73.5	78.3	141.0	157.9	153.0	155.4	156.7	159.1	.....
France.....		100.0	67.6	64.7	61.8	61.8	70.6	88.2	88.2	82.3	82.3	82.3	85.3	.....	.....
Germany.....	Swedish.....	100.0	80.0	78.0	76.0	76.0	77.0	80.0	80.0	78.0	78.0	84.0	83.0	83.0	83.0
Average.....		100.0	83.3	79.6	76.7	72.3	75.8	82.7	93.0	90.1	87.6	89.6	87.7	93.0	99.6
Iron (galvanized)—															
Canada.....	Sheets.....	100.0	91.7	90.9	90.7	83.8	80.6	86.3	91.3	89.1	85.0	81.6	81.6	82.0	85.8
Australia.....	Galvanized cor-	100.0	94.1	89.5	89.4	86.7	84.7	87.4	100.1	94.2	93.3	90.3	88.4	91.5	.....
New Zealand.....	rugated.....	100.0	90.7	87.4	87.4	82.3	80.7	87.4	96.6	97.5	92.4	84.9	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	92.2	89.3	89.2	84.3	82.0	87.0	96.0	93.6	90.2	85.6	84.7	86.4	90.4
Iron (tinplates)—															
Canada.....	Charcoal.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	89.5	88.9	85.3	98.8	103.8	103.8
United States.....	Domestic Bes-	100.0	89.6	88.1	84.2	77.0	79.2	82.6	87.5	83.1	79.9	82.1	82.6	78.2	76.1
	semer coke.....														
Average.....		100.0	94.8	94.1	92.1	86.7	87.8	89.5	91.9	86.3	84.4	83.7	90.7	91.0	90.9
Lead—															
Canada.....	Imported.....	100.0	88.2	70.0	68.3	65.7	75.6	92.9	106.7	76.6	72.6	141.7	78.9	102.4	103.7
United Kingdom.....		100.0	76.7	65.6	67.4	68.7	77.9	99.4	113.1	79.9	76.7	76.1	79.9	102.4	107.1
United States.....	(Pig).....	100.0	98.5	92.4	96.2	99.6	107.6	132.1	124.1	94.9	96.4	100.7	100.0	99.6	98.9
New Zealand.....	(Sheet).....	100.0	94.3	78.9	79.7	77.2	84.5	105.7	118.7	91.9	84.5	75.6	.....	.....	.....
France.....		100.0	69.8	61.9	60.4	64.0	75.0	91.7	104.2	70.8	68.7	67.7	72.9	.....	.....
Germany.....		100.0	75.0	65.0	67.0	68.0	79.0	100.0	111.0	78.0	75.0	74.0	81.0	103.0	108.0
Russia.....		100.0	78.2	70.0	71.0	73.7	83.0	119.8	134.9	104.5	99.4	97.6	103.8	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	83.0	72.0	72.9	73.8	83.2	105.9	116.1	85.2	81.9	90.5	88.1	106.8	109.5
Silver—															
Canada.....	Bar, fine.....	100.0	96.1	85.0	87.3	93.1	98.3	108.6	106.3	86.1	84.0	85.6	85.7	98.0	96.3
United States.....		100.0	96.1	85.0	87.3	93.1	98.3	108.6	106.3	86.1	84.0	87.3	87.0	99.0	97.3
Average.....		100.0	96.1	85.0	87.3	93.1	98.3	108.6	106.3	86.1	84.0	72.7	82.8	61.9	56.8

Spelter—																			
Canada.....		100.0	85.6	81.1	88.5	87.6	100.5	105.7	100.0	75.4	82.2	85.7	91.2	105.1	102.0				
United Kingdom.....		100.0	84.0	83.5	95.2	100.6	111.6	123.5	115.4	98.2	105.7	110.7	117.4	125.6	114.8				
United States.....	Western.....	100.0	91.6	110.1	126.3	116.5	133.9	140.3	139.6	107.5	124.6	127.4	132.1	159.7	131.9				
New Zealand.....		100.0	88.5	77.1	79.4	79.4	87.0	96.9	102.3	90.8	84.7	84.7							
India.....	Hard Calcutta.....	100.0	88.5	89.8	99.4	114.0	132.5	153.5	138.2	117.2	124.2	133.1	137.0	146.5					
France.....		100.0	82.2	88.8	95.0	102.7	116.1	121.4	107.2	91.1	100.0	102.2	112.5						
Germany.....	(Zinc).....	100.0	84.0	91.0	102.0	109.0	123.0	131.0	117.0	99.0	110.0	115.0	125.0	131.0	114.0				
Russia.....	(Zinc).....	100.0	89.4	92.3	102.6	108.6	121.8	128.0	119.1	103.6	110.3	114.8	122.3						
Average.....		100.0	86.7	89.2	98.6	102.3	115.8	125.0	117.4	97.9	105.2	109.2	116.1	130.8	117.1				
Steel billets—																			
Canada.....		*100.0	*90.5	*92.0	91.2	83.5	95.9	107.2	134.0	115.0	103.8	102.3	101.5	96.3	112.6				
United States.....		100.0	96.3	122.1	111.4	88.5	95.9	109.5	116.7	105.0	98.3	101.3	85.6	89.4	102.9				
France.....	(Steel).....	100.0	79.9	72.9	75.0	75.0	77.1	81.9	81.9	77.1	70.8	72.9	71.5	81.9	86.1				
Average.....		100.0	88.9	95.7	92.5	82.3	89.6	99.5	110.9	99.0	91.0	92.2	86.2	89.2	100.5				
Tin—																			
Canada.....	Ingots.....	100.0	89.8	88.6	90.9	86.9	97.7	121.4	123.3	91.6	91.4	102.4	128.5	140.3	139.0				
United Kingdom.....		100.0	90.4	89.8	95.3	95.3	107.6	136.3	132.1	100.9	102.1	117.5	144.7	157.9	154.0				
United States.....	(Pig).....	100.0	87.1	88.1	93.7	93.2	104.0	130.5	129.0	97.9	98.4	113.8	142.2	153.9	149.3				
France.....		100.0	94.1	94.7	95.6	100.0	111.8	132.3	129.4	100.0	100.0	114.7	138.2						
Germany.....		100.0	89.0	90.0	95.0	95.0	108.0	130.0	130.0	101.0	102.0	116.0	143.0	156.0	153.0				
Russia.....		100.0	86.6	87.6	91.9	91.2	104.6	130.3	125.2	98.2	98.0	110.4	134.4						
Average.....		100.0	89.5	89.8	93.7	93.6	105.6	131.1	128.2	98.3	98.7	112.5	138.5	150.8	147.6				
Zinc (sheets)—																			
Canada.....		100.0	88.6	84.8	92.4	91.6	98.7	109.7	109.1	94.1	88.6	93.5	104.4	110.7	110.7				
United States.....		100.0	91.2	94.0	98.7	92.0	111.9	117.6	122.7	105.7	109.0	115.2	115.6	130.0	118.8				
Australia.....		100.0	87.6	78.0	77.9	79.6	90.9	98.9	108.1	94.8	87.2	85.4	95.7	104.1					
Average.....		100.0	89.1	85.6	89.7	87.7	100.5	108.7	113.3	98.2	94.9	98.0	105.2	114.9	110.0				
(b) Implements.																			
Axes—																			
Canada.....	Standard.....	100.0	103.5	99.5	107.2	109.1	109.1	110.2	121.9	121.9	121.9	96.3	96.3	96.5	104.3				
United States.....	M. C. O. Yankee..	100.0	86.3	100.1	104.6	119.8	130.9	139.1	140.8	140.8	138.4	141.1	134.6	145.0	168.4				
Average.....		100.0	93.4	99.8	105.9	114.5	120.0	124.7	131.4	131.4	130.2	118.7	115.5	120.8	136.4				
Screws—																			
Canada.....	Benchwood.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	125.8	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9				
United States.....	(Wood).....	100.0	57.7	52.3	60.1	50.9	58.0	58.0	67.0	54.9	63.6	81.7	54.9	66.0	59.1				
Average.....		100.0	78.9	76.2	80.1	75.5	79.4	79.4	83.5	72.5	94.7	109.8	96.4	102.0	98.5				
Vices—																			
Canada.....		100.0	104.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	100.1	100.1	100.1				
United States.....		100.0	117.6	120.2	121.3	99.7	97.0	105.9	134.7	141.9	138.3	134.7	127.6	121.3					
Average.....		100.0	110.8	114.1	114.7	103.9	102.5	107.0	121.4	125.6	123.3	121.4	113.9	110.7	110.7				

*Average all other iron products.

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
IX. Fuel and Lighting—															
Coal—															
Canada.....	Bituminous, N.S. run of mines.....	100-0	113-8	114-4	116-7	114-4	107-0	104-6	111-5	120-1	117-2	115-1	114-9	114-9	114-9
Canada.....	Bituminous, Crow's Nest Pass.....	100-0	98-7	101-3	106-7	107-8	109-5	111-5	116-9	117-0	117-3	126-8	136-5	152-2	152-2
Canada.....	Penn. Anthracite..	100-0	105-0	114-7	119-0	116-4	115-7	114-9	115-5	115-5	113-9	115-9	119-3	129-3	137-0
United Kingdom.....	.....	100-0	83-1	73-8	70-1	66-7	63-4	65-5	76-5	76-5	67-8	70-4	68-5	76-1	83-7
United States.....	Egg anthracite.....	100-0	113-2	121-9	134-7	134-6	134-7	135-7	134-6	134-5	133-6	134-3	134-2	140-4	141-3
United States.....	George's Creek (bituminous).....	100-0	100-6	139-6	152-6	109-9	108-3	107-5	111-3	106-0	105-0	104-8	103-9	107-5	105-0
United States.....	Pittsburg, (bituminous).....	100-0	100-0	104-6	123-0	113-2	106-3	104-9	109-5	113-1	107-5	107-0	109-8	106-8	111-1
Australia.....	On wharf.....	100-0	111-1	107-6	93-2	73-6	67-9	80-7	100-6	105-3	105-3	105-3	105-3	105-3	.....
New Zealand.....	.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	101-3	101-3	.....	.....	.....
India.....	Calcutta.....	100-0	108-1	105-4	87-4	90-1	83-8	83-8	102-6	154-0	116-2	100-0	100-0	102-7	.....
France.....	.....	100-0	88-9	75-2	68-5	62-8	62-8	75-9	87-0	79-6	83-3	79-6	83-3	.....	.....
Germany.....	German.....	100-0	103-0	97-0	93-0	93-0	94-0	98-0	106-0	111-0	108-0	106-0	104-0	108-0	116-0
Japan.....	.....	100-0	107-0	100-0	91-0	95-0	126-0	133-0	121-0	125-0	124-0	112-0	119-0	120-0	.....
Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	100-0	76-1	67-3	66-2	63-9	65-4	72-8	77-4	73-5	74-7	76-6	76-6	.....	.....
Average.....	.....	100-0	98-8	95-8	92-0	87-7	89-0	93-6	100-4	106-0	101-6	98-6	99-8	103-7	109-0
Coke (Connellsville, furnace)—															
Canada.....	.....	100-0	74-2	101-5	110-1	61-9	86-4	101-1	106-7	64-6	75-6	72-2	57-2	95-2	96-4
United States.....	.....	100-0	74-2	101-5	110-1	61-9	86-5	101-1	106-8	64-6	75-7	74-4	62-1	90-7	92-2
Average.....	.....	100-0	74-2	101-5	110-1	61-9	86-5	101-1	106-8	64-6	75-7	73-3	59-7	93-0	94-3
Gasoline—															
Canada.....	.....	100-0	108-8	123-5	135-2	102-9	111-7	126-4	111-7	100-0	100-0	102-9	97-0	118-1	147-0
Russia.....	Naptha (Baker).....	100-0	76-2	61-1	61-3	84-2	103-2	125-6	124-4	108-7	102-2	86-0	105-3	.....	.....
Average.....	.....	100-0	92-5	92-3	98-3	93-6	107-5	126-0	118-1	104-4	101-1	94-5	101-2	123-3	153-5
Coal Oil—															
Canada.....	Canadian Standard.....	100-0	100-0	107-3	123-4	127-2	108-4	106-4	100-0	100-1	103-3	87-8	81-4	90-7	102-3
Canada.....	United States Standard.....	100-0	100-0	104-7	117-2	120-5	105-9	103-1	102-0	93-5	94-0	91-2	83-2	93-8	96-1
United Kingdom.....	.....	100-0	91-8	83-7	85-1	88-7	83-0	89-7	91-6	88-9	78-4	75-3	71-5	81-5	102-1

United States.....	Refined for Ex- port.....	100.0	87.7	85.9	100.7	96.7	84.5	89.2	96.5	101.8	97.8	90.1	85.8	89.6	101.1
United States.....	Refined, water white.....	100.0	92.2	93.3	114.7	115.1	106.3	109.4	113.3	113.6	103.1	90.8	77.8	94.0	103.8
New Zealand.....	(Calcutta).....	100.0	71.1	67.5	72.0	71.1	68.6	73.5	74.7	78.3	79.5	79.5			
India.....	(American).....	100.0	96.2	79.4	88.5	96.2	89.3	97.7	99.2	102.3	103.8	108.4	106.9	106.1	
France.....	(Russian).....	100.0	87.6	86.8	99.2	95.0	81.8	88.4	91.7	92.6	86.8	78.5	90.9		
Germany.....	(Baker).....	100.0	96.0	94.0	100.0	95.0	90.0	96.0	98.0	103.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	114.0	114.0
Germany.....		100.0	92.0	86.0	93.0	92.0	91.0	96.0	100.0	106.0	100.0	97.0	98.0	113.0	118.0
Russia.....		100.0	77.4	69.6	78.2	89.9	90.5	92.5	103.7	97.0	96.0	83.0	92.3		
Average.....		100.0	89.1	84.6	93.8	95.3	88.5	93.1	96.1	97.0	93.8	88.5	88.9	99.7	109.4
Matches—															
Canada.....		100.0	96.2	104.7	104.7	110.3	112.2	115.1	119.1	122.2	118.5	119.4	119.7	119.7	119.7
United States.....		100.0	100.0	90.5	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.7
Australia.....		100.0	110.3	143.9	138.7	150.0	155.1	152.5	196.5	225.8	106.0	155.3	172.4	172.4	
New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	105.0	106.2	116.2			
Average.....		100.0	101.6	109.8	107.3	109.0	110.8	110.9	125.4	134.7	129.1	119.2	123.7	123.7	123.7
X. Building Materials.															
(a) Lumber.															
Canada.....	Total average Canadian lum- ber.....	100.0	100.5	107.0	112.9	115.2	117.6	133.9	144.9	142.6	135.6	139.0	145.1	146.0	159.0
United Kingdom.....		100.0	94.8	89.0	90.0	85.7	87.7	89.6	92.2	87.7	83.3	84.4	88.8	98.7	95.5
Average.....		100.0	97.7	98.0	101.9	100.5	102.5	111.8	118.6	115.2	109.5	111.7	117.0	122.4	125.9
Pine—															
Canada.....	All grades, Ottawa	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.0	106.1	112.1	130.3	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	121.2	124.2	130.0
Canada.....	Good sidings.....	100.0	99.1	95.7	110.4	114.5	110.4	113.3	114.0	113.8	117.2	135.9	152.0	148.0	146.6
Canada.....	No. 1 cuts, To- ronto.....	100.0	100.0	105.6	136.4	140.6	147.4	151.8	151.6	139.6	131.6	148.7	184.4	189.4	173.1
United States.....	White boards, up- pers, New York markets.....	100.0	105.1	130.1	139.1	140.9	142.6	147.4	162.1	160.4	155.3	164.9	167.8	168.7	172.9
United States.....	White boards, No. 2 barn, New York markets.....	100.0	97.1	109.2	111.6	106.9	112.3	138.3	155.7	151.4	154.4	159.2	159.6	154.9	153.4
United States.....	(Yellow) sidings.....	100.0	94.9	101.3	101.3	103.4	120.2	141.6	147.2	147.2	159.5	148.7	147.7	160.0	155.1
Japan.....	Balk.....	100.0	90.0	93.0	87.0	86.0	91.0	93.0	102.0	117.0	107.0	112.0	118.0	127.0	
Japan.....	(Plank 6 b u. in thick).....	100.0	91.0	83.0	79.0	76.0	84.0	83.0	96.0	104.0	96.0	96.0	103.0	107.0	
Average.....		100.0	94.9	97.5	100.0	99.9	105.8	112.6	120.7	125.0	120.9	125.5	133.0	137.3	135.2
Spruce—															
Canada.....	N. B. spruce.....	100.0	98.6	109.4	116.9	104.5	116.8	127.5	124.6	126.8	130.1	130.9	123.9	123.7	138.2
United States.....		100.0	103.5	110.8	110.4	118.0	123.3	147.0	138.2	119.7	145.0	141.5	139.7	155.2	160.4
Average.....		100.0	101.1	110.1	113.7	111.3	120.1	137.3	131.4	123.3	137.7	136.2	131.8	139.5	149.3

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity.	Description.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
X. Building Materials (continued).															
(a) Lumber—(con.)															
Shingles—															
Canada.....	N.B. shingles.....	100.0	94.2	123.5	128.8	118.2	115.8	120.5	148.8	160.0	141.1	142.6	135.0	153.4	176.5
United States.....	(Red cedar, 16 in. long).....	100.0	104.7	115.1	117.0	114.6	112.2	147.1	179.1	133.8	133.2	133.5	120.5	128.8	130.7
Japan.....		100.0	120.0	102.0	97.0	97.0	100.0	88.0	108.0	108.0	101.0	114.0	120.0	119.0	.....
Average.....		100.0	106.3	113.5	114.3	109.9	109.3	118.5	145.3	133.9	125.1	130.0	125.2	133.7	144.7
Maple—															
Canada.....	Toronto.....	100.0	100.0	108.6	114.3	128.7	121.5	126.2	126.7	122.9	120.7	114.3	143.6	142.9	157.5
United States.....	(Hard).....	100.0	97.2	103.8	115.1	112.7	110.9	112.7	117.2	114.9	112.7	115.6	124.8	132.5	139.4
Average.....		100.0	98.6	106.2	114.7	120.7	116.2	119.5	122.0	118.9	116.7	115.0	134.2	137.7	148.5
Oak—															
Canada.....	Toronto.....	100.0	106.0	111.3	112.1	134.0	156.9	166.9	168.1	174.7	173.9	188.0	188.0	186.6	200.6
United States.....	White, plain.....	100.0	90.0	100.1	109.7	113.8	116.0	123.5	135.2	120.7	118.6	132.8	133.9	137.7	148.4
France.....	(Building).....	100.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	100.4	105.6	109.0	117.7	126.1	135.4	139.7	137.1	136.1	145.5	145.9	147.5	158.9
(b) Miscellaneous Building Materials.															
Bricks—															
Canada.....	Common building	100.0	100.7	100.7	100.7	136.5	165.3	145.0	157.0	163.2	163.8	171.6	171.6	175.6	187.6
United Kingdom.....		100.0	91.7	83.3	83.3	83.3	81.1	77.8	79.4	81.1	75.0	75.0	75.0	79.2	88.1
United States.....	Common domestic.....	100.0	109.8	102.5	112.5	142.7	154.3	162.8	117.2	97.2	121.6	102.9	112.2	128.7	125.0
Average.....		100.0	100.7	95.5	98.8	120.8	133.6	128.5	117.9	113.8	120.1	116.5	119.6	127.8	134.2
Cement—															
Canada.....	Canadian Portland.....	100.0	91.1	89.8	86.4	70.9	65.1	69.1	71.7	72.8	59.2	56.5	56.8	54.8	52.6
United States.....	Portland, domestic.....	100.0	100.2	85.1	87.5	78.9	81.9	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.0	89.2	84.5	73.2
Australia.....		100.0	99.1	87.6	80.2	74.0	81.3	76.4	80.5	86.3	79.9	84.6	89.6	97.2	.....
New Zealand.....		100.0	101.1	97.9	96.9	93.8	92.8	90.7	96.9	93.8	90.7	90.7	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	130.5	120.1	117.0	105.9	107.0	82.4	85.7	86.6	80.8	81.2	81.8	81.7	74.6

Lead pipe—															
Canada.....		100.0	88.5	76.9	78.5	76.9	83.7	91.9	112.0	97.3	84.8	87.7	83.5	92.8	112.7
United States.....		100.0	98.6	101.9	101.4	93.6	101.9	125.4	131.0	92.6	94.2	98.8	98.2	101.3	99.2
Australia.....		100.0	82.5	68.7	78.6	83.7	86.7	101.6	110.9	97.3	95.3	91.6	83.1	101.4	.....
Average.....		100.0	89.9	82.5	86.2	84.7	90.8	106.3	118.0	95.7	91.4	92.7	88.3	98.5	108.1
Lime—															
Canada.....		100.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	115.0	115.0	119.9	119.9	120.0	125.0	140.0
United States.....	(Common).....	100.0	113.3	118.0	115.2	120.7	130.4	138.7	138.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	162.2	158.8	157.9
Average.....		100.0	111.8	114.0	112.6	115.4	120.2	124.4	127.0	134.0	136.4	136.4	141.1	141.9	148.9
Nails—															
Canada.....	Cut.....	100.0	91.8	91.8	93.6	90.0	91.4	94.7	91.8	88.3	86.1	83.5	83.5	92.5	89.8
Canada.....	Wire.....	100.0	88.7	79.9	76.2	74.6	71.1	66.9	77.1	72.3	72.0	74.8	74.3	74.4	71.2
United States.....	Cut, 8-penny, fence and com- mon.....	100.0	93.9	94.9	97.6	80.8	81.2	85.9	96.1	86.7	83.1	82.0	76.0	75.9	78.7
United States.....	Wire, 8-penny fence and com- mon.....	100.0	89.8	79.9	78.8	72.4	72.0	74.4	80.4	79.7	72.8	71.7	68.6	66.1	69.0
Japan.....		100.0	98.0	90.0	86.0	90.0	96.0	98.0	110.0	102.0	90.0	86.0	90.0	96.0	.....
Average.....		100.0	93.4	87.8	86.4	83.0	84.6	86.3	94.3	88.5	82.4	80.7	80.4	83.5	83.8
Tar—															
Canada.....		100.0	98.9	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	100.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	101.2	127.1
United States.....		100.0	94.1	97.3	123.3	123.3	129.0	143.7	170.9	117.4	120.2	165.4	155.9	146.8	163.3
Average.....		100.0	96.5	105.2	118.2	118.2	121.0	128.4	142.0	108.7	109.6	132.2	127.4	124.0	145.2
Wire, copper—															
Canada.....		100.0	100.8	73.7	83.2	79.9	94.6	117.1	133.4	84.4	82.4	79.7	77.1	97.0	92.9
United States.....	(barb).....	100.0	100.8	73.7	83.2	79.9	94.6	117.1	133.4	84.4	82.4	79.7	77.1	97.0	92.9
Average.....		100.0	100.8	73.7	83.2	79.9	94.6	117.1	133.4	84.4	82.4	79.7	77.1	97.0	92.9
Wire—															
Canada.....	Iron.....	100.0	88.4	87.4	79.0	78.0	67.9	67.9	71.8	72.6	72.6	73.8	74.2	71.8	72.6
Canada.....	Fencing.....	100.0	90.8	88.6	83.3	80.1	78.2	78.3	87.8	89.1	77.6	73.6	72.8	72.6	72.1
United States.....	Barb, galvan'd.....	100.0	89.4	87.0	80.7	73.9	70.2	71.5	77.6	77.2	69.5	62.8	64.2	62.9	68.0
Australia.....	Fencing.....	100.0	79.4	71.1	71.5	66.2	69.4	73.5	75.8	67.0	70.0	74.0	73.1	67.7	.....
New Zealand.....	No. 8.....	100.0	93.6	88.9	83.5	80.7	79.8	82.6	87.1	86.2	83.5	83.5	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	88.3	84.6	79.6	75.8	73.1	74.8	80.0	78.4	74.6	73.5	73.7	71.3	73.8
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass—															
Linseed Oil—															
Canada.....	Raw.....	100.0	102.3	100.8	73.9	60.5	69.0	69.8	76.6	76.2	83.0	111.1	138.2	114.9	77.5
United Kingdom.....		100.0	98.4	91.8	68.8	52.4	59.0	68.0	76.7	72.9	81.1	120.7	138.5	115.6	81.1

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity	Description	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
X. Building Materials —(continued)															
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass—(con.)															
Linseed Oil—(con.)															
United States.....	Raw.....	100.0	100.9	94.3	66.3	66.1	74.3	64.3	69.0	69.6	92.2	134.6	139.8	106.9	73.5
New Zealand.....		100.0	118.5	118.5	107.6	85.7	84.0	86.5	94.1	84.9	88.2	115.1			
France.....		100.0	113.2	132.1	113.2	113.2	120.8	145.3	141.5	133.6	140.7	201.2	205.6		
Russia.....		100.0	130.0	111.5	85.5	81.9	76.9	93.5	91.4	81.3	102.1	125.4	128.8		
Average.....		100.0	110.6	108.2	85.9	76.6	80.7	87.9	91.6	86.4	94.6	134.7	147.6	119.6	82.3
Putty—															
Canada.....		100.0	101.2	106.0	110.0	89.6	80.2	83.9	88.7	88.9	91.4	115.9	120.0	120.7	126.3
United States.....		100.0	78.9	101.0	74.2	57.9	57.4	62.6	63.1	63.1	63.1	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5
Average.....		100.0	90.1	103.5	92.1	73.8	68.6	73.3	75.9	76.0	77.3	88.2	90.3	90.6	93.4
Rosin—															
Canada.....	White.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	137.5	154.2	166.7	239.0	271.8	300.1	300.1	*302.7	*311.3	*294.1	277.9
United States.....	Good, strained.....	100.0	95.5	100.6	138.3	176.8	213.6	250.5	273.1	204.8	218.4	326.5	419.1	414.5	300.5
Russia.....		100.0	101.4	103.3	117.8	132.9	151.3	159.8	165.2	154.6	152.0	180.9	215.8		
Average.....		100.0	99.0	107.3	131.2	154.6	177.2	216.4	236.7	219.8	223.5	270.0	315.4	305.0	254.7
Turpentine—															
Canada.....		100.0	78.7	97.8	114.9	117.1	127.5	132.4	122.1	84.5	88.5	103.2	103.2	103.2	85.7
United States.....	Spirits of.....	100.0	78.1	99.4	119.9	120.7	131.5	139.4	133.0	95.0	102.9	143.2	142.3	98.6	89.7
Average.....		100.0	78.4	98.6	117.4	118.9	129.0	135.9	127.6	89.8	95.7	123.2	122.8	100.9	87.7
White lead—															
Canada.....		100.0	93.9	83.2	75.1	69.9	75.1	93.4	109.7	91.2	90.9	87.0	90.8	110.7	122.0
United States.....		100.0	92.2	86.2	98.4	95.7	101.3	110.4	111.5	104.1	101.9	110.7	113.1	109.1	108.2
Australia.....		100.0	87.9	73.9	67.4	67.6	64.6	70.4	80.0	74.4	71.2	72.2	76.6	92.0	
Russia.....		100.0	95.7	92.9	102.2	101.2	93.9	108.1	117.8	111.8	105.7	104.6	104.6		
Average.....		100.0	92.4	84.1	85.8	83.6	83.7	95.6	104.8	95.4	92.4	93.6	96.3	108.6	113.7
Window glass—															
Canada.....		100.0	100.8	104.0	93.4	87.5	86.7	*94.5	*83.2	*80.0	*72.3	*71.0	*71.0	76.5	88.4
United States.....	American single, firsts.....	100.0	152.9	119.2	97.8	107.0	102.4	108.1	104.2	87.4	85.9	108.5	83.4	83.0	100.7
Average.....		100.0	126.9	111.6	95.6	97.3	94.6	101.3	93.7	83.7	89.1	89.8	77.2	79.8	94.6

XI. House Furnishings—																
Kitchen chairs—																
Canada.....	Common spindle...	100.0	100.0	104.6	113.7	113.7	122.7	122.7	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.4	131.8	152.8	
United States.....		100.0	91.3	94.4	96.0	91.6	91.3	98.5	111.2	115.2	107.2	105.7	110.4	115.2	115.2	
Average.....		100.0	95.7	99.5	104.9	102.7	107.0	110.1	119.3	121.3	117.3	116.5	118.9	123.5	134.0	
Kitchen tables—																
Canada.....	4 ft. with drawer...	100.0	100.0	107.1	107.1	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.1	125.0	134.0	147.9	
United States.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.8	115.4	115.4	115.4	128.2	134.6	146.1	146.1	
Average.....		100.0	100.0	103.6	103.6	113.0	112.5	115.4	120.2	120.2	120.2	126.7	129.8	140.1	147.0	
Bedroom sets—																
Canada.....	(Iron beds, hard-wood dresser and stand)	100.0	98.3	95.0	90.8	100.2	90.3	90.3	93.5	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	92.3	98.0	
United States.....	(Iron bedsteads, hardwood dresser and wash-stand)	100.0	100.0	104.4	108.2	108.9	109.8	115.2	128.9	126.0	124.6	136.0	157.5	174.7	206.2	
Average.....		100.0	99.2	99.7	99.5	104.6	100.1	102.8	111.2	108.2	107.5	113.2	123.9	133.5	152.1	
Tumblers—																
Canada.....	Tank glass $\frac{1}{2}$ pint..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	88.1	88.1	88.1	96.0	76.0	82.8	84.0	84.0	84.0	
United States.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint, common...	100.0	99.8	102.8	98.1	88.8	83.3	83.3	83.3	73.6	74.6	66.7	61.1	61.1	66.7	
Average.....		100.0	99.8	101.4	99.1	90.4	85.7	85.7	85.7	84.8	75.3	74.8	72.6	72.6	75.4	
Cups and saucers—																
Canada.....	White.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.2	111.3	115.9	118.2	115.9	115.9	116.0	123.3	165.6	
United States.....	White granite.....	100.0	105.2	105.2	103.0	102.0	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.6	
Average.....		100.0	102.6	102.6	101.5	101.0	98.5	103.0	105.3	106.5	105.3	105.7	105.7	109.4	130.6	
Dinner sets—																
Canada.....	97 pieces.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	98.8	98.8	96.2	97.4	101.2	95.0	94.9	95.0	100.3	134.3	
United States.....	Plates, creamed coloured.....	100.0	105.5	105.5	168.3	106.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	97.7	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.5	
Average.....		100.0	102.8	102.8	104.3	102.8	99.4	98.1	98.7	99.4	96.4	96.6	96.7	99.3	116.4	
Table cutlery—																
Canada.....	(Knives, celluloid handles, medium size, ..)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	102.5	102.5	110.6	98.3	86.1	86.0	86.1	89.9	90.1	
United States.....	Knives and forks.	100.0	113.1	113.1	113.1	115.9	116.4	105.2	112.8	94.2	87.0	87.0	87.0	92.0	100.0	
Average.....		100.0	106.6	106.6	106.6	109.2	109.5	103.9	111.7	96.3	86.6	86.5	86.6	91.0	95.1	

*Changed back to original basis.

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
XI. House Furnishings—(con.)															
Pails—															
Canada.....		100.0	100.0	83.7	85.3	95.1	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.0
United States.....	(Oak grained).....	100.0	103.8	103.8	106.4	113.9	113.9	113.9	132.0	140.7	128.5	127.3	117.2	117.2	120.1
Average.....		100.0	101.9	93.8	95.9	104.5	105.7	107.0	116.0	120.4	114.3	113.7	108.6	108.6	111.1
Tubs—															
Canada.....		100.0	88.6	86.5	89.4	107.1	104.9	101.2	101.6	103.5	102.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9
United States.....		100.0	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	111.0	114.5	114.5	111.9	114.5	111.0	116.9
Average.....		100.0	94.6	98.6	95.0	103.9	102.8	100.9	106.3	109.0	108.3	105.4	106.7	105.0	107.9
XII. Drugs and Chemicals—															
Alcohol, grain—															
Canada.....	65 c. p.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.4	100.0	100.5	93.0	100.2	108.0
United States.....		100.0	103.0	100.8	100.4	102.0	101.7	103.3	105.7	110.5	109.7	107.0	106.1	107.7	104.7
France.....		100.0	79.0	98.0	119.0	122.0	126.0	118.0	119.0	122.0	115.0	145.0	173.0	165.0	118.0
Average.....		100.0	94.0	99.6	106.5	108.0	109.2	107.1	108.2	112.0	108.2	117.5	124.0	124.3	110.2
Alcohol, wood—															
Canada.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	62.2	60.0	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6
United States.....	Refined, 95 p.c.....	100.0	76.5	80.2	73.9	73.4	84.4	87.5	49.9	53.4	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	59.8
Average.....		100.0	88.3	90.1	87.0	86.7	92.2	93.8	72.9	57.8	61.3	61.1	61.1	61.1	59.7
Alum—															
Canada.....		100.0	99.9	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	116.6	112.2	112.1	112.1	120.9
United States.....	Lumps.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average.....			100.0	104.3	103.8	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.3	101.1	101.1	101.1	110.5
Borax—															
Canada.....		100.0	92.6	92.6	96.3	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	125.9	111.1	111.1	148.2	140.4	139.1
Russia.....	Crystal.....	100.0	101.6	88.7	79.0	89.7	76.6	96.6	102.5	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3		
Average.....		100.0	97.1	90.7	87.7	100.4	93.9	103.9	106.8	115.6	108.2	108.2	126.8	120.1	119.0

Brimstone—																
Canada.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States.....	Crude seconds.....	100.0	104.0	110.8	105.6	102.9	100.6	104.8	101.7	103.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0
Australia.....	Sulphur.....	100.0	106.3	107.1	96.5	91.9	93.5	93.7	101.9	92.8	96.4	93.2	100.4	113.5	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	103.4	106.0	100.7	98.3	98.0	99.5	101.2	98.6	100.1	99.1	101.5	105.8	105.8	.....
Caustic Soda—																
Canada.....		100.0	102.9	106.6	107.8	107.8	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.1	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5
Russia.....		100.0	95.7	96.1	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		.....	99.3	101.4	100.4	100.4	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7
Copperas—																
Canada.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Russia.....		100.0	92.4	83.9	83.0	83.5	89.3	104.1	119.0	95.6	84.3	82.0	82.0	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	96.2	93.0	91.5	91.5	94.7	102.1	109.5	97.8	92.3	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0
Glycerine—																
Canada.....		100.0	95.2	107.1	100.0	100.0	91.9	89.2	91.9	95.7	111.4	99.8	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2
United States.....	Refined.....	100.0	99.3	95.3	95.5	92.2	81.7	74.5	91.3	98.4	112.2	141.4	149.8	121.6	130.1	.....
Average.....		100.0	97.3	101.2	97.8	96.1	86.8	81.9	91.6	97.1	111.8	120.6	142.5	128.4	132.7	.....
Indigo—																
Canada.....		100.0	90.4	78.6	81.0	59.7	62.1	76.2	92.8	92.8	76.2	81.0	81.0	66.6	62.1	.....
United Kingdom.....	Bengal, good con-	100.0	96.4	92.5	92.8	82.1	82.1	85.7	92.8	96.4	92.8	89.3	85.7	78.6	78.6	78.6
India.....	suming.....	100.0	87.8	87.8	82.4	90.5	71.6	82.4	87.8	82.4	77.0	79.7	74.3	71.6	.....	.....
France.....	(Calcutta).....	100.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	.....	.....
Japan.....	Japanese.....	100.0	94.0	98.0	99.0	88.0	88.0	103.0	110.0	112.0	109.0	100.0	102.0	114.0	.....	.....
Russia.....		100.0	91.9	91.9	91.9	80.3	71.0	73.9	82.9	81.4	79.4	79.7	81.9	.....	.....	.....
Average.....		100.0	91.8	89.9	89.5	80.1	75.8	83.5	91.1	90.8	85.7	84.9	84.2	80.4	77.7	.....
Muriatic acid—																
Canada.....		100.0	100.0	119.1	150.0	147.8	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	100.0	99.4	143.8	150.1	125.1	125.1
United States.....	20 degrees.....	100.0	111.1	124.4	118.5	118.5	118.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3
Average.....		100.0	105.6	121.8	134.3	133.2	121.8	112.5	112.5	112.5	99.6	97.9	120.1	123.2	110.7	.....
Opium—																
Canada.....		100.0	97.5	88.3	88.3	91.7	90.2	97.4	133.7	129.9	138.4	143.4	143.2	188.1	181.5	181.5
United States.....	(Natural in case).....	100.0	100.9	88.5	96.3	85.9	94.8	92.2	154.6	147.4	144.0	167.8	201.0	222.4	188.1	188.1
Average.....		100.0	99.2	88.4	92.3	88.8	92.5	94.8	144.2	138.7	141.2	155.6	172.7	205.3	184.8	184.8

WHOLESALE PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1900-1913—Continued.

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BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO

Commodity.	Description.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
XII. Drugs and Chemicals—(con.)															
Quinine—															
Canada.....		100.0	92.9	92.3	88.3	82.9	76.9	72.6	72.6	72.6	49.2	72.9	64.2	69.1	80.0
United States.....	(American).....	100.0	91.0	77.5	75.9	70.1	63.2	49.9	53.4	47.1	42.3	42.1	42.1	53.1	66.0
Average.....		100.0	99.2	84.9	82.0	76.5	70.1	61.3	63.0	59.9	45.8	57.5	53.2	61.1	73.3
Sulphuric acid—															
Canada.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	139.9	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	225.1	225.1	225.1
United States.....	80 degrees.....	100.0	104.2	108.4	105.9	107.5	103.3	83.4	83.4	85.0	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4
France.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	93.4	87.0	87.0	105.4	115.2	115.2	115.2	118.5	118.5	117.4	108.7
Average.....		100.0	101.4	102.8	99.8	111.5	113.4	112.9	116.2	116.7	116.2	117.3	142.3	142.0	139.1
Soda, bicarbonate of —															
Canada.....		100.0	90.0	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.6	81.6	85.9	86.0	85.9	62.0
United Kingdom.....	Crystals.....	100.0	104.8	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	91.9	85.5	76.6
Average.....		100.0	97.4	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	92.5	90.0	92.2	90.0	85.7	69.3
XIII. Miscellaneous.															
(b) Liquors and Tobacco—															
Hops—															
Canada.....	Choice Bohemian	100.0	59.8	87.9	124.8	158.5	151.5	95.4	82.4	67.9	163.6	144.8	155.4	173.0	138.4
New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	84.5	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	59.5			
Germany.....		100.0	90.0	98.0	153.0	184.0	119.0	80.0	87.0	60.0	108.0	158.0	217.0	204.0	163.0
Russia.....		100.0	106.2	105.2	129.8	168.2	142.0	112.9	114.1	109.4	114.9	155.6	177.8		
Average.....		100.0	89.0	93.9	121.9	147.6	123.1	92.0	90.8	79.3	116.6	129.5	155.0	159.2	127.4
Malt—															
Canada.....		100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6	101.4	102.7	102.7	150.7	123.3	123.3	123.3	136.0	162.2	125.7
United States.....	Western.....	100.0	114.0	121.2	110.9	103.3	94.1	99.0	158.3	142.7	120.3	135.6	196.2	170.1	118.9
Russia.....		100.0	106.1	109.8	109.9	108.1	118.6	142.1	166.4	153.9	139.8	132.9	142.6		
Average.....		100.0	106.7	109.9	106.5	104.3	105.1	114.6	158.5	140.0	127.8	130.6	158.3	163.0	120.1
Whisky—															
Canada.....	Canadian Club.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1
United Kingdom.....	British.....		97.7	73.8	86.6	102.9	122.4	100.3	104.9	105.5	101.5	100.3	94.2	105.8	104.7
	Foreign spirits.....	100.0													
New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.0	103.0			
Average.....		100.0	99.2	136.9	143.3	101.3	107.5	100.1	101.6	108.9	108.5	108.1	104.9	111.4	110.8

Ale—																
Canada.....	(Ale and porter, draught).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	96.7	93.9	93.9	
New Zealand.....	(Beer).....	100.0	100.0	101.9	101.9	102.8	101.9	102.8	103.8	102.8	105.7	105.7				
Average.....		100.0	100.0	101.5	105.1	105.5	105.1	105.5	106.0	102.5	104.0	104.9	99.2	96.3	96.3	
Tobacco—																
Canada.....	Smoking.....	100.0	100.0	102.6	107.2	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	110.8	108.9	100.4	107.7	107.7	107.7	
United Kingdom.....		100.0	105.6	103.5	100.4	92.7	90.2	89.8	104.3	108.8	98.9	103.6	113.6	125.3	138.6	
United States.....	Plug.....	100.0	105.1	102.4	101.5	106.0	110.6	109.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	99.3	99.3	99.3	
Australia.....		100.0	102.1	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.5	103.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	107.8		
Germany.....	Raw.....	100.0	100.0	94.0	86.0	84.0	85.0	95.0	112.0	109.0	104.0	119.0	131.0	111.0	118.0	
Average.....		100.0	102.6	101.6	100.1	99.2	99.8	101.0	106.4	107.4	104.0	106.3	110.8	110.2	114.8	
(c) Sundries—																
Paper—																
Canada.....	Newsprint.....	100.0	94.9	88.5	83.2	83.2	81.2	81.2	79.2	79.2	83.2	82.2	81.9	81.9	89.1	
United States.....	(News).....	100.0	80.4	86.1	90.0	95.0	86.1	77.9	88.6	88.2	73.0	73.3	75.4	76.8	80.1	
Japan.....	Japan (Hanshi).....	100.0	90.0	90.0	94.0	106.0	110.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	103.0	106.0	106.0	106.0		
Average.....		100.0	88.4	88.2	89.1	94.7	92.4	83.0	89.3	89.1	86.4	87.2	84.4	88.2	94.0	
Rope—																
Canada.....		100.0	97.1	103.8	95.4	96.6	98.7	101.8	102.0	88.8	75.1	71.4	70.9	81.9	113.9	
United Kingdom.....	Manilla, fair rop- ing.....	100.0	94.9	110.2	92.3	97.4	101.3	106.4	89.7	62.8	62.8	59.0	51.3	66.7	81.4	
United States.....		100.0	82.7	102.1	86.0	88.8	90.5	94.8	97.7	76.9	63.7	66.6	66.0	76.4	111.2	
Average.....		100.0	91.6	105.4	91.5	94.3	96.8	101.0	96.5	76.2	67.2	65.7	62.7	75.0	102.2	
Rubber—																
Canada.....	Para Island.....	100.0	86.5	71.6	92.3	110.8	126.6	123.6	108.3	88.7	150.8	196.2	113.7	107.2	82.2	
United Kingdom.....		100.0	91.8	90.8	101.9	114.0	119.4	120.6	119.3	107.0	148.4	208.7	148.7	144.1	107.3	
United States.....	Para Island.....	100.0	86.6	74.1	92.2	110.8	126.6	123.6	108.3	88.7	150.9	194.3	113.1	107.1	82.2	
Average.....		100.0	88.3	78.8	95.5	111.9	124.2	122.6	112.0	94.8	150.0	199.7	125.3	119.4	90.7	
Soap—																
Canada.....		100.0	106.1	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	130.9	128.7	105.2	105.2	105.2	111.0	128.8	
New Zealand.....		100.0	100.0	119.5	115.5	105.2	105.2	105.2	124.7	124.7	124.7	128.9				
Average.....		100.0	103.1	113.9	111.9	106.7	106.7	106.7	127.8	126.7	115.0	117.1	117.1	123.5	143.3	
Starch—																
Canada.....		100.0	108.9	127.5	123.5	120.6	114.7	114.7	123.5	141.2	140.7	134.4	121.2	133.4	133.5	
United States.....	(Laundry).....	100.0	106.8	133.6	126.8	108.5	96.7	108.0	118.9	127.3	126.2	114.7	95.6	110.3	107.4	
Australia.....		100.0	94.7	100.0	102.6	107.8	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2		
Average.....		100.0	103.5	120.4	117.6	112.3	105.5	109.3	115.9	124.6	124.0	118.1	107.3	116.3	114.9	

*The index numbers in this table are from the following sources:—

Canada.—"Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1890-1909," Special Report of the Department of Labour, ditto 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, prices at leading markets.

United Kingdom—(1) Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom (Cd. 7131) and "Cost of Living of the working-classes" (Cd. 6955) published by the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, 1913. Prices taken are in the most cases the average import or export declared values as computed from the trade returns of the United Kingdom, but for some articles (e.g., potatoes) contract prices, and for others (e.g., British meat and British wheat, barley and oats) market prices are used. ("Cost of Living of the working-classes." (Cd. 6955) page XLV.)

(2) Sauerbeck, in the "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society" April 1914, continued by the "Statist," London, monthly since 1912. Prices at leading British markets.

(3) "Economist," February 21, 1914. Prices at principal British markets.

United States.—"Wholesale Prices" published by the United States Bureau of Labour (Bull. No. 149, May 14, 1914). Prices at leading markets.

Australia.—"Prices, Prices Indices and Cost of Living in Australia," Report No. 1, December, 1912, continued in "Trade Unionism, Unemployment, Wages, Prices and Cost of Living in Australia," published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, April, 1913. Prices taken at Melbourne.

Report No. 2. These reports do not contain index numbers of individual commodities: the numbers appearing in the above table have been calculated from the actual prices.

New Zealand.—"The course of prices in New Zealand," by James W. McIlraith, LL.B., Wellington, 1911. Prices at Wellington and Christchurch.

India—"Variations in Indian price levels," published by the Commercial Intelligence Department of India, Calcutta, 1913. Prices at leading markets.

Belgium.—"Bulletin de L'Institut International de Statistique," Tome xix,—3e Livraison." Index number of M. Maurice Sauveur. Prices at various markets. See also U. K. "Cost of Living of the working-classes," 1912. (Cd. 6955).

France.—(1) "Annuaire Statistique de la France," Vol. 31, 1911, published by the Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale; prices at import values. No index numbers are given in this volume: those in the above table have been calculated from the actual prices given therein.

(2) "La Reforme Economique," January 23, 1914—market prices.

Germany.—"Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs" (quarterly journal of the Imperial Statistical Office of Germany, part 1, 1914). Prices at various markets; see also "Cost of Living of the working-classes" by the United Kingdom Board of Trade, 1912 (Cd. 6955).

Holland.—Compiled from market prices in "Verslagen en Mededeelingen van de Directie van den Landbouw," 1912, No. 4, "Verslag over den Landbouw in Nederland over 1911," by the United Kingdom Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the working-classes," 1912, (Cd. 6955.)

Russia.—Annual Reports issued by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Russia, as quoted by the United Kingdom Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the working-classes" 1912, (Cd. 6955). Prices at leading markets.

Japan.—Twenty-ninth Statistical Report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan, 1913. Prices are the average for a large number of towns in various parts of the country. See also U. K. "Cost of Living of the working-classes" 1912. (Cd. 6955).

NOTE.—The average index numbers for the later years, where the number of countries is less, have been calculated by the "chain" method, e.g., the average 164.2 for bran in 1912 represents, not the average for Canada and Australia, but the per cent change which the numbers for these countries show applied to 142.8, the number for 1911, which was an average for Canada, Australia and Russia.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

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RETAIL PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Commodity.	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Beef—						
Canada..... Sirloin.....	100-0	111-8	138-2	139-6	158-0	171-3
Canada..... Shoulder roast.....	100-0	125-5	130-6	136-7	150-0	161-2
United Kingdom.....	100-0	98-7	113-1	110-4	117-8	120-5
United States..... Sirloin.....	100-0	103-2	125-1	125-1	142-9	159-9
United States..... Shoulder roast.....	100-0	106-3	126-0	126-8	142-3	157-3
Australia..... Sirloin.....	100-0	97-7	97-2	96-3	107-4	
Australia..... Rib roast.....	100-0	96-4	96-4	95-1	99-7	
Austria.....	100-0	108-7	121-5	134-5	144-6	
Hungary.....	100-0	112-0	123-0	144-0		
Belgium.....	100-0	125-9	142-2	150-0	169-9	
Germany in Prussia.....	100-0	113-5	126-2	131-7		
Germany in Bavaria.....	100-0	112-0	128-0	136-0		
Germany in Baden.....	100-0	109-0	122-0	129-0	136-0	
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100-0	113-0	130-0	138-0		
Italy in Rome.....	100-0	100-0	120-0	130-0	120-0	
Italy in Milan.....	100-0	91-0	121-0	127-0		
Norway.....	100-0	100-0	96-9	98-0		
Average.....	100-0	107-3	121-0	124-0	134-3	145-2

NOTE.—Norway index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.
 Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Veal—						
Canada..... Roast from fore-quarter.....	100-0	113-0	127-0	138-0	153-0	167-0
Austria.....	100-0	115-6	122-9	130-6	154-0	
Hungary.....	100-0	116-0	138-0	164-0		
Germany in Prussia.....	100-0	118-3	141-3	144-4		
Germany in Bavaria.....	100-0	113-0	130-0	133-0		
Germany in Baden.....	100-0	110-0	125-0	128-0	135-0	
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100-0	112-0	129-0	132-0		
Italy in Rome.....	100-0	98-3	110-0	110-0	100-0	
Norway.....	100-0	96-6	101-1	100-0		
Average.....	100-0	110-3	124-9	131-1	139-4	152-2

NOTE.—Norwegian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Mutton—						
Canada..... Leg.....	100-0	103-3	142-3	141-5	153-3	162-7
United Kingdom.....	100-0	105-7	104-4	102-3	103-5	110-0
Australia..... Leg.....	100-0	103-5	94-0	90-9	103-0	
Hungary.....	100-0	120-0	142-0	168-0		
Germany in Prussia.....	100-0	116-7	134-9	138-9		
Germany in Baden.....	100-0	113-0	128-0	132-0	138-0	
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100-0	113-0	131-0	135-0		
Norway.....	100-0	99-0	101-0	100-0		
Average.....	100-0	109-3	122-2	126-1	134-8	143-2

NOTE.—Norwegian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.
 Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Pork—						
Canada..... Fresh roastings.....	100-0	106-5	139-8	136-5	151-2	166-6
Canada..... Salt.....	100-0	114-6	149-5	144-0	153-2	167-8
United Kingdom.....	100-0	98-3	105-2	101-8	103-3	109-9
United States..... Pork chops.....	100-0	114-8	163-7	156-4	172-5	196-3
Australia..... Leg.....	100-0	98-2	103-3	102-3	111-8	
Austria.....	100-0	120-4	138-0	144-0	149-4	
Hungary.....	100-0	125-0	151-0	165-0		
Belgium.....	100-0	108-8	132-5	136-3	144-4	
Germany in Prussia.....	100-0	119-4	125-6	115-5		

RETAIL PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

Commodity.	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Pork—Continued.						
Germany in Bavaria.....	100-0	117-0	133-0	124-0		
Germany in Baden.....	100-0	114-0	130-0	127-0	136-0	
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100-0	119-0	131-0	124-0		
Italy in Milan.....	100-0	111-0	136-0	144-0		
Norway..... Salt.....	100-0	107-2	132-4	129-7		
Average.....	100-0	112-4	133-6	132-2	141-3	160-9

NOTE.—Norwegian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Bacon—						
Canada..... Smoked.....	100-0	115-6	157-7	146-7	138-9	168-8
United Kingdom.....	100-0	108-3	135-5	125-7	132-3	144-7
United States..... Smoked.....	100-0	126-3	185-3	178-8	180-4	204-8
Australia..... Middle.....	100-0	95-9	106-7	103-6	113-2	
Austria.....	100-0	142-9	179-0	182-9	177-1	
Hungary.....	100-0	127-0	156-0	156-0		
Belgium.....	100-0	116-5	145-5	144-6	146-3	
Germany in Prussia.....	100-0	112-8	121-8	112-8		
Germany in Baden.....	100-0	104-0	115-0	116-0	119-0	
Italy in Rome.....	100-0	100-0	116-7	100-0	100-0	
Average.....	100-0	114-9	141-9	136-7	138-5	159-0

NOTE.—Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Lard—						
Canada..... Pure.....	100-0	107-6	148-8	128-9	144-2	140-4
United States..... Pure.....	100-0	110-4	164-8	138-5	147-1	158-8
Austria.....	100-0	119-4	149-3	149-3	149-3	
Hungary.....	100-0	128-0	159-0	159-0		
Italy in Rome.....	100-0	100-0	116-7	100-0	100-0	
Average.....	100-0	113-1	147-7	135-0	141-1	144-9
Eggs—						
Canada..... Fresh.....	100-0	116-7	173-9	177-8	182-8	192-2
Canada..... Packed.....	100-0	115-8	158-4	163-3	175-2	185-1
United Kingdom.....	100-0	98-1	105-7	110-4	114-1	112-5
United States..... Fresh.....	100-0	132-5	159-6	151-6	164-0	176-4
Australia.....	100-0	97-7	111-3	114-2	126-5	
Hungary.....	100-0	118-0	133-0	139-0		
Belgium.....	100-0	110-0	120-0	130-0	130-0	
Germany in Prussia.....	100-0	110-7	119-3	122-5		
Germany in Bavaria.....	100-0	113-0	120-0	127-0		
Germany in Baden.....	100-0	110-0	126-0	128-0	128-0	
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100-0	109-0	122-0	128-0		
Italy in Rome.....	100-0	100-0	125-0	125-0	125-0	
Norway.....	100-0	107-9	125-0	122-1		
Average.....	100-0	110-7	130-7	133-8	138-3	144-2

NOTE.—Australian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Milk—						
Canada.....	100-0	108-2	132-8	127-8	147-5	149-1
United Kingdom.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	103-3	102-0	100-0
United States.....	100-0	108-1	131-6	132-7	135-6	140-2
Australia.....	100-0	101-2	113-9	118-1	124-7	
Austria.....	100-0	107-7	111-5	111-5	111-5	

RETAIL PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

Commodity.	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Milk—Continued.						
Hungary.....	100.0	119.0	131.0	144.0	.....	.....
Germany in Bavaria.....	100.0	106.0	113.0	119.0	.....	.....
Germany in Baden.....	100.0	100.0	112.0	118.0	124.0	.....
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100.0	107.0	127.0	140.0	.....	.....
Italy in Rome.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Norway.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	.....	.....
Average.....	100.0	105.2	115.7	120.2	124.9	125.9

NOTE—Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Butter—						
Canada..... Dairy.....	100.0	111.8	120.3	132.1	144.8	135.7
Canada..... Creamery.....	100.0	108.6	125.5	136.8	145.1	138.8
United Kingdom.....	100.0	99.1	106.2	108.7	113.8	112.3
United States..... Creamery.....	100.0	110.1	138.2	129.8	145.7	151.4
Australia.....	100.0	92.3	95.1	95.0	109.3	.....
Austria.....	100.0	113.0	143.9	141.3	150.4	.....
Hungary.....	100.0	118.0	149.0	157.0	.....	.....
Belgium.....	100.0	100.7	109.3	116.2	115.2	.....
Germany in Prussia.....	100.0	106.7	119.2	123.7	.....	.....
Germany in Bavaria.....	100.0	107.0	123.0	131.0	.....	.....
Germany in Baden.....	100.0	108.0	127.0	133.0	137.0	.....
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100.0	110.0	125.0	130.0	.....	.....
Italy in Rome.....	100.0	102.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
Italy in Milan.....	100.0	101.0	126.0	135.0	.....	.....
Norway.....	100.0	101.0	109.1	110.2	.....	.....
Average.....	100.0	106.0	121.1	125.3	133.2	130.5

NOTE—Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Cheese—						
Canada..... Old.....	100.0	109.3	113.0	124.2	131.0	124.2
Canada..... New.....	100.0	107.8	117.4	130.8	133.5	132.8
United Kingdom.....	100.0	93.5	102.3	106.7	117.3	114.2
Australia.....	100.0	105.7	108.3	106.7	122.7	.....
Hungary.....	100.0	105.0	122.0	127.0	.....	.....
Italy in Rome..... Parmesan.....	100.0	91.4	100.0	105.7	100.0	.....
Norway.....	100.0	94.1	101.0	102.0	.....	.....
Holland..... Leyden.....	100.0	102.9	119.4	129.1	139.8	.....
Average.....	100.0	101.2	110.4	116.5	123.4	119.9

NOTE—Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Bread—						
Canada.....	100.0	105.4	116.2	118.8	116.2	116.2
United Kingdom.....	100.0	109.0	119.5	113.8	119.5	120.3
Australia.....	100.0	100.0	110.3	111.5	117.2	.....
Austria.....	100.0	95.4	133.5	117.1	119.0	.....
Hungary.....	100.0	104.0	136.0	132.0	.....	.....
Belgium.....	100.0	100.0	119.2	115.4	115.4	.....
Germany in Bavaria.....	100.0	100.0	114.0	114.0	.....	.....
Germany in Baden.....	100.0	101.0	118.0	116.0	117.0	.....
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100.0	110.0	129.0	129.0	.....	.....
Italy in Rome.....	100.0	93.0	98.8	95.3	103.5	.....
Italy in Milan.....	100.0	103.0	119.0	119.0	.....	.....
Average.....	100.0	102.1	119.4	116.5	119.6	120.1

NOTE—Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

RETAIL PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

Commodity.	1090	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Flour—						
Canada.....	100-0	112-0	132-0	136-0	136-0	132-0
United Kingdom.....	100-0	108-5	116-1	112-3	118-5	118-5
United States.....	100-0	125-4	143-7	135-2	140-5	134-7
Australia.....	100-0	112-2	128-7	120-3	121-3	
Austria.....	100-0	104-8	134-6	129-7	125-1	
Hungary.....	100-0	104-0	137-0	133-0		
Germany in Prussia.....	100-0	106-9	127-6	127-6		
Germany in Bavaria.....	100-0	100-0	112-0	112-0		
Germany in Baden.....	100-0	97-0	108-0	105-0	108-0	
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100-0	100-0	111-0	108-0		
Norway.....	100-0	103-0	124-2	118-2		
Holland.....	100-0	94-9	109-3	109-3	109-3	
Wheat.....						
Average.....	100-0	157-4	123-7	120-5	122-2	119-4

NOTE—Australian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers, on 1901 not 1900 base.

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Oatmeal—						
Canada.....	100-0	108-3	113-9	122-2	125-0	119-4
United Kingdom.....	100-0	101-3	111-0	107-1	123-4	129-9
Australia.....	100-0	86-8	102-2	103-7	126-5	
Holland.....	100-0	103-4	106-9	114-9	114-9	100-4
Average.....	100-0	99-9	108-5	112-0	122-4	122-9

NOTE—Australian index numbers on, 1901 not 1900 base.

Rice—						
Canada.....	100-0	101-9	101-9	105-7	103-8	111-5
United Kingdom.....	100-0	92-9	93-4	100-0	111-2	119-6
Australia.....	100-0	104-3	97-5	102-5	108-1	
New Zealand.....	100-0	88-9	88-9	111-1		
Hungary.....	100-0	96-0	102-0	98-0		
Belgium.....	100-0	105-9	111-8	115-7	121-6	
Italy in Milan.....	100-0	103-0	119-0	121-0		
Holland.....	100-0	100-0	106-4	106-4	106-4	
Average.....	100-0	99-1	102-6	107-5	112-9	121-4

NOTE.—Australian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Beans—						
Canada.....	100-0	109-3	127-9	125-6	141-8	134-8
Hungary.....	100-0	174-0	142-0	163-0		
Holland.....	100-0	127-0	133-3	150-0	177-5	
Average.....	100-0	136-8	134-4	146-2	169-0	190-8
Starch—						
Canada.....	100-0	101-1	104-5	107-9	107-9	102-2
Australia.....	100-0	106-4	106-4	111-1	113-4	
New Zealand.....	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	
Average.....	100-0	102-5	103-6	106-3	107-1	101-4
Sugar—						
Canada..... White granulated....	100-0	101-8	102-9	127-7	116-6	101-8
Canada..... Yellow.....	100-0	98-0	106-0	124-0	118-0	108-0
United Kingdom.....	100-0	133-8	127-2	124-6	137-7	116-7
United States..... White granulated....	100-0	98-1	98-7	108-9	104-7	91-7
Australia.....	100-0	107-7	115-0	115-0	125-7	
New Zealand.....	100-0	90-9	81-8	90-9		

RETAIL PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES—Continued.

Commodity.	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Sugar—Continued.						
Austria.....	100.0	87.0	95.7	96.7	106.5	.....
Hungary.....	100.0	91.0	99.0	101.0	.....	.....
Belgium.....	100.0	71.2	70.2	71.2	76.9	.....
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100.0	88.0	95.0	85.0	.....	.....
Norway.....	100.0	117.6	119.6	115.7	.....	.....
Holland.....	100.0	106.9	105.7	103.4	109.2	.....
Average.....	100.0	99.3	101.4	105.2	108.9	113.1

NOTE.—Australian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Tea—							
Canada.....	Average black and green.....	100.0	100.0	105.6	106.7	107.1	107.5
United Kingdom.....		100.0	108.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5
Australia.....		100.0	95.8	98.5	98.5	100.0	
Holland.....		100.0	100.0	101.0	103.0	105.0	
Average.....		100.0	101.1	99.7	102.9	103.9	104.1
Coffee—							
Canada.....		100.0	101.4	104.3	104.3	109.5	108.9
United Kingdom.....		100.0	101.5	101.8	105.3	109.0	109.7
Australia.....		100.0	101.7	101.6	102.2	106.5	
Hungary.....		100.0	95.0	95.0	99.0		
Belgium.....		100.0	99.6	105.7	121.0	131.4	
Baden.....		100.0	90.0	99.0	104.0	109.0	
Norway.....		100.0	97.5	105.1	121.7		
Holland.....		100.0	90.5	104.0	117.5	128.3	
Average.....		100.0	97.1	102.1	109.4	115.9	115.9

NOTE.—Australian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Potatoes—						
Canada.....	100.0	116.1	122.3	195.4	152.5	153.0
United Kingdom.....	100.0	80.3	76.9	95.1	95.9	96.6
United States..... Irish.....	100.0	117.8	128.8	169.2	181.2	162.9
Australia.....	100.0	121.2	107.2	126.7	162.1	.....
Austria.....	100.0	119.0	150.0	140.0	140.0	.....
Hungary.....	100.0	143.0	129.0	157.0	.....	.....
Belgium.....	100.0	133.3	122.2	144.4	133.3	.....
Germany in Prussia.....	100.0	120.0	160.0	200.0	.....	.....
Germany in Bavaria.....	100.0	127.0	128.0	163.0	.....	.....
Germany in Baden.....	100.0	125.0	155.0	187.0	175.0	.....
Germany in Wurtemberg.....	100.0	123.0	184.0	197.0	.....	.....
Norway.....	100.0	95.0	115.0	145.0	.....	.....
Average.....	100.0	118.4	131.5	160.0	160.0	154.9

Note.—Australian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Norwegian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Vinegar—						
Canada—	100.0	100.8	100.8	102.6	105.8	104.1
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Hungary	100.0	114.0	104.0	102.0		
Average	100.0	104.9	101.6	101.5	104.6	102.9

RETAIL PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Commodity.	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Coal—						
Canada..... Anthracite Stove size.....	100.0	114.4	119.0	115.7	140.7	134.5
Canada..... Bituminous.....	100.0	103.6	122.4	116.6	129.2	101.9
United Kingdom..... Mean of Derby Brights, kitchen and nuts.....	100.0	78.4	83.8	85.1	87.0	90.7
Austria.....	100.0	87.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	.....
Hungary.....	100.0	96.0	130.0	129.0	.....	.....
Norway.....	100.0	78.4	78.0	89.2	.....	.....
Average.....	100.0	93.2	105.8	106.1	115.0	106.8

NOTE.—Norwegian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Wood—						
Canada..... Average hard and soft.....	100.0	110.7	133.8	130.8	136.1	133.6
Hungary.....	100.0	93.0	120.0	125.0	.....	.....
Norway.....	100.0	94.0	118.1	118.1	.....	.....
Average.....	100.0	99.2	123.9	124.6	129.7	127.4

NOTE.—Norwegian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

Coal oil—						
Canada.....	100.0	102.0	99.1	96.6	99.1	99.1
Australia.....	100.0	80.7	87.2	88.3	91.8	.....
New Zealand.....	100.0	71.4	76.2	76.2	.....	.....
Austria.....	100.0	104.2	95.8	100.0	95.8	.....
Norway.....	100.0	89.0	91.8	86.3	.....	.....
Average.....	100.0	89.5	90.0	89.5	90.2	90.2

NOTE.—Australian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.
Norwegian index numbers on 1901 not 1900 base.

*The index numbers in this table are from the following sources:—

Canada.—Compiled from statistics published monthly since 1910 in the *Labour Gazette*. See also section—above. Prices are averages for 57 localities.

United Kingdom.—"Cost of Living of the Working-classes," 1912, (Cd. 6955), and Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom," (Cd. 7131); published by the United Kingdom Board of Trade, 1913. Prices at London.

United States.—"Retail Prices," Reports by the Bureau of Labour of the United States (Bull. No. 140, Feb. 10, 1914). Prices are averages for 39 cities.

Australia.—"Prices, Price Indexes, and Cost of Living in Australia," Dec., 1912, continued in "Trade Unionism, Unemployment, Wages, Prices, and Cost of Living in Australia," April, 1913, Report No. 2. The numbers appearing in the above table are compiled from the actual prices averaged for six Metropolitan cities.

Austria.—Compiled by the United Kingdom Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the Working-classes," (Cd. 6955) 1912, from Vienna prices in "Mittelungen der Statistischen Abteilung des Wiener Magistratz," published by the Municipality of Vienna.

Hungary.—Compiled by the United Kingdom Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the Working-classes," (Cd. 6955), 1912, from prices in 22 towns in Hungary, pub-

lished by the Central Statistical Office of Hungary in the Statistical Year Book of that Department.

Belgium.—"Revue du Travail," published by the Belgium Labour Department; prices in 16 principal towns. No index numbers are given, but the British Board of Trade has compiled those in the above table in "Cost of Living of the Working-classes," (Cd. 6955), 1912.

Germany.—Compiled by the United Kingdom Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the Working-classes," (Cd. 6955), 1912, from statistics published by the governments of Prussia, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg.

Holland.—"Maandachrift van het Central Bureau voor de Statistiek," the official journal of the Dutch Labour Department, quoted by the British Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the Working-classes," (Cd. 6955), 1912. Prices at Co-operative stores in Amsterdam, Haarlem, Arnhem, Utrecht, Leeuwarden and the Hague.

Italy.—Compiled by the United Kingdom Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the Working-classes," (Cd. 6955), 1912, from prices in Milan, published in "Dati Statistici del Commune di Milano," by the municipality of Milan.

Norway.—Compiled by the British Board of Trade in "Cost of Living of the Working-classes," (Cd. 6955), 1912, from prices in Christiania, published by the Municipal Statistical office of Christiania in "Statistisk Aorbok for Kristiania By."

(See note on chain method in footnote to preceding table.)