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N.B. - Third 1938 quarterly bulletin on price index numbers in other countries will be issued in December.

# DEPARTMEIT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE <br> DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH 

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PRICE MOVEMENTS, NOVEMBER, 1938
COMMODITIES
Wholesale cormodity markets remained comparatively quiet during November and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index drifted from 73.6 for the week ending November 4 to 73.4 for the week ending December 2。 of the eight major groups included in the index, Vegetable Products and Ir on advanced, Textiles closed unchanged, and Animal Products, Wood, Non-Ferrous Metals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Chemicals experienced slight reductions. Grains were fairly stable, easing 1.0 point to 42.2 for the final week, which compared with 85.1 a year earlier. Iivestock moved higher and egg prices reached a peak about the middle of the month. The egg price index than dropped 6.0 points to 77.9 by the closing week, a matter of 3.6 points above the same time last year. Raw wool showed little change and the index has remained at 53.9 since the first week in October. Prices at this level were approximately 25 p.c. below November 1937. Weakness was apparent in the more important non-ferrous metals, and copper receded from 80.9 to 76.6, While zinc fell from 47.1 to 42.6 between October and November 1938. Canadian Farm Products moved up 0.8 during the month to 64.5 . Field Products advanced 0.1 to 53.8, and Animal Products closed 1.8 higher at 82.4.

## COST OF LIVING

Declines in the prices of foodstuffs, partially offset by gains for coal and coke, resulted in a slight decrease in the Bureau's cost of living index from 83.8 in October to 83.7 in November. This was 0.6 p.c. above the level of November 1937. A retail food price index fell from 77.1 in October to 76.6 in November. Lower prices were reported for meats, fish, canned vegetables and bread, while moderate gains occurred in eggs, potatoes and canned salmon. Seasonal increases in coal and coke prices caused the fuel index to advance from 85.1 to 85.5 . Coke prices were higher in two or three of the larger cities of the Dominion, while the upward movement in coal was mainly attributable to increases in anthracite prices in Cntario and Quebec.
STOCKS AND BONDS
The strong rally in share prices on Canadian stock exchanges which followed the aigning of the Munich Accord on September 28 terminated on November 12 when the Bureau's daily index for 95 common stocks touched a peak of 112.8 . Following this date, continued price recessions, attributed mainly to the revival of European political tension, cancelled practically all advances since the first week in October. Between october 31 and November 30 the general index receded from 110.6 to 107.4, with all subgroup daily indexes, excepting Telephone and Telegraph, averaging lower. On the other hand, price movements on the mining sections were firm, although remaining unusually narrow. This was true especially for gold stocks which have been figuratively running in a groove for the last two months. A firmer undertone appeared in base metal shares following the announcement from the copper cartel at London that restriction of production would be re-imposed in the first quarter of 1939. Comparative daily indexes for October 31 and November 30 wore 120,6 and 121.0 for the gold sub-group and 312.7 and 319.6 for base metals. The general index for 24 mining issues moved up from 158.0 on the final day of October to 159.6 for the corresponding day in November, while the range of the index fluctuation during this period was confined to 4.3 points. Dominion of Canada long-term bond prices followed the pattern set by stock prices, and a daily index for this series reached a high of 118.2 on November 15. Thereafter it reacted to close the month at 117.5 .
FOREIGN EXCHANGE (Quotations are Montreal noon rates unless otherwise specified)
Pressure on both the pound sterling and French franc was aufficiently heavy during November to establish new low points for these units since 1933, the September 1938 crisis excepted. Sterling's opening price of $\$ 4.7822$ on November 1 was well maintained for the next ten days but following this, successive daily declines of increasing magnitude brought rates down to a new low of $\$ 4,6564$ on the 26 th. A vigorous rally then set in which was ascribed in part to official intervention by the British Equalization fund and to short covering. By November 30 the pound had recovered 5 cents of its $121 / 2$ cent loss and closed at $\$ 4.7069$. Numer ous factors were associated with this decline, but probably the most important were the continued heavy flight of British capital and the repercussions on the pound-franc parity due to labour's antipathy toward Premier Deladier's recovery decrees. Demand for gold during the month was abnormal and a new all-time high price of 250s, at London was touched on November 26. French francs, moved independently of sterling at times due to the swift changes in the direction of French
-. 2 ..
capital movements as political dissenticn in that country rose and fell. The independent foreign currencies were firm, and cecently they have moved in close alignment with the United States dollar. A notewor hy feature of the month was the revaluation on November 3 of the official Argentine peso from 16 to 17 to the pound. The Argentine free peso was respons ${ }^{*}$ to this news losing $2 \pm$ cents during the month. In term: of Canadian funds the premium on the United States coiler after touching a mid-month peak of $29 / 32$ reacted to close at its cponing level of $5 / 8$ of one per cent.

## REVIEW CF TVEORTANT COMMODIIT MARKKTS

WHEAT AND OTYR GRATM: Drastic deciines in wheat prices during the past few months have been closely related to changes in the supply situstion. latest releases have placed the total i238 Canadian wheet crop at $348,100,000$ bushels, compared with $182,410,000$ bushels in the pievious year. Since the conmencement of the current crop year on August 1 exponts have amounted to some 63,000,000 bushels, and although this is a larger total than vas shipped Uuring the corresponding period last year, the large crop leaves a substantial volume fol disposal. Ucaditions in the Argentine and Australian wheat areas showed no materfal chaipes since Ocioher when wheat crops of $280,000,000$ and 140,000:000 bushels respestizrely, were estimaউed.

A slightly easfer price tendency was exhibitod curing November as indicated by No. 1 Mantoba Northern what which cicsea the month $i \not \subset$ lower at $59 \not \subset$ per bushel. In the coarse grain, cate rematned practically unchavged while rye and barley were moderately lower. Flä̈s however: movad indepeniently, adrancing $19 \not \subset$ per bushel between October 31 and November 30.


FTOUP AND MILED HROUTCYS: Excep: fo: a brief inid-month rally flour prices followed the pettera set by grains, showing pradetcally no change during November. Exports were good and substantanly higher than at the cornesponding periodi in previous year. As a result of the hedvy backloe of crders placed during the European war scare in September milis were acnotied to bo wolkine fule timo. Flour production in october touched a ten year revord of $1,5,6,385$ barrels and this level was expected to be wech maintained through November. Quotations for bran and shorts wore lower towards the end of the month as continued mild weather had a tenamey to reduce demand.

| Description | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour No.l patent, Manitoba, per barrel: |  |  |  |
| Rolled Oats, Toronto, per 90-pound bas | 3.54 | 2,45 | 2.23 |
| Oatmeal, Toronto, per 90-pound bag | 3.80 | 3.10 | 2.81 |

SUGAR: Strength in sugex prices at Jondon was tine outstanding feature during November although reason for this adrance wero somewhat obscure. It was stated that Japan, was negotiating with Java for 200,000 tons of raw sugars. On this continent routine conditions havo prevalied pending the pubiication of new crop frotas by the United States Government. New York prices for Culvar suger 960 , delivered, remained steady at $3.05 \notin$ until November 22 when a 5 -point dxop brought the price dow to the $3,00 \neq$ level. Reflecting strength in the Eondon morket., World Contract No. 4 advanced from i.CO $1 / 2$ (bid) on November 1 to $1.061 / 2$ on the $30 t h$.


RUBREP: Rubber prices showed a reactionary tendency during November despite the continued fāvourable consumption atjook. United States rubber consumption was expected to approximate 42,000 or 43,000 tons in November as compared with 40,333 tons in october. It was caly 34,025 tons for Noveraber 2937 . Probably the chief contributory source of weakness was the arnouncement that the Internstional Rubber Regulation committee had increased the production quota irom 45 t:0 50 per cent of capacity for the first quarter of 1939. Another prise factor mevtioncd in trade circles was the weakness in sterling
exchange. Indicative of the preponderance of bearish factors the price for standard thick, latex crepe, delivered at New York, dropped l cent to $177 / 8 \not \subset$ per pound between November 1 and 30. It touched a high for the month of $191 / 4 \not \subset$ on November 9 .


IIVESTOCK: Generally higher prices and more active trading were common to all Canadian livestock markets in November. During the first week, cattle eased slightly as offerings of plain quality predominated. Markets then reacted and advanced till the close of the month. Offerings, although heavier than a year ago, were readily cleared with the United States furilshing a good cutiet for surpluses. Calf markets followed much the same course as cattje. Lambs averaged over 3 p.c. higher than 19 October but the rise in hog prices was oniy fractional. Early cables indicated weakness in the United Kingdom bacon trade and easier prices followed in Canadian markets but this loss was cancelled by gains later th the month.

| Descriptions | (See Above Dates) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steers, good, over 1050 pounds per cwtat Toronto.Winnipeg | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | 7.38 | 5.70 | 5.87 |
|  | 5.61 | 4.83 | 5.10 |
| Calves, good veal, per cwi. at Toruntc | 9.63 | 9.57 | 10.02 |
|  | 6.81 | 6.66 | 7.45 |
| Hogs, bacon per cwt. at Toronto | 8.20 | 8.01 | 8.10 |
|  | 7.78 | 7.80 | 7.80 |
| Lambs, good handyweight, yer |  |  |  |
| cwt.at Toronto ...... | 7.82 | 7.64 | 7.93 |
| Winuipeg one.o | 6.72 | 6.52 | 6.80 |

BUTTER: Butter prices averaged lower in November than in October but price movements were very narrow. These may be gauged from Montreal quotations which netted a loss of $l \phi$ per pound between the cponing and closing days which were also the high and low points for the month. At loronto, a total ioss of $3 / 5 \phi$ per pound occurred during this period. Offerings continued light and were well cleared despite the fact that buyers were interested only in immediate requirements. In some sections, fresh supplies were insufficient to satisfy even the meagre demand and regraded butter entered the market. Cold storage holdings of creamery butter as shown by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were estimated at 62,338,814 pounds on November 1 as compared with 64,494,904 pounds a month earlier.

| Jobbing price of firs | creamery | $\phi$ | $\not$ | $\phi$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| prints per puund at | Montrea? | 31.4 | 24.3 | 23.5 |
|  | Toronto | 31.7 | 23.8 | 23.5 |

EGGS: Easterm ogg markets showed decided strength during the first two weeks of November and top-grade prices rose $31 / 2 \not \subset$ per dozen at Montreal and $51 / 2 \notin$ per dozen at Toronto. Other centres also shared in the advance but not to such a marked degree. Production remained low in all areas except in British Columbia while shipments from there continued to relieve the shortage at many western points. Withdrawals from storage were common and cold storage holdings were reported by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 5,140,790 dozen on November 1 or $2,651,727$ dozen below the october 1 figure. About mid-month offerings of fresh grades began to increase while demand failed to show any considerable expansion. The severe break which followed at Montreal and Toronto during the week of November 25 carried prices down $7 \phi$ and $9 \phi$ per dozen respectively, but other sections remained comparatively firm,

| (See Ahove Dates) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\phi$ | $\phi$ |
| 44.5 | 46.8 |
| 42.5 | 44.3 |

COTTON: Spot cotton at New York showed considerable firmness throughout
November. The market opened at $8.7 \%$ per pound but by the 5 th had fallen to $8.6 \not \subset$ per pound, the low for the month. Following the issuance of a November l crop estimate of $12,137,000$ bales, a total scmewhat below trade expectations, prices advanced and by the 14 th had reached a high for the period under review, of $8.8 \phi$ per pound. Thereafter fluctuations were narrow and by the 30 th quotatsons were again at the opening level.

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The movement for cotton goods remained slow despite a spurt in buying during the week of November 18, and United States mill takings of raw cotton were reduced to 865,000 bales in the four weeks ended December 2, from 999,000 bales in the preceding four weeks.

## Descriptions

Raw cotton upland midding at New York
per pound (Canadian Funds) ................. 8.0 8.7 8.7

| 1937 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| November | october <br> Average |
|  | $\frac{\text { Average }}{申}$ |

1938
November
Average
$\phi$

LUMBER AND TIMBER: Lumber prices in November, with the exception of pine and cedar were easier although reductions were only on certain grades. Export inquiry was reported to be good especially from the United Kingdom and shipments totalled 597,000,000 feet for the first ten months of 1938 compared to $547,000,000$ feet in the carresponding period of 1937. Shipments of fir and hemlock sawn lumber to Australia were also reported to be running ahead of last year. The domestic situation was fair during the month but dealers were expecting considerable contraction due to seasonal factors.
(See Above Dates)

| White pine lumber | 102.7 | 102.7 | 102.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spruce Iumber | 92.3 | 81.7 | 81.0 |
| Fir lumber | 86.1 | 90.2 | 89.4 |
| Cedar lumber | 93.5 | 98.0 | 98.0 |

IRON AND STEEL: Light cold rolled sheets moved back to their former quotations in November following their sharp break in October paralleling similar reductions by the United States steel industry. Other Canadian steel prices remained unchanged. Current activity in the automobile industry has created considerable support for Canadian steel production. War materials and airplane contracts placed by the United Kingdom have also contributed an improved outlook in this industry.


TIN: The spot price for tin ingots,Straits, at New York receded from $46.45 \phi$ on November 1 to $46.25 \phi$ on the 30 th. The outlook for this metal during the month was somewhat obscured by unsettled conditions abroad and the current position was weakened by the sharp drop in sterling rates. Tinplate mills in the United States intimated current operations at $30-35$ per cent of capacity. A retroactive reduction in the price of tinplate by several leading mills, though causing some confusion in trade channels momentarily, was expected to step up tonnage output shortly. World output of tin was again set at 45 per cent of standard tonnages for the first quarter of 1939 by the International Tin Committee in Paris on November 22.

| Description | (See Above Dates) <br> Tin ingots, Straits, per pound, f.o.b. Toronto. 49.0 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, $1913=100$ (See page 8 for these dat on the base $1926=100$ )



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| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | No. of Price Series | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \text { Yearly } \\ & \vdots \text { Average } \\ & \vdots 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. : } \\ & 1938: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Index 567 Commedities | 567 | 84.6 | 83.1 | 74.5 | 74.1 | 73.5 |
| CYIEF COMPONENT MATERIAIS CLASSIFICATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 135 | 88.4 | 84.5 | 61.8 | 60.8 | 60.2 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 76 | 78.4 | 80.7 | 76.4 | 74.8 | 73.3 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products ....................... | 85 | 72.7 | 69.2 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 66.4 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 76.7 | 75.7 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 76.3 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 44 | 101.8 | 104.1 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.2 |
| Products | 18 | 83.8 | 73.7 | 70.7 | 73.0 | 72.7 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 81.4 | 81.3 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 79.4 |
| PURPOSE CLASSIFICATTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 236 | 79.5 | 79.7 | 76.1 | 75.3 | 74.8 |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco | 126 | 81.2 | 81.6 | 74.3 | 73.0 | 72.0 |
| Other Consumers ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Gocds | 110 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 77.3 | 76.8 | 76.7 |
| II. Producers' Goods .. | 402 | 86.1 | 82.4 | 69.0 | 68.6 | 68.0 |
| Producers' Equipment .................. | 24 | 93.8 | 94.5 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 95.3 |
| Producers' ${ }^{\text {Naterials }}$................. | 378 | 85.2 | 81.0 | 66.0 | 65.6 | 65.0 |
| Building \& Construction Materials | 111 | 94.4 | 91.8 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 89.3 |
| Manufacturers Matorials | 267 | 83.6 | 79.2 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 60.9 |
| ORIGIN CLASSIPICATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Raw and Partly Manufactured ......... | 245 | 84.3 | 81.1 | 65.6 | 65.1 | 64.6 |
| Total Fully and Chicfly Manufactured ...... | 322 | 80.5 | 80.7 | 75.6 | 74.8 | 74.0 |
| I. $\frac{\text { Articles of Farm origin }}{\text { (Domestic and Foreign) }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Field |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Rew and partly manufactured ........ | 95 | 82.8 | 76.4 | 47.6 | 46.9 | 46.1 |
| (b) Fully and chiefly manufectured ..... | 91 | 83.4 | 82.3 | 71.1 | 70.2 | 69,6 |
| (c) Total .............................. | 186 | 83.1 | 79.6 | 60.3 | 59.4 | 58.8 |
| B. Animal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Raw and partly manufactured ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Fully and chiefly manufactured ..... | 59 | 76.2 | 77.7 | 73.3 | 71.7 | 69.8 |
| (c) Total . ............................ | 105 | 79.0 | 80.6 | 76.2 | 75.0 | 73.9 |
| C. Canadian Farm Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Field | 52 | 88.3 | 81.8 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 54.6 |
| (2) Animal | 18 | 85.0 | 87.4 | 81.1 | 81.0 | 82.1 |
| (3) Total ............................... | 70 | 87.1 | 83.9 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 64.9 |
| II. Articles of Marine Origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Raw and partly manufactured ........ | 5 | 72.1 | 82.1 | 72.7 | 76.3 | 73.6 |
| (b) Fully and chiefiy manufactured | 11 | 71.7 | 73.7 | 69.9 | 70.6 | 69.3 |
| (c) Total ............. | 16 | 71.8 | 76.0 | 70.6 | 72.1 | 70.5 |
| III. Articles of Forest Origin 8780 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Raw and partiy manufactured .. | 37 | 94.0 | 91.7 | 84.4 | 84.4 | 83.2 |
| (b) Fully and cil? flv manufactured | 20 | 61.1 | 61.2 | 69.9 | 70.1 | 69.6 |
| (c) Total ................... | 57 | 76.4 | 75.4 | 76.7 | 76.8 | 75.9 |
| IV. Articles of Mineral Origin $62 \quad 85.282 .781 .8 \quad 81.9 \quad 82.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Fully and chiefly manufactured | 141 | 91.6 | 92.6 | 89.6 | 89.2 | 89.0 |
| (c) Total ........................ | 203 | 88.8 | 88.2 | 86.1 | 85.9 | 85.9 |
| IMPORT AND EXPORT CLASSIFICATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 76 | 89.8 | 87.5 | 82.2 | 82.0 | 82.5 |
| Exports ....0.0..... | 70 | 81.1 | 78.4 | 61.9 | 61.5 | 60.7 |

## INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES

(Classified According to Chief Component Materials)
(1926=100)

|  | Commodity | No. of : <br> Price <br> Series: | Yearly Average 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { e:Nov. } \\ & : 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct.: } \\ & \text { 1938: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totel Index | 567 | 84.6 | 83.1 | 74.5 | 74.1 | 73.5 |
| I. | Vegetable Products | 135 | 88.4 | 84.5 | 61.8 | 60.8 | 60.2 |
|  | Fruits | 15 | 89.2 | 80.2 | 74.9 | 71.2 | 72.8 |
|  | Fresh |  | 93.6 | 82.4 | 76.2 | 71.2 | 73.4 |
|  | Dried | 5 | 84.1 | 81.9 | 77.0 | 78.0 | 77.0 |
|  | Canned |  | 67.8 | 65.4 | 64.8 | 64.7 | 64.7 |
|  | Grains | 23 | 92.6 | 87.0 | 45.3 | 43.8 | 42.1 |
|  | Flour and Milled Products | 12 | 97.1 | 93.0 | 64.5 | 64.2 | 62.1 |
|  | Bakery Products .. | 2 | 91.1 | 94.0 | 89.7 | 85.3 | 85.3 |
|  | Vegetable 0ils. | 8 | 80.1 | 73.3 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 59.1 |
|  | Rubber and Its Products | 9 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 58.2 | 57.5 | 57.3 |
|  | Sugar and Its Products and Glucose | 8 | 86.3 | 87.6 | 82.7 | 82.5 | 82.8 |
|  | Tea, Coffee, Cocor and Spices ....... | 15 | 79.0 | 76.8 | 73.0 | 74.3 | 74.3 |
|  | Tobacco | 8 | 54.9 | 51.5 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 45.3 |
|  | Vegetables .................................. | 13 | 64.8 | 50.0 | 45.0 | 49.5 | 54.2 |
|  | Miscellaneous ........................ | 22 | 66.4 | 69.2 | 61.7 | 61.7 | 61.4 |
| II | Animals and Their Products | 76 | 78.4 | 80.7 | 76.4 | 74.8 | 73.3 |
|  | Fishery Products | 16 | 74.2 | 78.9 | 73.1 | 74.9 | 73.0 |
|  | Furs ........... | 9 | 70.4 | 62.6 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 47.9 |
|  | Hides and Skins ...................... |  | 101.9 | 85.2 | 65.6 | 74.8 | 81.4 |
|  | Leather, Unmanufactured ............... | 9 | 97.7 | 96.5 | 83.9 | 83.9 | 83.9 |
|  | Boots and Shoes .. | 2 | 93.7 | 95.5 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
|  | Live Stock | 4 | 91.3 | 85.2 | 78.1 | 73.0 | 75.2 |
|  | Meats and Poultry | 10 | 77.9 | 77.5 | 81.6 | 74.9 | 72.1 |
|  | Milk and Its Products | 12 | 77.8 | 82.5 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 72.6 |
|  | Fats ............................................ | 5 | 75.7 | 71.0 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 55.4 |
|  | Eggs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3 | 63.2 | 80.0 | 75.7 | 79.8 | 81.4 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile <br> Products .............................. 85 72.8 69.2 66.7 66.5 66.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cotton Raw | 2 | 67.7 | 48.8 | 49.3 | 52.6 | 52.6 |
|  | Cotton Yarn and Thread .............. | 5 | 86.4 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 81.5 | 81.2 |
|  | Cotton Fabrics ........................ | 19 | 76.9 | 73.7 | 72.0 | 71.1 | 71.1 |
|  | Knit Goods ... | 3 | 84.0 | 83.9 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 81.9 |
|  | Sash Cord | 1 | 92.6 | 91.4 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 83.7 |
|  | Flax, Remp and Jute Products ......... | 10 | 49.8 | 47.7 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44,2 |
|  | S11k, Raw ................................... | 9 | 30.3 | 26.7 | 28.5 | 29.9 | 28.9 |
|  | Silk Thread and Yarn ................. | 2 | 64.0 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.6 |
|  | Silk Hosiery | 2 | 65.3 | 65.3 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
|  | Silk Fabrics ............................... | 4 | 47.0 | 43.9 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 44.7 |
|  | Artificial Silk Products ............. | 5 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.8 |
|  | Wool, Raw | 3 | 89.3 | 71.9 | 52.7 | 53.9 | 53.9 |
|  | Wool Yarns | 6 | 91.0 | 89.2 | 75.9 | 75.5 | 74.8 |
|  | Wool Hosiery and Knit Goods ......... | 5 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 88.2 |
|  | Wool Blankets .. | 1 | 101.4 | 103.1 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 89.8 |
|  | Wool cloth | 6 | 83.3 | 80.7 | 73.7 | 72.7 | 72.7 |
|  | Carpets .......... | 2 | 95.0 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 |


$764189$


|  | Commodities | No. of Price Serifes: | Yearly <br> Average 193 ${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nove } \\ & \text { 1.337 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \mathrm{Ct} \\ & 19: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IV. | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 49 | 76 . 7 | 9.3 .7 | 77.0 | \%7. 1 | 76.3 |
|  | Newsprini | 2 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 68.1 | 68.3 | 68.1 |
|  | Lumber | 33 | 98.1 | SE. 1 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.0 |
|  | Pulp | 3 | $8 \pm .6$ | 90.2 | 73.7 | 71.8 | 69.9 |
|  | Furniture | 10 | 82.0 | 83.5 | 85:\% | 86.7 | 83.9 |
|  | Matches | I | 7io? | 7?.9 | 77.8 | 77.9 | 77.9 |
| $\nabla$. | Iron and Its products | 44 | 101.8 | 101.2 | 93.2 | 98.1 | 33.2 |
|  | Pig Iron and Stael Biliets | 3 | 99.5 | 101.7 | 90.2 | 20.8 | 90.2 |
|  | Rolling Mill Products | 14 | 108,5 | Jil. 5 | 105.0 | 104.9 | 105.0 |
|  | Pipe (Csst fron and Steel) | 2 | 59.9 | 101.7 | $9 \%$ | 97.3 | 57.1 |
|  | Hardware | 16 | 90.0 | 91.7 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 88.2 |
|  | Wire | 3 | 95.I | 103.2 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 |
|  | Scrap | 5 | 82.8 | 12.2 | 70.0 | 710.0 | 70.0 |
|  | Miscellaneous | 1. | 205.4 | 12\% 5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 |
| VI. | Non-Prerous Metals end |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 83.8 | 1/3.7 | 70,7 | 73.0 | 72.7 |
|  | Aluminiun | 2 | 92.0 | 93.9 | 83.3 | 99.3 | 88.7 |
|  | Antimony | 1 | 22.3 | 100.4 | 78.3 | 80.7 | 82.7 |
|  | Brass wai Úopyer Products | 6 | 92.3 | 75.9 | 74.5 | 79.1 | 79.2 |
|  | Lead anä Its Prodiuls | 2 | 2. 2 | 57.1 | 51.9 | 5.3 .7 | 53.2 |
|  | Silver ..... | 1 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 69, 1 | 69.7 | 69.5 |
|  | Tin Ingots | 2 | 85.2 | 78.6 | 68:3 |  | 72.2 |
|  | Zinc end Its Pmonucts | 2 | 03.5 | 49.5 | 44.2. | $\leq 6.3$ | 4.4 .4 |
|  | Solder | 1 | 89,6 | 81.7 | 72.1. | 74.6 | 74.6 |
| VII. Non-Metailic Mrinarais andTheir Produetis .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 83 | 86.6 | 87.4 | 36.9 | 86.4 | 86.2 |
|  | Clay and Alied Materiai Products | 1.0 | 87.9 | 83.2 | 83.8 | 33.8 | 83.8 |
|  | Pottery | 2 | 94.6 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 35.6 | 96.6 |
|  | Coal | 13 | 92.0 | 93.5 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 96.0 |
|  | Coke | 5 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 31..0 | 111.0 | 111.0 |
|  | Manufacturcà Gas | 3 | 99.7 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 |
|  | Coal Ta= | 1. | 93.0 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 9\%\% | 94.7 |
|  | Glass and Its Products | 6 | 84.3 | 84.0 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 74.9 |
|  | Petroleum Froũucts | 6 | 74.8 .2 | 74.4 | 72.9 | 70.9 | 70.5 |
|  | Asphalt | 2 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 92.2 | 93.2 | $92 . ?$ |
|  | Salt | 4 | 71:\% | 07.7 | 777 | 77.7 | 77.7 |
|  | Sulphur | 1 | 96.5 | \$8.0 | 92.0 | ¢2.9 | 92.3 |
|  | Plaster | 3 | II4.1 | 115.1 | 211.2 | $110 . ?$ | 109.3 |
|  | Lime | 4 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 100.5 | 100.3 | 100.3 |
|  | Cement | 1 | 105.2 | 106.2 | 99.2 | S9.2 | 96.7 |
|  | Sand and Gravel | 8 | 91.5 | 91.4 | $8{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{F}, 8$ | 87.8 | 87.8 |
|  | Crushed Stone | 3 | 85, 8 | 85.8 | 85. 8 | 85.8 | 85.8 |
|  | Buildins Stone | 3 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 54.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 |
|  | Asbestos ..... | 8 | ${ }^{7} 5.8$ | 75.8 | 75.8 | 76,8 | 76.8 |
| VIII.Chemicals and Allied Products ...... |  | 77 | 81.4 | 8.2. 3 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 79.4 |
| Inorganic Chemicals |  | 22 | 87.6 | 83.0 | 87.6 | 37.5 | 87.5 |
| Organic Chemicals <br> Coal Tar Froducts |  | - 6 | 85.1 | 80.3 | 74.05 | 74., 6 | 73.0 |
|  |  | 2 | 92. 4 | 83.4 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 92.2 |
| Dyeing and Tanning Materials ..... |  | 10 | 106.2 | 106.5 | 104.0 | $20 \leq 00$ | 104.0 |
| Explosives |  | 2 | 75.8 | 74.7 | 74.7 | $74 . ?$ | 74.7 |
| Print Natericls ................... |  | 9 | 76.9 | 75.0 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 68.5 |
|  |  | - 2 | 72.4 | \%4.1 | 68. 1 | 68.4 | 68.4 |
|  |  | - 10 | 「6.1 | 76.0 | 74.4 | 74. 3 | 75.8 |
| Fertilizers ......................... |  | 10 | $7 \mathrm{~T}_{5} 5$ | 74.5 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 |
| Industrial Geses |  | 2 | 92.4 | 90.1 | 94.9 | 93.4 | 92.9 |
|  |  | 2 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 93. 9 | 91.9 | 91.3 |

## INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES

## (Classified According to Purpose for which used)

$(1926=100)$


$x$ Canadian Funds.

+ New Grade January.


WPOLESATE PRICE
INDEX INUMBERS 1937 AND 1938 $(1926=100)$




Packer Crops No. I \& II


Hogs (Bacon) Toronto








## (Calculations based on prices for the first of each month)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base $1926=100$, fell slightly from 83.8 in October to 83.7 in November. It was influenced by reductions in food prices, offset to some extent by seasonal gains in coal and coke. The comparative figure for November, 1937, was 84.2.

Retail prices including foods, coal, coke, household requirements, books, tobacco, etc., were down from 78.8 in October to 78.6 in November. When foods were removed from this inder it was unchanged at 80.4.

An index for 46 food items receded from 77.1 to 76.6 , owing to declines in meats, fish, bread and canned vegetables. Eggs, potatoes and canned salmon recorded increases. A steady decline of approximately $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. occurred in wholesale food prices between June and November. While this downard movement was not reflected in the retail food index until August, the recession during the succeeding three months was equal.in magnitude to that displayed by the wholesale food index during the six month period. That beef prices were lower during November was indicated by a decline in sirloin from $26.8 \phi$ to $25.7 \phi$ and in shoulder beef from $14.7 \phi$ to $14.2 \phi$ per pound. Veal and mutton averaged $15.7 \phi$ and $21.7 \phi$, respectively, as against $16.1 \phi$ and $22.9 \phi$ per pound for the previous month. Fresh pork daclined from $24.8 \phi$ to $23.1 \phi$ and salt pork from $21.8 \phi$ to $21.1 \phi$ per pound. Bacon fell from $34.0 \phi$ to $32.5 \phi$, while cooked ham wes $57.7 \phi$ per pound as compared with $59.2 \phi$ in October. Bread was down from $6.5 \phi$ to $6.4 \phi$ per pound, and canned vegetables recorded fractional losses. Grede "A" eggs advanced from $39.7 \phi$ to $43.9 \phi$ per dozen. An average of Grades "B" and "C" eges rose $2 \phi$ per dozen to $34.9 \phi$. Potatoes moved up from $21.5 \phi$ to $22.0 \phi$ per peck.

Seasonal advances in coal and coke prices caused the fuel index to rise from 85.1 to 85.5. Increases in these two sub-indexes were as follows: Coal from 86.5 to 87.2 , and coke from 83.1 to 83.6 .

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES, RENTS AND COSTS OF SERVICES, 1913-NOVEMBER, 1938
(1926=100)

|  |  | (1926=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total Index | Food <br> Index | Fuel <br> Index | Rent <br> Index | :Cloth- <br> ing <br> :Index | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \text { dries } \\ & \vdots \text { Index } \end{aligned}$ | : Retail <br> : Prices <br> : Index <br> : (Foods <br> : Fuel, <br> : Clothin <br> : House- <br> : hold <br> - Require <br> : ments, <br> - etc. | :Retail <br> :Prices <br> : Index <br> : (Fuel, <br> :Clothing: <br> "Fousehold <br> : Require- <br> :ments, <br> :etc.) |
| 1913 |  | 65.4 | 66.2 | 65.8 | 64.1 | 63.3 | 66.2 | - |  |
| 1920 |  | 124.2 | 141.1 | 102.6 | 86.5 | 153.2 | 104.0 | - | - |
| 1926 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1929 |  | 99.9 | 101.0 | 96.4 | 103.3 | 96.9 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 96.9 |
| 1930 |  | 99.2 | 98.6 | 95.7 | 105.9 | 93.9 | 99.4 | 96.7 | 94.9 |
| 1931 |  | 89.6 | 77.3 | 94.2 | 103.0 | 82.2 | 97.4 | 82.5 | 87.3 |
| 1932 |  | 81.3 | 64.3 | 91.4 | 94.7 | 72.3 | 94.6 | 72.6 | 80.3 |
| 1933 |  | 77.5 | 63.7 | 87.7 | 85.1 | 67.1 | 92.6 | 70.1 | 76.2 |
| 1934 |  | 78.6 | 69.4 | 87.7 | 80.1 | 69.7 | 92.1 | 73.7 | 77.7 |
| 1935 |  | 79.1 | 70.4 | 86.8 | 81.3 | 69.9 | 92.2 | 74.1 | 77.5 |
| 1936 |  | 80.8 | 73.4 | 86.4 | 83.7 | 70.5 | 92.8 | 75.9 | 78.0 |
| 1937 |  | 83.1 | 77.3 | 84.9 | 86.9 | 72.7 | 93.4 | 78.6 | 79.8 |
| 1937 | November | 84.2 | 78.8 | 85.1 | 89.0 | 73.3 | 93.7 | 79.6 | 80.4 |
|  | December | 84.3 | 79.1 | 85.5 | 89.0 | 73.3 | 93.7 | 79.8 | 80.5 |
| 1938 | January .... | 84.0 | 78.4 | 85.6 | 89.0 | 73.3 | 93.7 | 79.5 | 80.5 |
|  | February ... | 83.9 | 77.9 | 85.4 | 89.0 | 73.3 | 93.7 | 79.2 | 80,5 |
|  | March ..... <br> April | 84.2 84.2 | 78.6 78.8 | 85.7 | 89.0 89.0 | 73.7 73.7 | 93.7 93.7 | 79.7 | 80.7 |
|  | May | 84.1 | 77.7 | 85.3 | 90.3 | 73.7 | 93.7 | 79.2 | 80.6 |
|  | June | 84.0 | 78.1 | 84.5 | 90.3 | 73.0 | 93.6 | 79.1 | 80.1 |
|  | July | 84.1 | 78.4 | 84.4 | 90.3 | 73.0 | 93.6 | 79.2 | 80.0 |
|  | August | 84.8 | 80.7 | 84.6 | 90.3 | 73.0 | 93.6 | 80.4 | 80.1 |
|  | September | 84.0 | 77.6 | 84.8 | 90.3 | 73.4 | 93.6 | 79.0 | 80.3 |
|  | October | 83.8 | 77.1 | 85.1 | 90.1 | 73.4 | 93.6 | 78.8 | 80.4 |
|  | November.. | 83.7 | 76.6 | 85.5 | 90.1 | 73.4 | 93.6 | 78.6 | 80.4 |

N.B. - Rental indexes are oalculated in May and October only. Clothing indexes are calculated for March, June, September and December as are certain sub-indexes in the miscellaneous group. Difficulties in obtaining these data promptly cause revisions to be often one or two months late.
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Following a firm opening at 110.7 , Canadian conmon stock daily price averages advanced to 112.8 on November 12. Subsequently, the index moved irregularly lower to close the month at 107.4, practically erasing gains of the six weet period dating from September 30. Trading interest was at a low ehb throughout November. However, increases slightly outweighed losses among monthly averages and the general index for 95 cormmon stocks rose fractionally from 103.7 for October to 110.4 for November. This advance was influenced by industrials where rises predominated. Six industrial sub-groups recorded monthly gains headed by beverages, olls and building materials. Industrial mines, pulp and paper and milling issues registered declines. Banks and utilities displayed reces.. sions although commication issues in the utility group were up 1.0 to 126.8 , a new high for the current year. Industrials moved up 2.2 points to 184.9 while utilities and banks were down 0.7 and 0.4 respectively.

## MINING STOCK PRICES

The price index of twenty-four mining issues mounted from 157.4 in October to 159.6 in November, with base metals chiefly responsible for tiae advance. Trading was dull for most of the period. The daily general price series of mining stocks rose from 158.0 on October 31 to 162.0 on November 9. Subsequently prices drifted lower reflecting the uneasiness in other markets, and the index fell to 157.7 on November 22 to close at 159.6. The firm trend in gold stocks initiated in the latter part of September continued in November. In the past two months, fluctuations have been restricted to very narrow ranges, the index moving between a low of 119.4 and a high of 122.9. After reaching 328.9 on November 10, a new high point for the current year, the bese metal series declined irregularly. Weakness became more pronounced in the third and fourth weeks, but was followed by a reaction in the final days, coinciding with an announcement that the copper cartel would re-impose output restriction early next year, The base metal index of 319.6 on November 30, showed a net increase of 6.9 points over the final day of October. Listed below is a table of average prices for the weeks of November 3 and December 1 as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

|  | Dec. 1 | Nov. 3 |  | Dec. 1 | Nov. 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |
| Beattie | 1.37 | 1.33 | Macassa | 5.34 | 5.13 |
| Bralorne | 9.87 | 9.49 | McIntyre | 51.46 | 51.23 |
| Buffalo-Ankerite | 14.33 | 14.13 | Pickle Crow | 5.15 | 5.08 |
| Central Patricia | 2.39 | 2.43 | Pioneer | 2.77 | 2.44 |
| Dome "new" | 31.85 | 32.56 | Reno | . 27 | . 29 |
| God's Lake | . 32 | . 39 | San Antonio | 1.23 | 1.22 |
| Yollinger | 14.73 | 15.06 | Siscoo | 1.45 | 1.65 |
| Howey | . 25 | . 26 | Sylvanite | 3.38 | 3.26 |
| Kirkland Lake | 1.19 | 1.27 | Teck-Yughes | 4.70 | 4.65 |
| Lake Shore | 50.19 | 50.54 | Wright-Hargreaves | 7.89 | 7.77 |
| Little Long Lac | 2.68 | 2.78 |  |  |  |
| BASE METALS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falconbridge | 5.54 | 5.78 | Noranda | 81.50 | 79.50 |
| Fudson Bay . | 33.35 | 33.31 |  |  |  |
|  |  | PREFER | TOCKS |  |  |

The preferred stock index for November declined 0.5 to 87.5 while the Bureau's common stock price index advanced to 110.4 , the highest point reached since September, 195\%. Profit-taking developed following the strong post-crisis advance and there was liquidation in the latter half of the month with resultant lower price levels. In consequence a long list of net losses is shown, declines ranging from small fractions up to \$7.

Newsprints showed little reaction to the announcement by leading newsprint concerns that they were maintaining the present $\$ 50$ per ton price of newsprint in 1939. Abitibi and St.Lawrence Corporation conformed to the generally lower tendency and the former lost $\$ 61 / 4$ to $\$ 231 / 2$ while the latter was down $\$ 21 / 2$ to $\$ 151 / 2$. Steel of Canada opened the month at $\$ 68$, rose to $\$ 691 / 2$ on the tenth and fourte日nth and closed at $\$ 65 \mathrm{~L} / 4$. Massey-Harris lost $\$ 7$ to $\$ 50$ while Canadian Car and Foundry finished with a gain of $\$ 13 / 8$ to $\$ 31$. Among the textiles, Canadian Celanese was comparatively strong with a rise of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 101$. This improvement followed the recent announcement that rayon consumption in North America was expanding steadily. Canadian Cottons gained $\$ 13 / 8$ to \$101, Dominion Textile closel practically unchanged although tt rallied $\$ 5$ to $\$ 145$ on the seventeenth. As compared with last month, losses and gains were more moderate. Thirteen stocks of the twenty-five lost ground, the most noticeable of which were McColl Frontenac sagging $\$ 3.7$ to $\$ 93.9$ and Abitibi $\$ 3.6$ to $\$ 26$. Twelve gains were scored, the widest of which were Canadian Celanese up $\$ 8.8$ to $\$ 98.4$ and Ogilvie Flour Mills, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 157$.

INDEX NUMBERS OF 25 RREFFRRED STOCKS, $1929,1933,1937,1938$
(1926=100)
$\begin{aligned} & 1929 \\ & 1933 \\ & 793 \\ & 1938\end{aligned} \quad . .$.
1938
........







## 


#### Abstract

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x Weekly figures.




## INDFX IUMBERS OF DOITINION CF CATADA TONC-TFRAI BOND PRICES APID YIEIDS, NOVEMBER, 1938

## (1926=100)

A stronger tone in Dorainion of Canada long-term bond prices advanced the Dominion Bureau of Statistics irâux from 116.9 for the month of October to 117.8 for the month of November. Pricas stiffener as the month opened and the Bureau's daily index rose from 117.3 on Octcber 31 to 117.6 on November 4. A further increase of 0.4 took place in the following week as domegtic markets reflected to some extent New York's response to State election results, and prices continued buoyent until the 16 th , when the index dipped from 118.2 to 117.9 upon the receipt of unsetting news from Europe. A partial recovery occurred on the following day, and gains were held until the 23rd. In the closing wook, markets agein weakened concurrent with a sharp drop in leading Conti.. nental currencies, end the inder feil to 117.5 for November 30. In the provincial esction, easterns showed littlo change, but Baskatchewan issues were lower by approximately 10 p.c. and losses of from 2 to 6 points were cumnon for Manitobes and Albertas. British Consols closed $1 / 2$ lower at $711 / 2$, while the Iow-Tones average of ligh-grade United States bonds fell from 90.12 to 69.41 . The iudex for Dominion of Canada long-term bond yields dropped from 63.2 for October to 61.5 for lNovember, and the average yield of the issues used in this index decreased from 3.07 to 2.99 . Besed upon information received irom Wood, Gundy Co. Ltd., the inder for rouresontative Pruvince of Ontario bond viulcis doclined from 66.8 to 65.1 , and the average 1 ield dropped from 3.20 to 3.12.

MONTHLV INDEX NUIBERS OF LDWTYION OF GANADA LOIG-TTRM POTD PITCES 1930 - 1938. (From data issued by A. X, unes and Comyeny, Lta.)

|  | 1930 | 193 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | $? 936$ | 1957 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | $\overline{99} .0$ | 103.1 | 94.1 | 105, | دС4.6 | 175.9 | 113.6 | $1 \overline{17} 7$ | 115.1 |
| February | 99.3 | $\therefore 03.1$ | 94.9 | 103.4 | 105: | 114.2 | 115.0 | 115.5 | 116.6 |
| March | 99.9 | 103.7 | 96.4 | 102. 1 | 107.9 | 115.0 | 115.5 | 112.9 | 116.8 |
| April | 100.5 | 104:5 | 90.2 | 102.9 | 109.4 | 114.5 | 115.7 | 112.7 | 117.3 |
| May | 100.8 | I04.0 | 96.3 | 103.8 | 120.5 | 115.2 | 115.9 | 113.8 | $-18.2$ |
| June | 101.0 | . 205.1 | 94, 5 | 104.9 | i10.4 | 114.2 | 117.0 | 114.9 | 118.1 |
| July | 101.2 | 105.3 | 97.0 | 104,8 | 111.1 | 114.5 | 118.0 | 115.1 | 117.6 |
| Augu st | 102.1 | 205.3 | 102.0 | 105.5 | 112.3 | 114.8 | 119.1 | 115.5 | 117.6 |
| September | 103.0 | 102.1 | 101. 8 | 105.7 7 | 112.6 | 1.20.9 | 119.1 | 115.3 | 116.0 |
| October | 103.2 | 98.1 | 203.3 | 105.0 | 1.11.1 | 110.2 | 117.1 | 114.5 | 116.9 |
| November | 103.2 | 97.4. | 102.6 | 104.2 | 122.8 | 112,5 | 117.5 | 114.8 | 117.8 |
| December | 103.1 | 95.5 | 101.2 | 103.6 | 115.2 | 1.12.5 | 118.2 | 115.6 | - |

MONTHLY IIDEX MUNEEIS CF DOMIIIION OF CETADA ZONG-TMM BOND YIELDS, 1930-1938
(From data sstied Jy A. E. Anes end Company, Ltd.)

|  | 1930 | 1931 | 1952 | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 102.1 | 93.9 | 112.7 | 96.3 | 93.2 | 70.9 | 72.4 | 64. 6 | 66.3 |
| February | 101.4 | 93.6 | 112.2 | 96.0 | 91.0 | 73.2 | 70.8 | 68.4 | 65.4 |
| March | 101.1 | 91.9 | 109.1 | 37.7 | 86.1 | 71.4 | 69.9 | 72.7 | 64.7 |
| April | 99.3 | 90.0 | 109.8 | 96.6 | 83.8 | 72.2 | 69.5 | 73.2 | 63.7 |
| May | 98.4 | 89.3 | 109.3 | 95.0 | 81.8 | 72.4 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 61.7 |
| June | 98.2 | 88.3 | 111.7 | 93.3 | 82.1 | 73.4 | 66.9 | है9.3 | 61.8 |
| July | 98.0 | 88.3 | 107.5 | 93.5 | 80.1 | 72.1 | 65.1 | 69.0 | 62.7 |
| August | 95.9 | 88.3 | 100.5 | 92.2 | 77.8 | 7.1.6 | 63.2 | 68.1 | 62.7 |
| September | 93.9 | 95.5 | 98.7 | 92.4 | 77.2 | 79,8 | 63.1 | 68.3 | 65.3 |
| October . | 93.5 | 105.2 | 96.2 | 93.5 | 79.3 | 78.9 | 66.2 | 69.7 | 63.2 |
| November | 93.6 | 107.7 | 98.5 | 54.3 | 77.2 | 74.5 | 65.1 | 53.8 | (1. 5 |
| December | 93.9 | 111,7 | 29.4 | 95.1 | 71.3 | 75.5 | 64.1 | 67.4 | - |

WEEKCY INDTX NOUBF:2S* 1938


[^0]NOT: The noon rates in Canadian Funds upon which these averages are based have been supplied by the Bank of Canada.


[^1]MONTHLY INDEXES OF ANERICAN STOCK PRICES, 1934-1938.
Issued by the Standard Statistics Company, Inc., New York $(1926=100)$

| - | TOTAL <br> 419 Stocks | INDUSTRIALS <br> 347 Stocks | RAILROADS 32 Stocks | UTILINIES <br> 40 Stocks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |
| October | 67.6 | 76.7 | 35.9 | 63.2 |
| November | 68.3 | 78.4 | 34.8 | 60.8 |
| December | 69.6 | 80.6 | 35.9 | 58.8 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |
| January | 70.1 | 81.9 | 35.0 | 57.6 |
| February | 68.0 | 80.1 | 32.3 | 55.1 |
| March | 64.6 | 76.2 | 28.4 | 53.4 |
| April | 67.5 | 78.9 | 29.4 | 59.1 |
| May | 73.1 | 85.7 | 30.9 | 63.7 |
| June | 75.5 | 87.4 | 32.4 | 69.8 |
| July | 78.8 | 91.2 | 33.8 | 73.3 |
| August | 83.0 | 95.0 | 35.8 | 80.6 |
| September | 85.0 | 97.5 | 37.0 | 81.9 |
| october | 85.2 | 98.5 | 34.3 | 81.0 |
| November | 93.3 | 107.4 | 37.6 | 90.1 |
| December | 95.3 | 109.2 | 41.4 | 91.6 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |
| January | 100.0 | 114.5 | 43.8 | 97.0 |
| February | 106.1 | 120.9 | 49.1 | 102.8 |
| March | 108.7 | 124.6 | 49.2 | 102.8 |
| April | 108.9 | 125.3 | 48.9 | 101.5 |
| May | 101.0 | 116.2 | 45.0 | 94.7 |
| June | 105.6 | 120.6 | 47.7 | 102.0 |
| July | 109.2 | 124.3 | 50.7 | 105.8 |
| Aucust | 113.0 | 128.4 | 53.9 | 108.8 |
| September | 114.1 | 130.2 | 55.4 | 107.7 |
| october | 118.7 | 136.0 | 58.4 | 109.1 |
| November | 124.2 | 144.3 | 57.9 | 108.9 |
| December | 122.8 | 142.6 | 54.4 | 110.6 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |
| Jamary | 126.0 | 146.3 | 55.6 | 113.2 |
| February | 129.5 | 151.7 | 57.9 | 110.7 |
| March | 129.9 | 152.6 | 62.8 | 105.7 |
| April | 124.5 | 146.5 | 60.1 | 100.7 |
| May | 116.3 | 136.7 | 57.1 | 94.1 |
| June | 113.6 | 134.0 | 53.9 | 91.3 |
| July | 117.8 | 139.4 | 52.1 | 95.9 |
| August | 120.5 | 143.5 | 50.9 | 97.0 |
| September | 106.4 | 126.2 | 42.6 | 89.2 |
| October | 91.4 | 107.4 | 35.4 | 81.3 |
| November | 82.9 | 96.1 | 31.4 | 79.5 |
| December | 82.2 | 95.2 | 31.2 | 78.8 |
| 1938 |  |  |  |  |
| Jamuary | 81.6 | 95.7 | 29.0 | 75.7 |
| February | 80.7 | 95.7 | 28.3 | 71.2 |
| March | 77.9 | 92.7 | 25.5 | 68.5 |
| April | 70.7 | 84.2 | 20.9 | 64.0 |
| Kay | 73.9 | 87.4 | 21.8 | 69.5 |
| June | 73.1 | 86.4 | 20.5 | 69.2 |
| July | 88.0 | 105.3 | 27.3 | 76.5 |
| August | 89.5 | 108.0 | 27.8 | 75.0 |
| September | 86.0 | 103.9 | 25.5 | 72.2 |
| october | 91.1 | 109.6 | 28.1 | 77.4 |


[^0]:    * Based upon an average of daily figures for the week ending on dates specified.

[^1]:    x Free Market Rate.

