

62D03

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY

FEB 6 1929
R

Published by Authority of Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH

(Issued November 5th, 1929)

Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, Internal Trade Branch:	Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

OCTOBER, 1929

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 fell from 97.3 to 96.7. 112 quotations were lower, 40 were higher and 350 remained unchanged. Seven out of the eight group indexes were lower than they had been for the previous month.

Vegetables and Vegetable Products continued to move downward in October, their index falling from 97.6 to 95.7. Major declines were again registered by grains of practically all descriptions. Vegetables, coffee and rubber also averaged lower. Animals and their Products advanced from 108.7 to 109.6. Considerable decreases in livestock and meat prices, exerted less influence upon the index than increases for fish, milk, cheese, and eggs. Practically all raw materials included in the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group were quoted lower, and the index fell from 91.2 to 90.4. Raw cotton, raw jute, hessian, hemp, sisal, raw silk, and raw wool all participated in the decline, and several cheaper prices were given for yard goods also. Wood, Wood Products, and Paper fell from 93.7 to 93.3. There were no price advances in this group, and declines were recorded for a considerable list of spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar lumber items. Iron and its Products changed from 93.9 to 93.8 because of lower quotations for black steel sheets. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products moved down from 98.2 to 97.5 due to the influence of cheaper prices for electrolytic copper, domestic lead, tin and zinc spelter. Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products fell from 93.1 to 92.2, with lower quotations for gasoline, kerosene, and certain building supplies more than offsetting advances made by coal. Chemicals and Allied Products were down slightly from 96.2 to 96.1 due largely to easier prices for copper sulphate.



1010366438

Published by Authority of Hon. James Macpherson, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
STATISTICAL BRANCH

(1922-23)

1. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics

2. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics

STATISTICAL BRANCH

STATISTICAL BRANCH

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is a department of the Government of Canada, established in 1872. It is the largest and most important of the Government departments, and its work is of the highest importance to the public. The Bureau is responsible for the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical information on all aspects of the Canadian economy and society. Its work is essential for the government to make informed decisions on public policy and for the public to understand the state of the country.

The Bureau is organized into several branches, each responsible for a specific area of statistical work. The most important of these branches are the Census Branch, the Vital Statistics Branch, the Economic Statistics Branch, and the Social Statistics Branch. Each branch is headed by a senior official, and they all work together to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the Bureau's statistics. The Bureau also has a number of advisory committees and commissions, which provide expert advice on statistical matters. The Bureau's work is funded by the government, and it is a key part of the Canadian statistical system. The Bureau's statistics are used by a wide range of people, from government officials to researchers and the general public. They are essential for understanding the Canadian economy and society, and for making informed decisions on public policy. The Bureau's work is of the highest importance to the public, and it is a key part of the Canadian statistical system.