## 62 D 05

Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce

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

(Issued May 20, 1936)

| Dominion Statistician: | R.H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chief, Internal Trade Branch: | Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S. |
| Prices Statistician: | H.F. Greenway, M.A. |

## WEEKLY INDEX NUMBERS OF THOLESALE PRICES, 1935-1936. $(1926=100)$

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base $1926=100$, remained unchanged at 71.9 for the week ending May 15. Advances were made by Vegetable Products, Food, Iron and Non-Ferrous Metals while Animal Producta, Textiles and Non-Metallic Minerala moved lower. The increase of $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the Sales Tax, which became effective. this month, was responsible for price increases in many of the commodity groups and did much to offset reductions in grains and meats.

Vegetable Products rose from 65.8 to 66.0. Fresh fruits, vegetable oils, rubber products, and canned vegetables were firmer while flour, raw sugar and potatoes decreased. Brisk buying for overseas interests temporarily stimulated the market at Winnipeg during the early part of the week, but easier conditions soon prevailed and the grain index dropped 0.2 points. Animal Products fell from 69.4 to 68.9. Iggs were slightly firmer and hides displayed some strength, but fish, leather, livestock, meats, milk products and fats receded. Livestock prices softened under heavy recoipts at the leading stockyards and weakness in United States' markets caused a sharp decrease in the sales of cattle for export. These numbered but 6,000 head or only about 50 p.c. of the number shipped in the last week of April. Textile Products dropped from 69.3 to 69.1 when reductions in cotton fabrics and raw silk exerted more influence than an increase in raw cotton, but Wood advanced from 68.0 to 68.2 on increases in pire and spruce. Rolling mill products and scrap iron moved Fon 87.4 to 87.8 while Non-Ferrous Metals rose from 68.1 to 68.2 because of strength in silver, tin and zinc. A slight decrease in coal proved sufficient to reduce Non-Metallic Minerals from 85.5 to 85.4 , but Chemicals remained unchanged at 77.2.

Canadian Farm Products declined from 64.9 to 64.7. Grains, potatoes and hay Were mainly responsible for lowering Field Products from 60.1 to 59.9 while Animal Products fell from 72.9 to 72.7 largely because of weakness in livestock.

|  | No. of <br> Price <br> Series | $\frac{1935}{\text { May }} \frac{17}{}$ | $: 1936$ $:$ Apr. $: 24$ | : May $: 1$ | ${ }_{8}^{\text {May }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { ! May } \\ \vdots & 15 \\ : & \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Index 567 Commodities | 567 | 72.5 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 71.9 | 71.9 |
| INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I. Vegetable Products............... (grains, fruits, etc.) | 135 | 68.3 | 67.3 | 66.4 | 65.8 | 66.0 |
| II. Animals and Their Products .... <br> III. Fibres, Textiles and | 76 | 70.1 | 68.9 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 68.9 |
| Textile Products ......... | 85 | 70.6 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.3 | 69.1 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products \& Paper ... | 49 | 63.9 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.2 |
| V. Iron and Its Products .......... <br> VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their | 44 | 87.4 | 87.4 | 87.4 | 87.4 | 87.8 |
| VII Products .................... | 18 | 71.3 | 68.9 | 68.6 | 68.1 | 68.2 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products | 83 | 85.5 |  |  |  |  |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 77 | 80.1 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 877.2 | 77.2 |
| CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS | 70 | 64.5 | 65.4 | 65.3 | 64.9 | 64.7 |

[^0]
[^0]:    x Revised.

