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

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## WEHKLY DIEXX NUBERS OF WHOLES LE PRICES, 1935-1936. <br> (1926=100)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base $1926=100$, rose from 73.9 for the week ending July 10 to 74.1 for the week ending July 17. This was the seventh successive week of uninterrupted advance. Recessions were shown in Textiles and NonMetal ic Minerals but all other groups, with the exception or Iron, moved up.

Vegetable Products mounted from 72.0 to 72.6 . Grains were higher, influenced mainly by continued unfavourable weather conditions, and flour and milled products rose in sympathy. Vegetable oils were firm but potatoes dropped back to the levels of six weeks ago. Owing to a shortage in supplies, unusually high prices have ruled on the potato markets during the past few weeks, but the larger quantity of new potatoes now appearing is tending to correct this condition. Animal Products advanced from 69.9 to 70.1 . Fish, milk products and lard showed strength but livestock and meats reflected the falling off in consumption usual at this time of the year and prices moved lower. A reduction in cloth proved of mare importance than increases in raw cotton and raw silk and the Textile index eased from 69.8 to 69.7 , while an increase in spruce advanced the Wood index from 68.1 to 68.2 . Iron remained at 87.8 when no price changes of consequence were reported, but Non-Ferrous Metals climbed from 67.7 to 67.9 because of strength in tin, lead and aluminium. Lower quotations in clay and allied products reduced the index for NonMetallic Minerals from 85,6 to 85.3 while Chemicals rose from 77.4 to 77.8 when increases in organic chomicais, coal tar products and prepared paints proved of more importance than a decline in inorganic chemicals.

Canadian Farm Products fell from 65.8 to 65.7. Woald Product, advanced from 62.9 to 63.0 when an increase in grains outweighted declines in potatoes and hay, but Animal Products dropped from 70.6 to 70.3 because of reductions in livestock, hides and eggs.


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