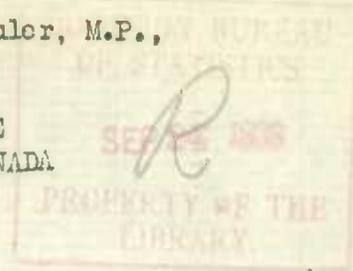


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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH



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WEEKLY INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1935-1936.
(1926=100)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926=100, rose from 75.5 for the week ending September 11 to 76.1 for the week ending September 18. Advances were noted in Vegetable Products, Wood, Iron, Non-Ferrous Metals and Non-Metallic Minerals while recessions occurred in Animal Products and Textiles.

Vegetable Products mounted from 75.0 to 76.9. Grains, milled products, bread and fruits were among those groups registering gains while vegetable oils, potatoes, canned vegetables and cocoa products were easier. A good volume of wheat was purchased at Winnipeg for foreign account during the week and prices rose steadily, Manitoba No. 1 Northern closing $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel over the preceding week. The index for grains moved up to 75.7 or 12.6 points above the corresponding week of last year. Animal Products declined from 72.8 to 72.6. Fish and leather showed strength but livestock, meats, milk products and fats receded. Egg production was lower in some sections but this was offset by a decreased consumption and egg prices were slightly easier. Raw wool recovered the losses of last week but reductions in cloth, worsted cloth yarns and miscellaneous fibre products carried the Textile index from 70.0 to 69.8. Increases in Maritime spruce advanced the index for Wood from 68.6 to 68.7 while higher prices for scrap iron caused the index for Iron to mount from 87.9 to 88.2. Supported by strong European demand, copper advanced to a new high. Tin, lead, and zinc were buoyant, also, and Non-Ferrous Metals rose from 70.1 to 70.6. Mounting prices for coal advanced the index for Non-Metallic Minerals from 85.3 to 85.4 but Chemicals remained unchanged at 78.5.

Canadian Farm Products moved from 71.6 to 73.2. Field Products advanced from 71.2 to 73.8, influenced largely by strength in grains, while Animal Products remained at 72.3 when a decline in livestock was counterbalanced by increases in fresh milk and raw wool.

	: No. of	: 1935		: 1936				
		: Price	: Sept.:	: Sept.:	: Aug.:	: Aug.:	: Sept.:	: Sept.:
	: Series	: 13	: 20	: 21	: 23	: 4	: 11	: 18
Total Index 567 Commodities	567	72.3	72.9	76.2	75.6	75.5	75.5	76.1
INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS								
I. Vegetable Products	135	67.1	68.7	77.5	75.5	74.8	75.0	76.9
(grains, fruits, etc.)								
II. Animals and Their Products	76	71.5	72.7	72.5	72.6	73.0	72.8	72.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	70.3	68.8	69.9	69.8	69.8	70.0	69.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products & Paper	49	64.2	64.9	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	87.1	87.1	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	70.6	71.7	69.1	69.4	69.6	70.1	70.6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products	83	85.1	85.2	85.5	85.2	85.3	85.3	85.4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	79.5	76.9	78.5	78.6	78.6x	78.5	78.5
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS	70	64.2	66.3	73.6	71.2	70.4	71.6	73.2

x Revised.

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