# DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE dominion bureau of statistics - canada INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH 

(Issued October 19, 1937)

Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Internal Trade Branch:
Prices Statistician:
R.H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)

Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
H. F. Greenway, M.A.

## WHRKLY INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESATE ERICES, 1936-1937. (1926 $=100$ )

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926 100 , fell from 84.8 for the week ending October 8 to 84 . 7 for the week ending October 15. Among the more important commoditios to show advances were flour, iivestock, milk products and eggs, while reductions wore noted in grains, cocoa producta, raw rubber, raw cotton and copper.

Vegetable Produnts declined from 87.2 to 87.0. Higher prices obtained for fresh fruits, flour and potatoes, but grains, raw rubber, raw sugar and cocoo products moved down. Theat finished above the opening quotations but averaged lower for the weak, while the cocoa indsx 3 ropped 6.3 points to 73.7 . Animal Products rose from 81.4 to 81.7 largely because of strength in livestock, milk products and eggs. Firmness in steers and calves at noronto oifected a slight increase in the livestock index while higher prices for milk: cheese and butter advanced the index for milk products 0.8 points. Fish, hides, leather fresh meats and fats moved moderately lower. Declines in raw cotton and raw wool caused a decrease in Textiles from 71.1 to 71.0 while easier prices for Maritime spruce loweied the index for Wood from 77.0 to 76.8 . Non-Ferrous Metals fell from 78.2 to 77.5 as shas'p declines occurred in copper and tin. The copper index dropped 1.6 points and the tin index 5.2 points during the week while lead and zinc remained stable. An easior tendency in paint materials lowered the index for Chamicals from 81.7 to 81.6 but Iron and Non-Metallic Minerais were unchanged at 105.4 and 87.2 respectively.

Caradian Farm Products fell from 86.6 to 85.9 . Field Products declined from 86.3 to 84.7 mainly because of weakness in grains, while Animal Products rose from 87.1 to 88.0 as weakness in hides and wool failed to offset strength in livestock, milk and eggs.


