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DEPARTMINT OF TRADE AND COMABRCE<br>DOMINI ON BURBAU OF STATISTICS - GANADA<br>INTERNAL TRADE BRANCH

(Issued April 28, 1937)

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## WE TKIY INDEX NUMBBRS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1936-1937 <br> (1926:100)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926:100, fell from 86.0 for the week ending April 16 to 85.8 for the weeicending April 23. This was the third successive weok of a decine which has attained greater proportions than any since the present rise in conmodity prices began last June. Major factors in the recession were decreases in wheat and nor-ferrous metals-commodities which had previously made the most rapid advances.

Vegetable Products fell from 91.5 to 90 . 4 . Fresh fruits, milled products and vegetable olls were firmer but grains, raw rubier, raw sugar and potatoes moved lower. Gratns were strong during the early part of the week but broke sharply on Thursday when a lull in export buying coupled with excellent weather reports from whent growing areas on this continent induced liquidntion. Prices in the livestock groups were mixed with weakness prevailing and a drop in butter decrensed the index for milk produots slightly. However, advances in fish, hides, meats and egga were of suffio ient welght to increase the index for Animal Products from 77.1 to 77.4 . Highor prices for wood pulp were mainly instrumental in raising the index for Wood Products fram 77.5 to 78.4 while Nom-Ferrous Metals broke from 88.9 to 87.4 as prices dropped for copper, allver, tin and zinc. Lead moved against the non-ferrous trend, being the only metal in the groupe to register a gain. A small decrease in coal reduced the index for NonMetallic Minerals from 85.5 to 85.4 , while Chomicals rose from 81.4 to 82.6 largely because of etrength in prepared paints. Textiles and Iron remained unchanged at 73.6 and 104.2 respectively.

Canadian Farm Products fell from 91.8 to 89.7. Declines in grains and potatoes carried down the indexfor Field Products from 95.0 to 91.8 while Animal Producte slipped from 86.4 to 86.3 when reductions in livestock proved of more importance than increames in hides and egga.





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