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WELKLY INDEX NTMBERS OF Ti HOLESATE PRICES, 1937-1938.
(1926=100)
The weok ending February 11 was the third in succession in which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices stood at 83.6. In the majority of instances changes were inconsiderable $w$-th advences predominating in Animal Products and Textiles, and declines more prevelent in Non-Ferrous Metals.

Vegetable Products remained at 87.2. Grains, vegetable oils, raw rubber, raw sugar and coffee were among the more important comnodities to show weakness while milled products, cocoa and hay were buoyant. Stocks of raw sugar at London have increased far beyond inmediate needs, and prices have dropped steadily aince the second week in January. Animal Products rise from 76.8 to 77.2 as increases in fish, livestock, fresh meats, butter and eggs outweighed recessions in hides, cured meats and lard. Livestock was barely firm on a small turnover. For some time the spread between Canadian prices and those at United States centres has not been suffi ient to encourage shipping for export in quantity and, more recently, attention has turned to British markets. Textiles advanced from 68.5 to 68.6 , as a drop in ram wool failed to offset a gain in raw cotton. Non-Ferrous Metals declined from 70.9 to 70,2 when copper, tin, I ead and zinc moved lower. The copper index at 70.9 compared with the high of il3.0 for the week of March 26, 1937. Wood, Iron, Non-Metallic Minerals and Chemicals continued at 79.7, $103.9,87.1$ and 80.8 respectively.

Canadian Farm Products fell from 85.4 to 85.2 . Field Proaucts declined from 88.2 to 88.0 when decreases in grains and potatoes proved of greater weight than an adrance in hay. Animal Products slipped from 80.6 to 80.5 when increases in livestock and egge were insufficient to counteract weakness in hides and wool.


