unweighted one is now generally conceded. Unless the list of commodities is very extensive a random selection does not always represent actual conditions; classes of commodities will accordingly be disproportionately represented and within each particular class the relative importance of individual items concealed.¹

Statistical Tables.—In Table 28 are shown unweighted index numbers by groups of commodities, classified according to chief component materials, for years from 1890 to 1921. A weighted index number going back to 1913 is nearly ready for publication. Unweighted index numbers according to the above classification are also shown by months from 1919 to 1921 in Table 29. Weighted general index numbers by months from 1919 to 1922 are presented in Table 30 while Table 31 contains weighted index numbers by groups of commodities for 1922. The variation between the weighted and the unweighted index numbers may be studied in the diagram on page 751.

Index numbers of Wholesale Prices for 1919, 1920 and 1921 on a classification by origins and degree of manufacture, are included by months in Table 32. (See the variation between index numbers of raw or partly manufactured goods and those fully or chiefly manufactured goods, as shown in the diagram on page 751.)

Table 28 and the accompanying diagram show the movement of prices from 1890 to 1921. The index numbers have been calculated on the basis of the year 1913. The extraordinary rise since 1913 is very obvious. The year 1920 stands out as the "peak"; all groups, with the exception of non-ferrous metals, will be seen to have attained their highest yearly index in 1920.

28.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1921.
(Chief Component Material Classification).

1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. Groups. Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.)..... 99.8 101.5 89.6 86.3 80.2 82.5 74-6 $74 \cdot 4$ 54·6 77·6 56·5 77·4 Animals and their products......
Fibres, textiles and textile products...... 61·3 87·0 64·4 83·8 60.7 59.0 57.6 $62 \cdot 5$ 76-8 70-1 78 · 6 93·1 84.9 67.9 67.5 Wood, wood products and paper..... 71.3 71.4 70.870.871.595.0 91.2 Iron and its products... 124.9 118.5 114-0 112.3 106-6 100.0 72.3 Non-ferrous metals and their products . . 112.0 102.0 92.1 85.8 74.5 72.0 $72 \cdot 5$ Non-metallic minerals and their products.... 106.0 102.6 101 · 4 94 · 7 98 - 1 96.2 95.6 103.5 $95 \cdot 8$ 93.0 90.7 100.5 93.1 Chemicals and allied products..... 94.6 $99 \cdot 1$ Total..... 86.2 85.2 79.6 76.0 75-6 93.0 91.4 80.6 1905. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1898. Groups. $90 \cdot 1$ 79.7 81.7 84.9 86.1 Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.)..... 68.0 71.9 68.4 69.0 $66 \cdot 1$ Animals and their products..... $59 \cdot 3$ $62 \cdot 0$ 65 -1 86·1 83·4 83.1 88.9 Fibres, textiles and textile products...... 77.8 81.1 86.1 81.5 81.3 84.2 Wood, wood products and paper..... 65.8 67.0 76.0 75.4 $77 \cdot 6$ 80 - 1 99.0 91.3 Iron and its products.. 105.8 $103 \cdot 1$ 103 - 1 99.5 $103 \cdot 7$ 115.9 81.3 93.1 94.3 98.6 82.1 82.8 91-0 $76 \cdot 0$ Non-ferrousemetals and their products. . . 100.3 92.1 91.8 96.8 94.6 91.5Non-metallic minerals and their products..... $95 \cdot 2$ 97.4 97.8 96.4 90.488.2 95.5 $93 \cdot 3$ 95.9 96 · 4 Chemicals and allied products........ 87-8 87.0 81.4 85.8 84.5 86.9 77.8

¹ For a fuller description of methods, see "Report on Prices and Price Indexes, 1918-1922," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, more especially Appendices A and B, pp. 127-133.