Materials.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF PARTICULAR FOODSTUFFS*—continued.

5. Butter.

	Ye	ar.		United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	United States of America.	Canada.	New Zealand.		
1890				100	98	103	100	96	₹ 88		
1891				106	99	100	113	110	91		
1892				108	121	103	116	111	136		
1893				106	130	106	121	114	100		
1894				98	101	101	102	105	115		
1895				93	87	93	94	94	100		
1896				98	83	95	82	90	98		
1897				94	86	101	84	90	86		
1898				95	95	99	87	93	89		
1899				103	102	99	96	96	80		
1900				102	100	98	102	105	95		
1901				105	89	103	98	100	111		
1902				102	84	101	112	100	117		
1903				100	78	104	106	100	109		
1904				102	84	104	98	93	102		
1905				107	80	111	113	108	116		
1906				110	91	117	113	112	121		
1907	•			108	92	117	128	120	111		
1908			• •	114	92	121	122	128	138		
1909				112	84	124	132	120	159		
1910				114	94	130	139	126	157		
1911									157		

In this commodity New Zealand shows the highest rate of increase, chiefly because her dairy industry has developed almost wholly within this period, and the prices for the earlier years were low, because determined by local conditions.

9. There is a greater contrast between the course of the prices of materials in New Zealand with that in other countries than was exhibited by the comparison of food-prices.

The next table shows the index numbers of these prices from 1890 to 1911:—

Table 20.—Index Numbers of Prices of Materials, 1890 to 1911.

Country.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom—																								
Board of Trade		115																				133		
Sauerbeck		111	106	102	102	94	94	94	92	96	110	125	113	111	113	113	117	130	135	116	117	127	130	
United States of America—												ĺ										1		l
Bureau of Labour		114	108	104	101	92	93	92	91	95	110	118	112	119	125	119	124	133	140	125	130	137		
Canada—				Ì				1	1				1		1		ĺ)		l	1		
Coats		108	105	102	101	98	95	95	95	96	102	112	108	109	113	113	115	123	127	120	118	123		١
France-							.															1		
Hooker		115	106	99	100	91	91	91	91	97	117	133	119	117	120	119	122	140	146	127	126	138		1
Germany—								-							1	-								i
Hooker		114	106	99	97	90	93	95	96	98	111	122	112	108	114	116	่า 18	134	148	129	126	132		i
New Zealand—	••			"	`	30	50	30	30	30			-	1			- 10	-51	-10			-9-	٠.	(
McIlraith		112	111	101	98	96	93	94	96	93	101	106	98	95	97	93	95	102	108	102	102	104	105	·
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Whilst the other countries have shown an increase over the average in the nineties of from 23 to 38 per cent., the increase in New Zealand is shown to have been 4 per cent. The New Zealand materials selected were fourteen—viz., wool (2), kerosene, linseed-oil, galvanized iron, bar iron, lead, zinc, cement, soap, matches, candles, hops, and soda-carbonate. It has already been shown that if hides, leather, tin, copper, and cotton be included, and it be assumed that New Zealand prices follow the English prices, the materials index number would rise to 118 for 1911, a rise almost as great as in Canada. It cannot, of course, be definitely accepted that the increase in these prices would show exactly the same rate as the rate of increase in the English prices; but the change effected by their inclusion shows that the New Zealand materials index number indicates probably too low a rise.

^{*} To nearest whole number.