March 2, 1984

Composite Leading Indicator

The leading indicator in November 1983 continued to signal that the more moderate pace of the recovery evident by the end of 1983 will continue in the short term. The composite index (1971=100) registered a gain in November of 1.08% (to 148.23), a slight deceleration from the 1.35% gain in October. The slowdown was evident in most of the components of domestic demand, particularly households. Manufacturing continues to be one of the stronger of a marked stowing of retail sales in the first quarter of 1984. Although new motor vehicle sales accelerated to a 3.39% gain, a preliminary increase in the non-filtered version of the composite leading index was little changed in November (-6.19%), which implies that the more moderate growth The general slackening of sales of furniture and was probably boosted by the renewal of the most the only source of growth recently, and was probably boosted by the renewal of import quota agreements with Japan. The general slackening of sales of furniture and other durable goods is probably a better indicator of the likely short-term trend of consumer spending.

The rate of decline of the residential construction index was little changed in November (-6.19%), which implies that work put-in-place will remain weak in the first quarter of 1984. Building permits and mortgage loan approvals up to November have given few signs of an upturn of demand in the short term, partly due to weakness in Western Canada. The marginal increase in the non-filtered version of housing starts in October in this region was more than reversed in November, as employment weakened to 1983 year end. The decline of employment and population migration among the young, who are more oriented to multiple housing, has exercised a dampening influence on this type of housing.

(continued on next page)

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYMENT, INCOME</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>% Change From Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Weekly Earnings ($)</td>
<td>Dec. * 393.10p</td>
<td>394.71r 7.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Income ($ million)</td>
<td>Nov. 18,879p</td>
<td>18,958p 1.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with Jobs (million)</td>
<td>Jan 10.44</td>
<td>10.63 3.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Jan 1,473.00p</td>
<td>1,321.00p -8.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVENTORIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Store ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 3,222.5p</td>
<td>3,854.9 9.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers' Owned ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 30,693.6p</td>
<td>30,522.7r -0.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers' New Orders ($)</td>
<td>Dec. 16,721.2p</td>
<td>18,373.9r 20.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders ($)</td>
<td>Dec. 20,260.8p</td>
<td>20,345.5r 0.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Price Index (1981=100)</td>
<td>Jan 120.2</td>
<td>119.6 5.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New House Price Index (1976=100)</td>
<td>Dec. 131.7</td>
<td>131.8 1.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)</td>
<td>Jan* 214p</td>
<td>212.3 3.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excl. coal, crude oil, nat. gas</td>
<td>Jan* 157p</td>
<td>154.4 7.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)</td>
<td>Jan* 304p</td>
<td>302.6 4.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Permits ($ million)</td>
<td>Nov. 1,072.3p</td>
<td>1,326.5r 26.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)</td>
<td>Dec. 10,122</td>
<td>13,420 28.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Production (thousand tonnes)</td>
<td>Nov. 4,358</td>
<td>40,511 3.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)</td>
<td>Dec. 35.4</td>
<td>354.1 3.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)</td>
<td>Nov. 8,791.7</td>
<td>84,827 3.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrol. Refining (million cubic metres)</td>
<td>Dec. 7.5p</td>
<td>86.3 4.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN TRADE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports — Balance of Payments Basis ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 8,384p</td>
<td>91,259 7.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports — Balance of Payments Basis ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 6,104</td>
<td>73,259 10.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)</td>
<td>Jan 16.8p</td>
<td>16.8 18.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel rings — thousand tonnes</td>
<td>Jan 1,228.6p</td>
<td>1,228.6p 66.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Store Sales ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 1,731.1</td>
<td>10,295 7.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers' Shipments ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 16,805.9p</td>
<td>200,067.5r 8.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Motor Vehicle Sales ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 898.3</td>
<td>12,196.3 24.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Sales ($ million)</td>
<td>Dec. 11,660.5</td>
<td>105,188.9p 7.7 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted. p — preliminary. r — revised. * — new this week.

Canadian Exports of Natural Gas

Canadian Exports of Natural Gas
Evidence of a moderation of the recovery in the manufacturing sector continued for the second straight month, in reaction to the slowdown of domestic demand since the end of summer. This evidence was largely confined, however, to the data on employment (+0.48%) and the average workweek (+0.16%), which underlines the relatively favourable outlook for this sector. The overall growth rate of new orders for durable goods remained substantial (+12.85%), particularly for export-oriented industries. Moreover, the growth of shipments stabilized at a high rate, and unfilled orders have grown sufficiently to assure that the recovery will continue for several months at least. The ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods rose 0.01 to 1.59. The steady drop in unit labour costs also is encouraging for the outlook for profits and investment. The ongoing improvement in the percentage change of price per unit labour cost (+0.02 to 0.75%) reinforced the relatively favourable evolution of the indicators for manufacturing.

The leading indicator for the United States rose at a markedly less rapid rate in November (0.80%). The non-filtered version in November and December indicated, however, that in contrast with Canada the weakness remained largely confined to building permits in residential construction. As a result, the recent rapid growth of our total exports will probably not react strongly to this slowdown in addition, the recent improvement of overseas demand in Europe and Japan will contribute noticeably to total exports growth in the fourth quarter.

The Toronto stock exchange price index rose 0.79% in November. After a weak performance in October, this upward movement of the financial market indicators could be reversed again at the start of the new year, particularly due to the sharp drop in stock market prices in January 1984. The marginal gain in the real money supply (+0.06%) reflects the continuation of restrained monetary growth.

For further information, contact Current Economic Analysis (13-004E, $2.75/$27.50), or contact D. Rhodes (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gross National Product
Gross National Product at market prices rose 1.0% in the fourth quarter of 1983 to a level of $400.6 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Combined with virtually no change in the level of overall prices, real GNP rose 0.9%. Although this represented a slowing from the average rates of increase of 1.9% recorded in the first three quarters, the recovery phase of the business cycle was virtually completed as real GNP reached 99.7% of its peak level of the second quarter of 1981.

For the year, GNP at market prices rose 5.0% to a level of $385.7 billion. After allowing for an increase of 5.8% in the overall implicit deflator, real GNP rose 3.0% in the year. This followed a decline of 4.4% in real activity in 1982.

The recovery of economic activity in 1983 was broadly based with major contributions from a sharply lower rate of inventory rundown, a 3.1% increase in real personal expenditure, a 9.0% recovery in the volume of merchandise exports and a 27.6% increase in residential construction activity. Continued weakness in business investment in plant and equipment was the major restraining factor. A sharp reduction in inflation was evident as the overall implicit deflator rose 5.8% compared to 10.1% in 1982.

The recovery of personal expenditures was concentrated in the interest-rate sensitive components as purchases of durables rose 10.7% in volume (most notably passenger cars, furniture and appliances) relative to the 1.6% increase in other expenditures. The underlying weakness in most categories of consumer spending was likely a result of weak income growth. Personal disposable income grew only 5.1% in 1983 in nominal terms. This was the second consecutive year in which disposable income did not grow as fast as the implicit deflator for personal expenditure, leaving real personal disposable income slightly below 1981 levels.

Strength in export demand (up 6.6% in current dollars) corresponded to a recovery of economic activity in the United States, which proceeded with a similar momentum to that in Canada. Import demand also picked up in 1983 (up 7.6% in current dollars) in conjunction with improved demand in the Canadian economy. This left the nominal merchandise trade surplus down only $297 million from the record $18.3 billion surplus recorded in 1982, and total net exports in a surplus for the second consecutive year.

Business investment in plant and equipment continued to decline in 1983, down 12.2% in real terms compared to a drop of 11.2% in 1982. Despite the sharp improvement in profits in the year (corporate profits before taxes rose 53% in 1983), corporate balance sheets had not fully recovered as debt to equity ratios remained high and liquidity ratios low.

Fourth Quarter
The major source of growth in real activity in the fourth quarter was the strong performance of merchandise exports, up 8.5% in volume following an increase of 1.2% in the third quarter. This largely reflected buoyant final domestic demand in the United States, which has risen on average 1.3% per quarter throughout the year of 1983. The slowing of the recovery in Canada in the fourth quarter was largely attributable to weak final domestic demand. Residential construction and business investment in plant and equipment decelerated at accelerated rates in the fourth quarter, and the recovery of consumer expenditure slowed. Concurrent with the slowing of final domestic demand, paid-worker employment decelerated to an increase of 0.5% from 1.2% in the third quarter. The pace of inventory investment continued at moderate rates in the quarter despite the sharp recovery in the volume of sales of goods since the fourth quarter of 1982.

For further information, contact B. Clift, Director, Gross National Product Division.

Labour Force — Industry by Occupation
Population: Labour Force — Industry by Occupation (catalogue 92-923, Canada: $24; other countries: $28.80), a bulletin from the 1981 Census of Canada, provides data on the labour force 15 years and over, showing occupation by industry for Canada.

The 1981 Census data reveal that for the labour force 15 years and over as a whole, the manufacturing industry and the community, business and personal services sector had by far the most diverse occupational structures. Other industries — especially in the primary sector — were heavily concentrated, for both male and female workers. In the construction and public works industry, 70.6% of the male employees were in construction trades; 86.6% of males in the farming industry were classified in the farming group. In the finance, insurance and real estate sector, 72.5% of the female workers were in the clerical group.

In general, the occupations that were most concentrated in a particular industry division were members of the clergy, teachers, doctors and nurses, farmers, fishermen, forest workers and miners.

The publication Population: Labour Force — Industry by Occupation can be obtained from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or any of the Bureau’s regional reference centres. For further information, contact Gilles Simard (613-995-9361), Economic Characteristics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
Industry Selling Price Index
Preliminary estimates show that the Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) stood at 304.5 in January 1984, up 0.6% from the revised level of 302.8 for December 1983. With this increase, the year-over-year advance from January 1983 to January 1984 — 4.0% — the first time since December 1982 that the annual rate has been as high as 4%. The 0.6% monthly rise was largely due to increases in the component indexes for foods and beverages (1.2%), petroleum and coal products (1.5%), non-metallic mineral products (1.3%), and paper and allied industries (1.2%). The primary metal industry posted lower prices (0.8%).

For further information, order the January 1984 issue of Industry Price Indexes (62-011, $3.70/$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industries Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Raw Materials Price Index
The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) rose to a preliminary level of 214.0 in January 1984, up 0.8% from December and 3.5% higher than the year-earlier level of 206.7. Excluding the coal, crude oil, and natural gas component, the Raw Materials Price Index increased 1.7% in January to a level 7.6% higher than in January 1983. The annual change for the index excluding coal, oil, and natural gas is similar to what it had been in the preceding two months; however the year-to-year increase in the total Raw Materials Price Index decelerated to 3.5% from 5.2% as oil prices, which had risen in January 1983, remained unchanged this year.

For further information, order the January 1984 issue of Industry Price Indexes (62-011, $3.70/$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industries Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Current Economic Analysis
The economy continued to slow down from the initial rapid rate of recovery to a more moderate pace in the fourth quarter of 1983. Final domestic demand has been the major source of weakness in this transition to a period of slower growth, while inventory accumulation remains restrained. Nevertheless, the vigorous performance of external demand should encourage growth in Gross National Product into 1984. The renewed strength of the indicators of economic activity in the United States early in 1984 is of particular importance in this regard, and the strong performance of export-based industries was a major reason why Canadian manufacturers' production plans in January were little changed in aggregate from October.

The short-term prospects for consumer demand continued to weaken, although retail sales in the fourth quarter were sustained at high levels by a surge in automobile sales.

For the detailed analysis as well as a news summary of major domestic and international developments and extensive analytical charts and tables, order Current Economic Analysis (13-0046, Canada: $2.75/$27.50; other countries: $3.30/$33.00). For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
Unemployment insurance benefits in December 1983 totalled $753.5 million, down 1% from $761 million in November and a drop of 16% from the year-earlier level of $892 million. Disbursements during the year 1983 amounted to $10.17 billion, up 19% from the $8.58 billion paid out in 1982. The average weekly benefit rose 7% to $154.88 in 1983 from $144.60 in 1982.

Preliminary data show that 1,214,000 claimants were in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits for the week ended December 10, an increase of 13% from the previous month (an upswing is usual between these months). However, the total was 13% fewer than the 1,395,000 beneficiaries recorded in December 1982.

The average number of beneficiaries in 1983 was 1,245,000, up 9% from the 1982 average of 1,138,000.

Some 331,000 claims were submitted by persons applying for unemployment insurance benefits in December, a drop of about 16% from both the previous month and a year earlier. Claims for the calendar year 1983 totalled 3.43 million, a decline of 12% from 3.92 million in 1982. Lower claim numbers were reported in all provinces except Newfoundland (up 1%), Prince Edward Island (up 7%), Alberta (up 5%) and the Northwest Territories (up 24%).

For further information, order the Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001). Quarterly: $6.65/$26.60, or contact H. Stebert (613-995-7165), Unemployment Insurance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Production
Seasonally adjusted, industrial production in constant 1971 prices increased in December 1983 by 1.0% to $33.667 billion at annual rates from $33.337 billion in November. The increase was the 10th consecutive monthly gain. By the end of 1983, industrial production stood 18.3% above the level of a year earlier and just 2.6% below the pre-recession peak set in June 1981.

Between 1982 and 1983, industrial output increased by 5.9%.

Most of the December gain in industrial production was attributable to a 11% increase in manufacturing, with the largest gains occurring in the paper and allied, machinery and transportation equipment industries.

Output of electric power, gas and water utilities increased by 2.4% in December, while mining declined 1.5%.

For further information, order the December 1983 issue of Gross Domestic Product by Industry (61-005, $3.85/$38.50), or contact Erika Young (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Employment/Earnings/Hours
Preliminary estimates show employment at the Canada industrial aggregate level decreased by 0.3% from November to December 1983. Employment decreases were recorded in all industry divisions and in all provinces and territories.

Average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level decreased by 0.1% to $395.10 in December from $394.71 in November. Higher average weekly earnings were registered in transportation, communication and other utilities, trade, finance, insurance and real estate and services while the remaining industries posted decreases. At the provincial level, decreases were registered in Ontario, Alberta and Yukon Territory while the remaining provinces and territory showed increases.

Detailed information for November and December will be published in the December 1983 issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002, $5.30/$53). or may be obtained by calling the Labour Division (613-995-7165).

Union Wage Rate Indexes
The city union wage rate indexes (basic plus supplements) remained unchanged in January 1984 from the December 1983 level but still stood 9.5% higher than in January 1983. On an individual city basis, the smallest union wage rate increase was reported for St. John's at 8.2%, followed by Vancouver and Victoria, both with 8.6%, the largest increases were recorded in Regina (12.5%) and Saskatoon (12.4%).

To be introduced in the January 1984 issue of Construct Union Price Statistics (62-007, $3.30/$33) are the basic plus supplements wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas.
### AGRICULTURE STATISTICS
- **Cereals and Oilsseeds Review, December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 22-007
  - Price in Canada: $2.75/27.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $3.30/33.00

- **Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 21-001
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Report on Livestock Surveys, Pigs, January 1, 1984**
  - Catalogue No.: 23-008
  - Price in Canada: $4.40/44.00
  - Price Elsewhere: $5.25/52.50

### CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS
- **Service Bulletin Juristat, Vol. 4, No. 1, Homicide in Canada: Statistical Highlights, 1982**
  - Catalogue No.: 85-002
  - Price: (N/C) (N/C)

### CENSUS
- **Canada's Young Family Home-owners, 1981 Census of Canada**
  - Catalogue No.: 99-939
  - Price in Canada: $5.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $6.60

- **Population, Ethnic Origin, 1981 Census of Canada**
  - Catalogue No.: 92-911
  - Price in Canada: $9.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $11.40

  - Catalogue No.: 92-922
  - Price: $7.50

  - Catalogue No.: 92-923
  - Price: $24

  - Catalogue No.: 93-958
  - Price in Canada: $7.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $9

  - Catalogue No.: 93-952
  - Price in Canada: $5.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $6.60

  - Catalogue No.: 93-949
  - Price in Canada: $5.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $6.60

- **Population: Income, Northwest Territories, 1981 Census of Canada**
  - Catalogue No.: 93-960
  - Price: $4

  - Catalogue No.: 93-951
  - Price in Canada: $5.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $6.60

  - Catalogue No.: 93-954
  - Price in Canada: $7.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $9

- **Population: Income, Prince Edward Island, 1981 Census of Canada**
  - Catalogue No.: 93-950
  - Price: $4

- **Population, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Income, Quebec, 1981 Census of Canada**
  - Catalogue No.: 93-953
  - Price in Canada: $7.50
  - Price Elsewhere: $9

- **Population: Income, Yukon, 1981 Census of Canada**
  - Catalogue No.: 93-959
  - Price: $4

### LABOUR
- **Quarterly Estimates of Trusted Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 74-001
  - Price: $2.75/11
  - Elsewhere: $3.30/33.00

### MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
- **Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 33-003
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Electric Power Statistics, November 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 57-001
  - Price: $2.75/27.50

- **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1984**
  - Catalogue No.: 44-004
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufactures, 1982**
  - Catalogue No.: 42-210
  - Price: $5

- **Primary Iron and Steel, December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 47-001
  - Price: $2.75/27.50

- **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, January 1984**
  - Catalogue No.: 32-022
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1984**
  - Catalogue No.: 32-024
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles, January 1984**
  - Catalogue No.: 47-001
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 41-011
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ending December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 32-025
  - Price in Canada: $2.75/27.50

- **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 25-001
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

- **Refined Petroleum Products, November 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 45-004
  - Price: $3.85/38.50

- **Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds — Quarterly, Quarter Ending December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 32-004
  - Price: $2.75/27.50

- **Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ending December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 47-007
  - Price in Canada: $2.75/27.50

- **Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers, 1982**
  - Catalogue No.: 41-216
  - Price: $5

### Service Bulletins
- **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 12, 1983: No. 2, Pack of Processed Raspberries; No. 19, Pack of Processed Blueberries**
  - Catalogue No.: 32-023
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16
  - Price Elsewhere: $1.90/19

### MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES
- **Retail Trade, December 1983**
  - Catalogue No.: 63-005
  - Price: $3.85/38.50

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
  - Catalogue No.: 88-001
  - Price in Canada: $1.60/16

### TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
- **Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1982**
  - Catalogue No.: 55-201
  - Price: $6.65

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue). Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada’s offices in St. John’s, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from bookstore agents or other booksellers.