



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 27, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, January 1997** 2  
 Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.6% in January following a 0.2% decline in December. For the two months combined, growth maintained the moderate pace established in the last half of 1996.
- **Employment, earnings and hours, January 1997** 6  
 Employment increased slightly in January 1997, following gains in payroll employment during the fourth quarter of 1996.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

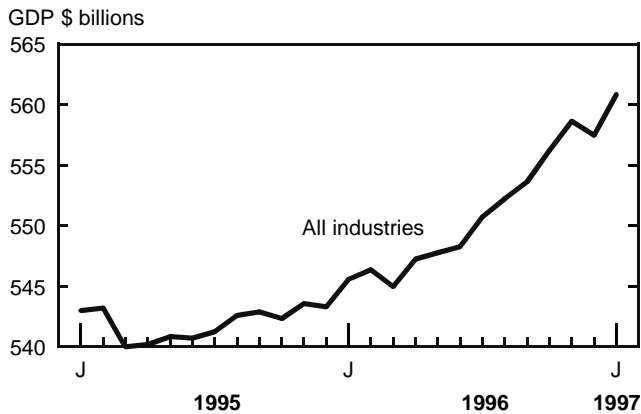
January 1997

Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost rose 0.6% in January following a 0.2% decline in December. For the two months combined, growth maintained the moderate pace established in the last half of 1996.

Much of the gain in January was concentrated in a few industries, most notably manufacturing, which accounted for about 60% of the overall advance. Utilities, wholesale and retail trade, and communication services accounted for most of the remaining gains.

Growth was curtailed by declines in the mining sector, agriculture, and government services.

#### Economy bounces back

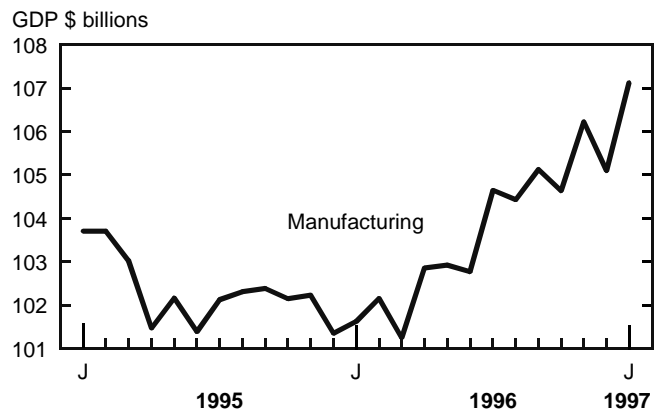


#### Note to readers

Gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into output.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

#### Good month in manufacturing



#### Manufacturing recoups December's loss

Manufacturing advanced 1.9% in January after retreating 1.1% in December. Despite wide fluctuations, production has advanced an average of 0.3% a month since June 1996. In January, a rebound in motor vehicles and parts output was responsible for more than half of the overall gain. A bounce back in wood, and paper and allied products production also contributed to the increase. In both cases, output fell in December when some producers extended Christmas holiday shutdowns.

Chemicals, primary metals and metallic products manufacturers all increased output at a good pace, accentuating the overall advance. Industrial machinery production slipped, while electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers output remained unchanged. Shipments of industrial machinery and electronic equipment nevertheless increased as some manufacturers reduced stock to meet demand.

Transportation equipment production jumped 6.6% in January. Motor vehicles (+13.4%) and parts (+6.8%) manufacturers boosted output, helped by a significant improvement in exports. Even though vehicle sales continued to fluctuate in the United States, the number of vehicles sold in January was much higher than in previous months. Moreover, in January and February, the average number of vehicles sold surpassed the most recent peak of the first quarter of 1996.

Paper and allied products manufacturers raised output 3.4% in January. Pulp and paper production increased 5.0% after falling the previous two months. The gain in January reflected a sharp recovery in output of newsprint which tumbled in December when Christmas holiday shutdowns were extended.

Inventories of newsprint remained high in January, but manufacturers have reduced stocks slightly since November after a year of steady accumulation.

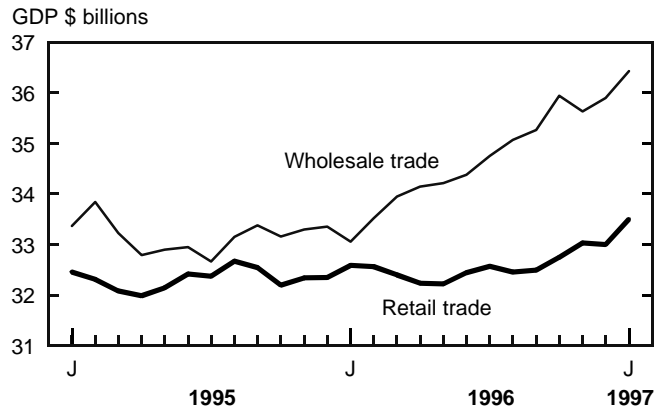
Wood products fabrication improved 2.4% in January as activity in sawmills picked up 3.1%. Despite the gain, output for lumber manufacturers remained lower than the most recent peak in September 1996. Demand on domestic markets remained a favourable factor for this industry as dwelling starts jumped in the first two months of 1997. As well, lumber and building materials wholesalers reduced inventories significantly once more in January. However, uncertainty over how much lumber will be exported to the United States by companies who have already reached their duty-free quotas clouds the short-term outlook for sawmills. Information from the industry suggests that some companies are willing to pay the lumber export tax due to the high price of lumber.

Elsewhere, chemical production rose 3.4% after remaining flat for three months. Production advanced at a good pace in most industries with manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, and industrial and agricultural chemicals leading the way.

**Another gain in wholesale trade**

Wholesaling activity rose a further 1.5% in January. Sales of machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous products such as paper, chemicals and agricultural supplies accounted for more than half of the gain. Computers and software products, and industrial machinery wholesalers continued to record good sales, and added significantly to their inventories. Office and industrial machinery imports were particularly strong in January, indicating that capital spending, which improved noticeably in the second half of 1996, was still high at the beginning of 1997. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts, foodstuffs, and lumber and building materials also had a good month.

**Hefty sales in January**



**Mixed signals in retail trade**

Retail trade advanced 1.5% in January after slipping 0.1% in December. The gain mainly reflected a rebound in sales in British Columbia where retailing activity was disrupted by bad weather at the end of December. Excluding British Columbia, retail sales edged ahead 0.1% as sales receded in five provinces, notably in Ontario.

Overall, sales increased in 12 of the 18 trade groups. Growth was restrained by a small decline in motor vehicle dealers' sales and lower spending in general merchandise stores.

**Demand for electricity picks up**

Utilities output rose 2.2% as electricity production picked up. Electricity production increased 3.1%, offsetting some of the loss in December. Electricity demand diminished substantially in Quebec in December due to the mild weather. Gas distribution fell 2.5%, reflecting mostly lower demand by residential and commercial users.

**Other industries**

Activity in the mining sector (-0.9%) registered a third straight decline in January. Restraining growth was lower coal, crude oil and natural gas production, and a decline in drilling activity. However, production of non-ferrous mineral products improved sharply after dropping in each of the previous three months.

Transportation and storage services inched down 0.1% in January due mainly to declines in air and rail transport. Carloadings of motor vehicles increased

sharply, but lower transportation of coal, grains and potash, among others, more than offset the advance. Carloadings of several commodities were delayed in Western Canada due to heavy snow fall. Trucking services rose 2.4%, helped by strong activity in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.**

The January 1997 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, \$14/\$140), will be available shortly. For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1986 prices

	Aug. 1996 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1996 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1996 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1996 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1996 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1997 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1996 to Jan. 1997	Jan. 1997	Jan. 1996 to Jan. 1997
seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change						\$ change <sup>d</sup>	\$ level <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>Total economy</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>560,856</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Goods-producing industries	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	-1.0	1.0	1,914	191,655	3.1
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	1,487	369,201	2.6
<b>Business sector</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>471,512</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Goods	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	-1.0	1.0	1,913	190,743	3.1
Agriculture	0.6	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-134	11,735	0.0
Fishing and trapping	7.1	-6.4	-2.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-3	762	-4.3
Logging	5.4	2.2	0.8	-0.4	-0.0	-1.8	-47	2,574	-7.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1.3	-2.2	2.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.9	-226	24,461	0.7
Manufacturing	-0.2	0.7	-0.5	1.5	-1.1	1.9	2,022	107,122	5.4
Construction	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-71	26,889	1.4
Other utility industries	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	-4.4	2.2	373	17,199	-0.2
Services	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	1,429	280,769	4.2
Transportation and storage	1.2	0.5	-0.2	0.8	-0.4	-0.1	-24	24,514	2.0
Communications	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	333	25,511	7.9
Wholesale trade	0.9	0.5	1.9	-0.9	0.7	1.5	529	36,425	10.2
Retail trade	-0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.5	501	33,496	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	1	90,714	3.9
Community, business and personal services	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	89	70,108	1.8
<b>Non-business sector</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>89,344</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Goods	-0.6	0.3	-0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	1	912	-0.5
Services	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	58	88,432	-2.0
Government services	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-92	30,945	-3.6
Community and personal services	0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.2	130	54,249	-1.1
Other services	0.3	-0.5	-0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	21	3,239	-0.7
<b>Other aggregations</b>									
Industrial production	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	-1.3	1.5	2,170	149,695	3.9
Non-durable manufacturing	0.1	0.3	1.7	-0.3	-0.6	1.2	535	45,683	5.7
Durable manufacturing	-0.5	1.0	-2.1	2.9	-1.4	2.5	1,487	61,440	5.2

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Millions of dollars at annual rate.

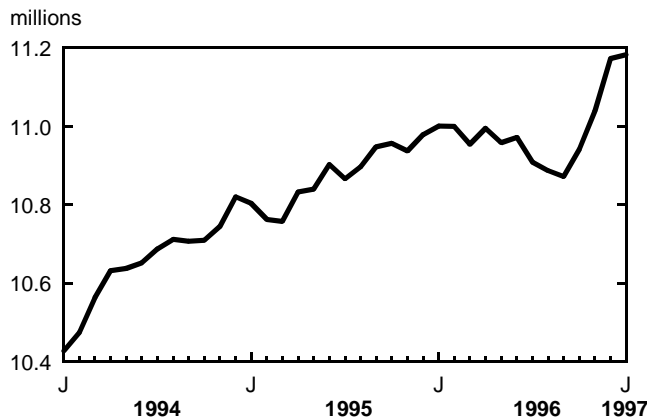
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## Employment, earnings and hours

January 1997 (preliminary)

In January, the number of employees on business payrolls rose slightly to 11,182,000. Businesses added 9,000 employees to their payrolls in January, maintaining the growth recorded in the fourth quarter of 1996. Since the employment trough in October 1992, businesses have increased payroll employment by more than three-quarters of a million workers.

**Employment flat in January, after large gains in fourth quarter of 1996**



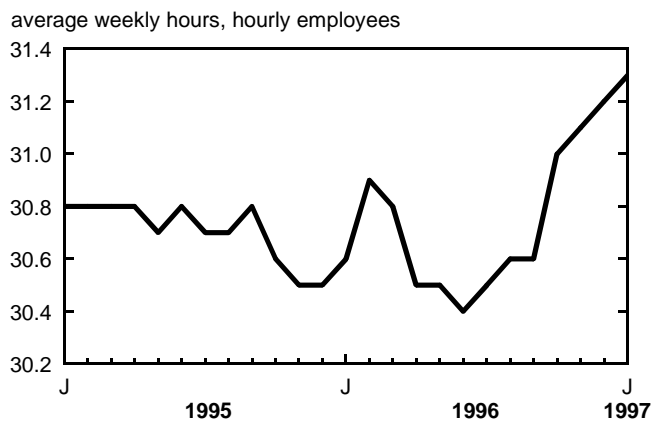
Businesses in Ontario and British Columbia accounted for all of the employment gains in January. The gains were partially offset by declines in the remaining provinces and territories. Businesses in retail food, finance, insurance, real estate and employment agencies and personnel suppliers led the growth; while wholesale trade, accommodation and food services registered lower employment.

In January, employees' average weekly earnings rose slightly for the second consecutive month. Following a period of relative stability between May and September, earnings have resumed an upward trend, led by employees in finance, insurance, real estate and business services. Partly as a result of more average hours worked, employees' earnings are 4.1% higher than in January 1996, a growth rate almost double that of consumer price inflation. With the exception of Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories, all provinces registered earnings growth higher than the rate of inflation.

### Note to readers

The target population of the Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is all employers in Canada, except those in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private households services, religious organizations and defence services. The survey determines an employee as any person drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences and for whom the employer must complete a Revenue Canada T-4 Supplementary Form.

**Average weekly hours increased again in January, continuing the trend established in October**



The average number of hours worked for employees paid by the hour (which represents half of all paid employment) reached a new peak of 31.3 hours in January. The increase was led by the wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate sectors.

### Employment growth continues in retail trade

The growth trend, which has characterized the retail industry since the fall, continued in January as businesses added 11,000 employees to their payrolls. The growth was concentrated in retail establishments in Quebec and British Columbia, and in retail food stores. The addition of 52,000 employees since September has offset nearly all of the declines observed during the first seven months of 1996. The growing employment in retail trade coincides with advances in retail sales during the past five months.

Following a substantial gain in October 1996, weekly earnings for retail trade employees has stabilized. In January 1997, retail trade employees earned on average \$353.48, an increase of 4.5% compared with a year earlier.

### **Gains in employment and pay in finance, insurance and real estate**

Employees in finance, insurance and real estate saw their average weekly earnings rise by \$10.97 in January 1997. This was the fourth consecutive monthly gain and brought the earnings increases since September 1996 to \$29.07. Employees in finance, insurance and real estate earned on average 8.6% more than in January 1996, coinciding with increased activity in financial markets.

The number of employees working for businesses in finance, insurance and real estate rose by 10,000 in January 1997, and brought the total gains registered since October 1996 to 25,000. Employment gains during the past three months were concentrated in banks, real estate operators and finance and insurance agencies.

### **Business service industries resume contribution to overall employment growth**

From January until October 1996, employment in business service industries was relatively stable. Since then, employment has grown substantially, resuming the trend that characterized the industry between 1993 and 1995. Compared with January 1996, the addition of 52,000 employees makes business service industries one of the principal contributors to the overall employment growth in the economy. During the past year, increases were most notable in employment

agencies and personnel suppliers, as well as offices of architects, engineers and other scientific and technical services.

### **Wholesale trade employment contracts**

The number of employees in wholesale trade contracted by 13,000 in January 1997, partially offsetting the gains observed during the previous three months when 44,000 employees were added to the industry. However, weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees rose by 0.3% in January. The gain was largely attributable to an increase in hours worked for employees paid by the hour. Wholesale trade employees earned 1.1% more in January 1997 compared with a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 4467-4492, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.**

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$31/\$310), the historical publication *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours 1983-1995* (diskette: 72F0002XDE, \$120) and by custom tabulations. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, please contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

## Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	Nov. 1996	Dec. 1996 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1997 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1996 to Dec. 1996	Dec. 1996 to Jan. 1997
	seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>11,173</b>	<b>11,182</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Logging and forestry	66	66	65	0	-1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	134	139	140	3.7	0.7
Manufacturing	1,755	1,791	1,794	2.1	0.2
Construction	468	484	481	3.4	-0.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	836	853	856	2.0	0.4
Wholesale trade	683	706	693	3.4	-1.8
Retail trade	1,381	1,397	1,408	1.2	0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	678	689	699	1.6	1.5
Business services	696	709	717	1.9	1.1
Education-related services	940	944	944	0.4	0
Health and social services	1,196	1,200	1,204	0.3	0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	801	806	799	0.6	-0.9
Public administration	683	682	681	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	145	144	144	-0.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	46	46	45	0.0	-2.2
Nova Scotia	309	312	309	1.0	-1.0
New Brunswick	247	249	247	0.8	-0.8
Quebec	2,644	2,702	2,686	2.2	-0.6
Ontario	4,320	4,365	4,401	1.0	0.8
Manitoba	423	426	424	0.7	-0.5
Saskatchewan	324	326	326	0.6	0.0
Alberta	1,110	1,131	1,129	1.9	-0.2
British Columbia	1,425	1,438	1,445	0.9	0.5
Yukon	14	14	14	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	25	25	25	0.0	0.0

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.



**Average weekly earnings for all employees**

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	Jan. 1996	Dec. 1996 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1997 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1996 to Jan. 1997	
				seasonally adjusted	
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>573.18</b>	<b>595.57</b>	<b>596.78</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Logging and forestry	728.63	794.39	810.06	2.0	11.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	989.13	1,051.79	1,070.49	1.8	8.2
Manufacturing	700.46	730.92	724.15	-0.9	3.4
Construction	666.86	694.52	704.38	1.4	5.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	724.22	747.64	746.73	-0.1	3.1
Wholesale trade	622.80	627.97	629.86	0.3	1.1
Retail trade	338.28	352.60	353.48	0.2	4.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	674.38	721.44	732.41	1.5	8.6
Business services	624.55	675.38	668.03	-1.1	7.0
Education-related services	672.06	677.07	680.60	0.5	1.3
Health and social services	506.63	522.21	522.60	0.1	3.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	229.55	237.88	241.84	1.7	5.4
Public administration	742.97	742.22	741.57	-0.1	-0.2
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	531.65	537.67	529.05	-1.6	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	463.17	486.50	484.90	-0.3	4.7
Nova Scotia	483.30	501.31	497.47	-0.8	2.9
New Brunswick	504.22	516.27	517.55	0.2	2.6
Quebec	539.13	563.01	557.52	-1.0	3.4
Ontario	613.17	635.43	637.18	0.3	3.9
Manitoba	508.20	519.78	522.90	0.6	2.9
Saskatchewan	488.91	524.77	530.85	1.2	8.6
Alberta	552.60	592.20	591.61	-0.1	7.1
British Columbia	595.81	620.29	619.75	-0.1	4.0
Yukon	694.48	709.84	728.65	2.6	4.9
Northwest Territories	730.30	726.40	736.45	1.4	0.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.  
<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.



## OTHER RELEASES

### Crude oil and natural gas

January 1997

In January, strong foreign demand resulted in a 2.8% increase in natural gas production compared with a year earlier. This is the ninth consecutive monthly year-over-year advance in the production of natural gas. Crude oil production rose 1.6% in January, and has been increasing steadily since October 1996.

Natural gas exports rose a solid 8.2% from January 1996. This continued record export level was fuelled by growing demand from U.S. electric utilities and residential consumers. Natural gas from Canada now accounts for nearly 13 % of consumption in the United States.

### Crude oil and natural gas

	Jan. 1996	Jan. 1997	Jan. 1996 to Jan. 1997 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	9 721.1	9 880.5	1.6
Exports	5 875.2	5 912.2	0.6
Imports <sup>2</sup>	3 238.9	3 860.1	19.2
Refinery receipts	7 676.1	8 478.0	10.4
	millions of cubic metres		
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	13 839.3	14 227.8	2.8
Exports	7 146.3	7 730.0	8.2
Canadian sales <sup>4</sup>	8 742.2	8 517.5	-2.6

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

<sup>3</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

Crude oil exports climbed for an eighth straight month, as low reserves and improving economic conditions in the United States continued to boost demand. Crude oil stocks in the United States

remained unusually low, recording the lowest January level since 1977. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where a combination of reduced reliance on shipments from the Persian Gulf and declines in indigenous production has increased demand for shipments from Canada.

Domestic sales of natural gas fell 2.6% from January 1996. The decline was due to the near normal temperatures this January, compared with last January's colder-than-normal readings.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.**

The January 1997 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in April. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562; Internet: oconger@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Quarterly demographic statistics

October-December 1996 (preliminary)

Postcensal estimates as of January 1, 1997 for Canada, the provinces and the territories are now available and appear in the following table.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471, 6516 and 6981.**

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XPB, \$10 / \$33), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or Nelson Kopustas (613-951-9584; fax: 613-951-2307; Internet: kopunel@statcan.ca), or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; Internet: chamlis@statcan.ca), Demography Division. For information on births, deaths and marriages contact David Ford (613-951-1759) Health Statistics Division.

## Population and annual growth rates

	Jan. 1, 1995 <sup>(pp)</sup>	Jan. 1, 1996 <sup>(pr)</sup>	Jan. 1, 1997 <sup>(pp)</sup>	1995	1996
					Annual growth rate %
<b>Canada</b>	<b>29,422,360</b>	<b>29,819,921</b>	<b>30,135,942</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Newfoundland	578,533	574,531	566,942	-0.7	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	135,209	136,602	137,741	1.0	0.8
Nova Scotia	935,766	941,198	945,913	0.6	0.5
New Brunswick	758,969	761,529	762,602	0.3	0.1
Quebec	7,314,961	7,370,351	7,406,970	0.8	0.5
Ontario	11,004,904	11,186,149	11,327,811	1.6	1.3
Manitoba	1,131,824	1,139,769	1,146,674	0.7	0.6
Saskatchewan	1,014,048	1,019,775	1,025,004	0.6	0.5
Alberta	2,731,611	2,773,323	2,815,433	1.5	1.5
British Columbia	3,721,274	3,819,499	3,902,547	2.6	2.2
Yukon	29,854	31,068	31,623	4.0	1.8
Northwest Territories	65,407	66,127	66,682	1.1	0.8

(pp) Updated postcensal estimates.

(pr) Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Source: Demography Division, Population Estimates Section.

## Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 14, 1997

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending March 14, 1997, decreased 0.1% to 4.8 million tonnes from the same period of last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.5%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 307 000 tonnes, a 4.0% increase from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 13.1%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 0.1% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 48.2 million tonnes, a 1.6% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528; fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

## Stocks of frozen meat products

March 1, 1997 (preliminary)

Estimates of frozen meat in cold storage are available for March 1, 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Available free on the Internet: <http://www.statcan.ca>. Menu path is *Products and services, Downloadable publications, Index of downloadable publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Jarrett at (613-951-3847), Agriculture Division. ■

## Crushing statistics

February 1997

Oilseed processors crushed 208,141 metric tonnes of canola in February. Oil production totalled 86,856 tonnes while meal production reached 125,667 tonnes.

Canadian processors crushed 1,576,236 metric tonnes of canola between August 1996 and February 1997. This crush pace is marginally higher than last year when the August 1995 to February 1996 crush stood at 1,566,495 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1997 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144) will be released in April. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release contact Jeannine L. Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

## Cereals and oilseeds review

January 1997

Farmers are making their spring seeding decisions. In some districts of the Prairies there are still crops on the ground that could not be combined last fall because the snows came early. The harvest of these grains may delay new seedings. Flooding is expected again this spring in the Red River Valley and may delay or reduce plantings in Manitoba.

The January issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144) containing the February situation report, will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine L. Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; Internet: graykar@statcan.ca), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

## Cement

January 1997

Manufacturers shipped 393 014 tonnes of cement in January, up 9.9% from 357 714 (revised) tonnes in January 1996, and down 39.2% from 646 056 (revised) tonnes in December 1996.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).**

The January 1997 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527; Internet: rjoubert@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Light bulb and tube manufacturers

December 1996

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28.0 million light bulbs and tubes in December 1996, a 0.7% decrease from the 28.2 million a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of December 1996 totalled 303.4 million light bulbs and tubes, a 6.4% increase from the 285.1 million a year earlier.

The December 1996 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009-XPB, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523; Internet:

vincwil@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Electric lamps

Fourth quarter 1996

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the fourth quarter of 1996 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523; Internet: vincwil@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Red meat consumption

1996

Red meat consumption estimates for 1996 are now available. The consumption of beef and pork are down from 1995.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1179 and 1181-1183.**

Estimates for 1996 on the per capita consumption of meats are available in *Livestock statistics updates* (23-603-UPE, \$45). See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; Internet: Plourob@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

## Coal mines

1995

A strong performance in external markets stimulated the coal mining industry in 1995. Coal production for the year totalled 74 967 kilotonnes, up 2.9% from 1994. The value of the coal production only increased 1.3% from 1994 to \$1,836 billion due to a decline in the price of coal.

Exports of coal rose 7.3% from 1994 to 33,992 kilotonnes. Japan is the destination for more than half (53%) of Canada's coal exports. The rest of Asia represents 22% of the foreign market for Canadian coal, while 15% of the exports went to Europe. Most of the exports are from British Columbia and are shipped from Vancouver. Canada is the world's fourth-largest coal exporter.

Employment in coal mines remained flat at 9,010 employees, while wages and salaries rose

3.1% from 1995. Increased employment in mines in Western Canada compensated for a 6.1% decline in employment in Nova Scotia mines.

The 1995 issue of *Coal mines* (26-206-XPB, \$24), is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566; Internet: grenser@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

### Production and value of wildlife pelts 1994 (revised) and 1995 (preliminary)

Data on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available by province and territory.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.**

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (10-600-UPE, \$144) in May 1997. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

### International repo transactions by securities

Data are available for the first time on international repo transactions by securities between Canadian residents and non-residents (by month) from January 1995 to January 1997.

### Value of shipments

	1994	1995	1994 to 1995 %	catalogue number	Contact number (613)
	\$ millions		change		
<b>Industry (SIC)</b>					
Fish products (1021)	2,900.2	2,974.3	2.6	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra (951-3511)
Bread and other bakery products (1072)	2,172.2	2,151.0	-1.0	32-250-XPB	P. Zylstra (951-3511)
Children's clothing (2451)	440.8	445.2	1.0	34-252-XPB	N. Charron (951-3510)
Iron foundries (2941)	1,065.2	1,136.1	6.7	41-250-XPB	A. Shinnan (951-3515)
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining (2959)	2,800.2	2,802.1	0.1	41-250-XPB	S. O'Brien (951-3514)
Metal valve (3092)	348.7	391.6	12.3	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins (951-9837)
Lighting fixtures (3331)	446.8	447.3	0.1	43-250-XPB	J. Hosein (951-5704)
Ready-mix concrete (3551)	1,636.3	1,613.6	-1.4	44-250-XPB	S. O'Brien (951-3514)

For further information on this release, contact Barry Mersereau (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments Division. ■

### Annual Survey of Manufactures 1995

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available.

As of today principal statistics, at the national level, are available for 154 industries.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5374, 5382, 5392, 5450, 5509, 5538, 5570 and 6855.**

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Food industries* (32-250-XPB, \$40), *Clothing industries* (34-252-XPB, \$40), *Primary metal industries* (41-250-XPB, \$40), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$40), *Electrical and electronic products industries* (43-250-XPB, \$40) and *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250-XPB, \$40). The publications will be released at a later date. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, look under contacts in the following table (fax: 613-951-9499; Internet: desrosi@statcan.ca).

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Infomat: a weekly review**, March 27, 1997  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE**  
 (Canada: \$4/\$140; United States: US\$5/US\$168; other countries: US\$5/US\$196).

**Coal mines, 1995**  
**Catalogue number 26-206-XPB**  
 (Canada: \$24; United States: US\$29; other countries: US\$34).

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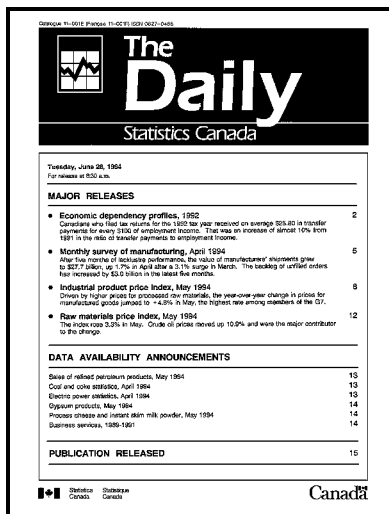
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