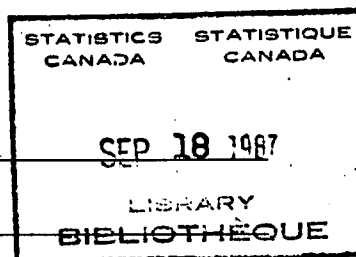


# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, September 18, 1987



### Major Releases

#### Consumer Price Index, August 1987

2

- In August, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.5%, down slightly from the rate of 4.7% reported in July.

#### Sales of Natural Gas, July 1987

9

- Sales of natural gas in Canada decreased 6.3% from July 1986.

### Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending August 31, 1987

10

Provincial Government Finance, 1985-88

10

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, September 1, 1987

10

Imports by Commodity, July 1987

10

### Major Release Dates, September 21-25

11



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

---

## Major Releases

---

### Consumer Price Index

August 1987

#### National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.1% between July and August, attaining a level of 139.3 (1981=100). Five of the seven major component indexes advanced, with the largest impact coming from a 1.5% increase for the clothing index. The food index declined 1.0% over the month.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose 0.1% in August following increases of 0.7% in July, 0.4% in June and 0.5% in May.

Measures of the annual rate of price change also supported an overall decelerating trend. The year-over-year change between August 1986 and August 1987 was 4.5%, down somewhat from the rate of 4.7% posted for the 12-month period ending in July. Even more notable was the slowing of the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (May to August), which at 4.7%, was down markedly from the 6.6% result recorded for the period ending in July.

After posting a 0.2% increase for July, the food index declined by 1.0% for the month of August. This decline was due to a 1.5% decrease for food purchased from stores, offset to a small extent by a 0.3% increase for food purchased from restaurants.

The 1.5% decline posted for the food purchased from stores index was the result of a large 27.8% drop in fresh vegetable prices and a smaller 3.5% decline for fresh fruit, which together more than offset increases in the prices of fresh meats, fish, dairy products, pasta and non-alcoholic beverages. While August is normally the peak domestic supply period for fresh vegetables, the very large fall in their prices was a result of a particularly good harvest. Notable price changes included declines of 39.3% for potatoes, 46.9% for onions, 22.1% for tomatoes, 24.9% for carrots and 30.1% for celery, moderated partially by a 24.4% increase in lettuce prices. Decreases for pears and grapefruits accounted for the 3.5% fall in fresh fruit prices. Coffee prices fell (-1.0%) for

the ninth consecutive month as world coffee production for 1987/88 is expected to exceed 1986/87 production by about 27%.

Over the 12-month period, August 1986 to August 1987, the food index advanced by 3.7% compared to the year-over-year increase of 5.2% recorded in July. A 3.8% increase in the index for food purchased from stores following an increase of 5.8% in July, combined with a 3.4% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants (3.5% in July) accounted for the latest year-to-year increase in the food index.

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.3% for August compared to 0.9% for July. Five of the component indexes posted increases, while transportation showed a decline during the month.

With the arrival of new fall lines and returns to regular prices from July promotions, the clothing index posted an overall gain of 1.5%. Increases included women's dresses, slacks, skirts, blouses and footwear, and men's suits, shirts, socks and briefs.

The housing index rose 0.2% in August, as a 0.4% increase in the shelter index was partially offset by declines of 0.1% for the household operation index and 0.3% for the household furnishings and equipment index. Within shelter, gains were led by rent (0.9%), homeowners' maintenance and repair costs (1.3%), new housing prices (0.3%) and mortgage interest costs (0.2%).

A gain of 0.8% for the health and personal care index also contributed to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index. This increase was attributable to gains of 0.4% for health care and 1.1% for personal care.

Increases of 0.4% for the recreation and 0.3% for the reading indexes together with no change for the education index led to a 0.4% rise in the recreation, reading and education index. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index posted a 0.4% gain as the price of alcoholic beverages rose by 0.6% while the price of tobacco products and smokers' supplies remained unchanged.

(continued on page 3)

**The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada**  
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1987 from	
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1986
All-items	139.3	139.2	133.3	0.1	4.5
Food	132.8	134.2	128.1	-1.0	3.7
All-items excluding food	141.1	140.7	134.8	0.3	4.7
Housing	138.8	138.5	133.3	0.2	4.1
Clothing	124.7	122.8	119.4	1.5	4.4
Transportation	142.7	143.1	135.9	-0.3	5.0
Health and personal care	140.9	139.8	133.3	0.8	5.7
Recreation, reading and education	138.0	137.5	130.9	0.4	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.1	185.4	174.9	0.4	6.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.8	71.8	75.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	330.0				

The transportation index fell 0.3% in August compared to a 3.1% gain posted for July. A 0.4% decrease in the private transportation index was moderated by a 0.6% increase recorded by the public transportation index. The decline in the private transportation index resulted from a 1.8% drop in the price of new automobiles, with the reinstatement of some rebates by North American manufacturers, together with a 0.4% decrease in private and public insurance premiums, primarily in Quebec. These declines were partly offset by a 0.9% increase in gasoline prices. The 0.6% increase in the public transportation index was almost entirely due to an increase in the price of air fares as peak season rates continued into August.

Over the 12-month period ending in August 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 4.7%, the same rate as posted in July.

The goods index posted a decline of 0.2% in August, compared to a 0.4% increase recorded for July, while the services index increased by 0.3% after posting a 1.1% gain for the previous month. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the goods index rose by 4.4% while the services index rose by 4.6%.

**City Highlights**

Between July and August, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from declines of 0.1% for St. John's, Quebec City and Montreal to an increase of 0.6% for Winnipeg. For St. John's, Quebec City and Montreal, the overall price declines resulted from greater than average decreases in both the food and the transportation indexes. A 2.0% increase in food prices contributed to the above average price increase for Winnipeg, as local price wars eased.

Between August 1986 and August 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 2.6% for Victoria and 6.2% for Regina.

**Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City**

**St. John's**

The all-items index declined 0.1%, with most of the downward impact originating from lower prices for fresh vegetables and a decline in the cost of new cars. Largely offsetting these

(continued on page 4)

declines were advances in clothing prices and charges relating to personal care supplies and services. Increases were also noted in rented and owned accommodation costs and in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Although the food index declined overall (as a result of the seasonal decline in fresh vegetable prices) increases were observed in the costs of beef, cured meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, coffee and tea. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

#### **Charlottetown/Summerside**

The all-items index remained unchanged. Food prices declined slightly, reflecting lower prices for beef, chicken, fresh vegetables, sugar, coffee and soft drinks. These declines were partly offset by higher prices for cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, turkey, dairy products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. The transportation index also declined, reflecting lower prices for new cars. The clothing index advanced marginally, as higher prices for women's, girls' and boys' wear, and higher costs for clothing services were largely offset by lower prices for men's wear. Within the housing component, increases were observed in the costs of rented accommodation, electricity, furniture and household operating expenses. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of air fares, recreational equipment and personal care supplies. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

#### **Halifax**

The all-items index rose 0.1%, mainly reflecting increases in the housing and clothing components, offset partly by declines in the food and transportation components. Within housing, rented and owned accommodation charges advanced, as did household operating expenses and household furnishing costs. The clothing index reflected increases in all its major subcomponents, particularly women's wear. Price advances were also noted for prescribed medicines, air travel and liquor served in licensed premises. Moderating these advances were lower food prices (most notably

for fresh fruit and vegetables) and declines in the costs of new cars and non-prescribed medicines. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

#### **Saint John**

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Among those factors contributing an upward influence were increased rented accommodation charges, higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased costs for personal care supplies and services. Prices for beer served in licensed premises also advanced. Exerting a considerable downward pressure were lower prices for new cars and household furnishings and equipment, and lower overall food prices, most notably for poultry and fresh produce. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.2%.

#### **Quebec City**

The 0.1% decline in the all-items index was largely the result of lower food prices, especially for chicken, cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks. Also exerting a downward impact were lower prices for new cars, decreased fuel oil prices and a decline in vehicle insurance premiums. Partly offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household furnishing and equipment costs. Prices for men's and women's wear also advanced, as did the costs of gasoline, prescribed medicines, personal care services and alcoholic beverages. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

#### **Montreal**

The all-items index declined 0.1%, mainly due to lower overall food prices, most notably for beef, pork, prepared meats, bakery products and fresh produce. The transportation index also declined, reflecting lower prices for new cars and decreased vehicle insurance premiums (only partly offset by advances in gasoline prices and air fares). Exerting an upward influence were higher prices for men's and

(continued on page 5)

women's wear and increased shelter charges, most notably for rented and owned accommodation, and for fuel oil. Costs for personal care supplies and services were up, as were recreation charges and prices for alcoholic beverages. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

#### **Ottawa**

Higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, coupled with higher prices for prescribed medicines and increased costs for personal care supplies and services explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in gasoline prices, air fares, recreational charges and in the cost of alcoholic beverages. Lower food prices, particularly for chicken, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables, had a considerable dampening effect. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of furniture and new cars. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

#### **Toronto**

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased rented and owned accommodation costs (the latter reflecting higher mortgage interest costs and increased maintenance and repair charges). Other notable increases were observed in the costs of personal care supplies and services and in the prices of alcoholic beverages. Prices for recreational equipment, newspapers, prescribed medicines and air travel also advanced. New car prices declined, as did household operating expenses and prices for household textiles. Food prices also fell, almost entirely due to seasonally lower prices for fresh produce. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 6.0%.

#### **Thunder Bay**

No change was recorded in the all-items index. Clothing prices (particularly women's wear) advanced as did gasoline prices and rented and owned accommodation costs (the latter mainly

reflecting increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs). Also exerting a significant upward influence were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased recreation charges and higher costs for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Advances in charges for recreational equipment and air travel were also recorded. Dampening these advances were lower overall food prices, particularly for pork, poultry, fresh produce, sugar and soft drinks. New car prices declined as did costs relating to household furnishings and equipment. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

#### **Winnipeg**

Higher food prices which followed the easing of the local price war were the main contributor in the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The most notable increases in food prices were for beef, cured and prepared meats, chicken, coffee and soft drinks (only partially offset by seasonally lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables). Prices for women's wear and gasoline advanced, as did charges for both rented and owned accommodation. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also up. Declines were noted in the costs of furniture and new cars. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

#### **Regina**

Higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear), increased shelter charges (most notably for homeowners' maintenance and repairs) and advances in gasoline prices, personal care supply costs and in charges for recreational equipment explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars and household furnishings, and lower overall food prices especially for fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the all-items index rose 6.2%.

(continued on page 6)

### **Saskatoon**

The all-items index remained unchanged overall. Food prices were up, as were the costs of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, personal care services, recreational equipment and clothing. Other factors exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares and advances in the costs of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. The housing index declined overall, reflecting lower charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and decreased costs for household furnishings and equipment. New car prices also declined. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

### **Edmonton**

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher clothing prices and increased shelter costs (particularly for rent, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and replacement cost). Higher recreation charges, notably for sporting and athletic equipment, cablevision and movie admissions, also had a notable impact. Advances were also observed in the costs of furniture and household textiles and equipment, as well as in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Food prices also declined, mainly as a result of lower prices for beef, coffee and fresh produce. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

### **Calgary**

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Among those factors exerting a downward impact were declines in prices for household furnishings and equipment, new cars, gasoline and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. The food index declined marginally, reflecting lower prices for chicken, dairy products, bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks. Offsetting these declines were increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher clothing prices and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. Prices for alcoholic

beverages served in licensed premises also advanced, as did insurance premiums, air fares and household operating costs. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

### **Vancouver**

The all-items index rose 0.1% with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for men's and women's wear, furniture, gasoline and rented accommodation. Air fares and recreational costs also advanced, as did prices for alcoholic beverages, particularly those served in licensed premises. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, cigarettes and household textiles. Food prices also declined overall, reflecting lower prices for pork, bakery products and fresh produce (these declines were only partly offset by higher prices for beef, chicken, eggs, cereal products, soft drinks and restaurant meals). From August 1986 to August 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.8%.

### **Victoria**

Increased recreation charges, higher clothing prices and increased rented and owned accommodation costs explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing a notable upward influence were higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares and advances in the costs of household textiles and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. New car prices declined, as did the costs of personal care supplies, furniture and food. The decline in overall food prices was mainly the result of lower prices for fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks, and was partly offset by higher prices for beef, chicken, cured meats, eggs and cereal and bakery products. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the August 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
August 1987 index	135.9	124.1	134.3	131.3	138.0	139.6	136.0	182.1
% change from July 1987	-0.1	-1.3	0.1	1.6	-1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	2.9	3.8	1.5	3.3	2.0	5.8	6.1	3.2
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
August 1987 index	132.3	125.7	128.0	120.3	133.4	142.4	141.2	185.3
% change from July 1987	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1986	3.7	5.4	2.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.7
<b>Halifax</b>								
August 1987 index	136.9	121.7	137.4	122.4	138.1	146.7	144.3	193.5
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.7	0.3	2.4	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	3.6	2.6	2.2	5.9	2.6	5.5	6.0	9.0
<b>Saint John</b>								
August 1987 index	137.2	130.0	140.2	121.7	133.7	136.0	142.0	186.2
% change from July 1987	0.0	-1.0	0.0	2.5	-0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	4.2	5.2	3.2	5.3	3.5	5.8	5.1	4.7
<b>Quebec City</b>								
August 1987 index	140.3	134.0	142.4	125.5	141.1	143.2	129.4	188.3
% change from July 1987	-0.1	-2.4	0.6	1.3	-0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
% change from August 1986	3.5	2.7	2.7	4.3	4.0	6.5	4.5	5.1
<b>Montreal</b>								
August 1987 index	140.9	134.5	142.2	124.6	144.6	140.5	134.7	189.0
% change from July 1987	-0.1	-2.3	0.9	1.3	-0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
% change from August 1986	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.7	6.8	5.2	4.2
<b>Ottawa</b>								
August 1987 index	139.4	128.7	142.5	125.9	144.6	142.4	135.9	179.6
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.7	0.1	1.6	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
% change from August 1986	4.0	2.4	3.3	5.0	4.7	7.5	5.8	5.2
<b>Toronto</b>								
August 1987 index	143.7	136.7	145.8	128.9	148.4	143.8	138.9	181.9
% change from July 1987	0.1	-1.0	0.1	2.2	-0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5
% change from August 1986	6.0	3.9	7.7	5.6	5.8	4.7	5.4	4.8
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
August 1987 index	138.1	131.7	136.2	122.5	144.3	143.4	136.2	176.3
% change from July 1987	0.0	-1.4	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	3.4	2.5	1.6	3.8	5.9	4.9	5.4	6.0
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
August 1987 index	137.4	125.1	139.1	123.5	137.1	135.2	142.3	200.4
% change from July 1987	0.6	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
% change from August 1986	4.2	3.1	3.2	4.9	3.9	4.6	6.9	9.5

### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>Regina</b>								
August 1987 index	136.6	125.8	139.7	120.1	129.3	167.6	140.2	181.1
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
% change from August 1986	6.2	6.2	3.9	4.4	6.2	24.1	8.3	7.6
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
August 1987 index	137.6	127.8	137.8	123.5	133.5	169.8	139.9	177.1
% change from July 1987	0.0	0.4	-0.3	0.9	-0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	5.7	6.9	3.3	4.4	3.8	29.5	5.7	7.3
<b>Edmonton</b>								
August 1987 index	135.6	135.4	125.3	121.4	144.7	140.6	136.5	207.9
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.4	0.2	1.0	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.3
% change from August 1986	4.9	4.7	1.6	3.8	6.9	4.1	5.9	17.9
<b>Calgary</b>								
August 1987 index	134.2	133.1	123.6	117.7	147.1	144.9	136.2	203.3
% change from July 1987	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	1.3	-0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6
% change from August 1986	4.2	5.0	0.4	3.8	6.1	5.5	5.8	17.6
<b>Vancouver</b>								
August 1987 index	134.0	130.3	127.0	123.0	142.9	134.3	144.7	172.1
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
% change from August 1986	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.3	5.5	3.4	4.4	4.8
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
August 1987 index	107.0	108.8	101.1	106.2	109.5	106.7	113.1	125.2
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
% change from August 1986	2.6	2.7	0.3	2.0	6.1	2.2	5.0	5.1

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

<sup>2</sup> December 1984 = 100.



## Sales of Natural Gas

July 1987

Sales of natural gas in Canada during July 1987 totalled 2 500 543 thousand cubic metres (including direct sales), a 6.3% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in July 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from July 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 339 999 thousand cubic metres (-11.4); commercial sales, 292 617 thousand cubic metres (-12.3) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 1 867 927 thousand cubic metres (-4.3).

Year-to-date figures for the first seven months of 1987 indicate that sales of natural

gas amounted to 28 615 796 thousand cubic metres, a 2.7% increase from the level recorded during the same period in 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 7 369 448 thousand cubic metres (-2.1); commercial sales, 6 253 479 thousand cubic metres (-0.5) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 14 992 869 thousand cubic metres (+6.8).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of October. Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Natural Gas Sales

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	8	26	-	-	34
Quebec	12 283	35 079	209 454	25 886	282 702
Ontario	148 647	99 768	555 452	76 180	880 047
Manitoba	14 512	11 723	30 350	9 037	65 622
Saskatchewan	24 708	14 919	75 813	-	115 440
Alberta	95 501	81 922	716 240	-	893 663
British Columbia	44 340	49 180	148 002	21 513	263 035
<b>Canada July 1987</b>	<b>339 999</b>	<b>292 617</b>	<b>1 735 311</b>	<b>132 616</b>	<b>2 500 543</b>
Canada July 1986	383 670	333 709	1 893 945	57 939	2 669 263
<b>% change</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>-4.3</b>		<b>-6.3</b>
<b>Year-to-date Canada 1987</b>	<b>7 369 448</b>	<b>6 253 479</b>	<b>14 358 631</b>	<b>634 238<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>28 615 796</b>
Year-to-date Canada 1986	7 531 352	6 282 039	13 801 746	236 556	27 851 693
<b>% change</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>		<b>2.7</b>

**Note:** Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Data Availability Announcements

### Railway Carloadings<sup>1</sup>

10-day Period Ending August 31, 1987

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period ending August 31, 1987 totalled 3.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 40.9% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic was down 65.0% from the same period last year while the number of cars loaded fell 67.9%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded-to-date this year is up 1.2% from the same period in 1986.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-991-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

<sup>1</sup> Two carriers reported operations for only part of the month because of a labour dispute.

	10-day Period ending August 31, 1987	Year-to-date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	3 350 705	159 670 646
% change from previous year	-40.9	1.2
<b>Cars</b>	45,220	2,361,681
% change from previous year	-46.9	-0.4
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	105 860	8 197 531
% change from previous year	-65.0	2.6
<b>Cars</b>	3,635	295,903
% change from previous year	-67.9	2.3

### Provincial Government Finance 1985-1988

Revised 1985-86 and 1986-87 estimates for provincial government finance are available on CANSIM. As well, 1987-88 forecasts of gross general revenue and expenditure for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories are also available. Data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan will be released early in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

Contact G.Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

### Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products September 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at September 1, 1987 and revised figures for August 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 30. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture Division.

### Imports by Commodity July 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for July 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the first week of October. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

## Major Release Dates: Week of September 21-25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>September</b>		
21	Retail Trade	July 1987
21	Building Permits	July 1987
21	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1987
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1987
23-25	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	July 1987
24-25	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1987
24-25	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1987

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

Published under the authority of the Minister of Supply and Services Canada. Statistics Canada should be credited when reproducing or quoting any part of this document. Extracts from this publication may be reproduced for individual use without permission provided the source is fully acknowledged. However, reproduction of this publication in whole or in part for purposes of resale or redistribution requires written permission from the Publishing Services Group, Permissions Officer, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010496843