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## MAJOR RELEASES

- Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services** 2  
 Trade in goods and services among Canada's provinces and territories totalled \$146 billion in 1989. Overall, interprovincial trade was nearly as important as international sales which slightly exceeded \$160 billion.
- Wholesale Trade, June 1993** 10  
 Wholesale merchants' seasonally adjusted sales in June totalled \$16.6 billion, up 0.4% from May. This increase follows higher sales in May (2.2%) and a drop of 2.7% in April.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

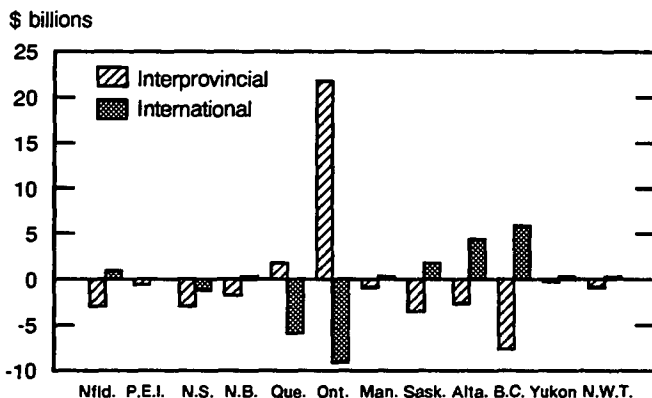
### Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services

Trade in goods and services among Canada's provinces and territories totalled \$146 billion in 1989 (Table 1). Overall, interprovincial trade was nearly as important as international sales which slightly exceeded \$160 billion.

Interprovincial trade was dominated by Ontario, accounting for 42% of all exports. Ontario, however, only purchased 27% of its total demand from other provinces, resulting in a substantial trade surplus of \$21.9 billion (Chart 1). The only other province to register a trade surplus was Quebec (\$1.8 billion). On the other hand, both these provinces had sizeable trade deficits with other countries (\$9.2 billion and \$5.9 billion respectively). With exception of Nova Scotia, all provinces with interprovincial trade deficits had surpluses with the rest of the world. Ontario, Alberta and the Yukon had positive total trade balances (\$12,741 million, \$1,742 million and \$68 million respectively). Taking account of large differences in population, however, the Yukon actually had the highest per capita trade surplus.

Chart 1

#### Provincial Trade Balance, 1989 Total goods and services



Goods represented 60% of all interprovincial trade, with Ontario and Quebec having large positive trade balances (Table 2). Alberta was the only other province on the plus side, with export sales of goods

#### Note to Users

The information in this release is the result of a major project to develop comprehensive annual estimates of interprovincial trade flows of goods and services. This project was initiated in the fall of 1991 and released estimates of interprovincial trade flows of goods 1984 to 1988, spring 1992. The final stage adds trade flows for services, an update for 1989 and refinements to the earlier 1984-88 estimates.

The new estimates are not comparable with earlier measures of interprovincial trade derived from the 1974, 1979 and 1984 provincial Input-Output Tables. This is largely due to the availability of data from new surveys as well as changes in methodology, including assumptions to deal with the lack of information on trade flows for certain services, in areas such as finance and business.

The development of these data has also benefited by incorporating information from provincial and territorial sources as well as special surveys on specific aspects of interprovincial trade.

outstripping imports by nearly \$1 billion. Ontario was the sole province to have a trade surplus in services, although Manitoba's service exports nearly equalled its imports. Furthermore Ontario was the only province to record a positive trade balance with each of the other provinces and territories (Table 5). This was generally true for both goods and services (Tables 6 and 7).

#### The Extent of Provincial Trade

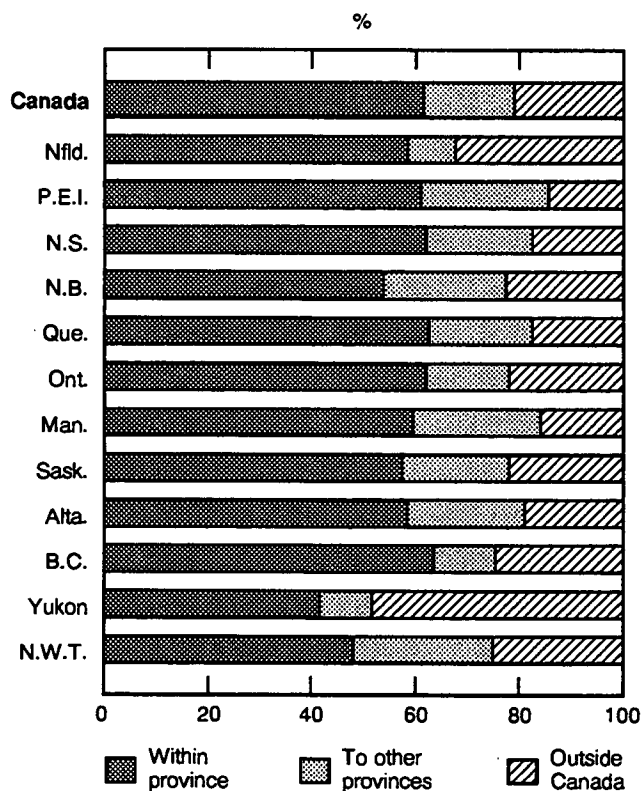
The provinces and territories sold nearly 40% of all their production out of province (Chart 2). Construction, rents and royalties were excluded from this calculation since they are by definition not traded. The highest export-to-production ratios were recorded in Canada's territories where nearly all goods were sold externally. The proportion of goods exported was far higher than services (Table 3). The lower ratio for services reflects the fact that many services, although potentially tradeable, are essentially produced and consumed within province. These include retail trade and a wide range of personal services.

There was large variation across the provinces in the proportion of production exported, especially goods (Table 3). With respect to goods, the largest provinces, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, supplied notably higher shares of their demand from production within province. In sharp contrast, the

Territories, Newfoundland and New Brunswick relied heavily on markets for goods out of province. Dependence on export markets within Canada were lowest for the Yukon, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Ontario, but their international exports were extremely large in comparison. Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Quebec were the only provinces where the value of goods exported to other provinces exceeded the international dimension. The value of interprovincial trade in services was substantively higher than international exports and imports.

Chart 2

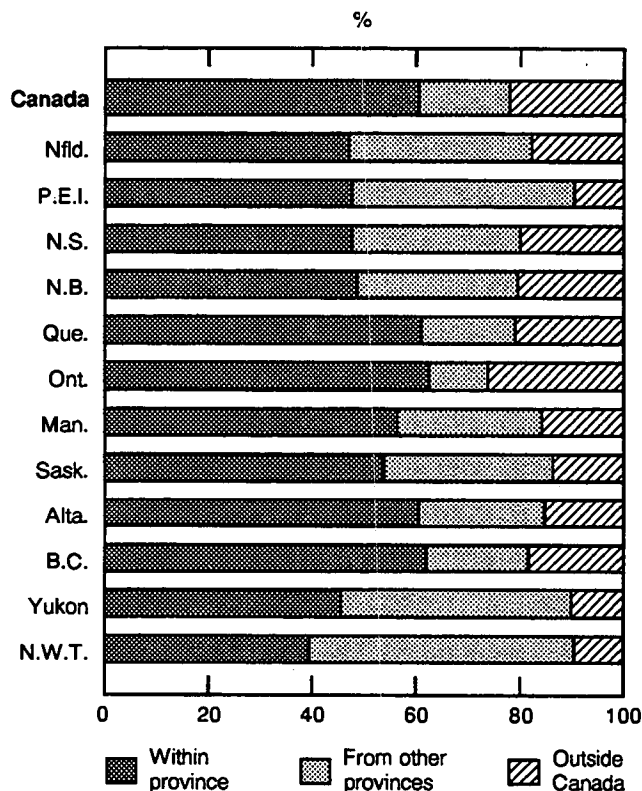
### Destination of Total Domestic Supply, 1989



Sources of demand for goods and services showed significant variation among the regions of Canada (Chart 3). A large portion of domestic demand in the Territories, Atlantic Canada and Saskatchewan were supplied by other provinces. The largest provinces, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta, produced over 60% of domestic demand internally. This was generally true for both goods and services.

Chart 3

### Origin of Total Domestic Demand, 1989



### Commodities Most Traded Among the Provinces and Territories

Transportation services in value terms was the most traded commodity within Canada (Table 4). It is not all that surprising that the cost of moving raw materials and finished goods would be high, given Canada's geographic vastness and regional diversity of resources and production. Trade in transportation is further bolstered by business travel, tourism and communications such as postal and courier services. All provinces had strong exports and imports of this commodity.

Trade in wholesale services was nearly as important as transportation in value terms, reflecting the importance of wholesale activities in marketing goods across provincial boundaries. Although there was significant trade in wholesale services in most provinces, Ontario clearly dominated this category. Interprovincial exports of financial services were most prominent in Ontario, but were also significant in

British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Business services were nearly all exported from Canada's four largest provinces.

Food products were the most traded goods among Canada's provinces and territories. Notable within this category were: meat products from Alberta; dairy products from Quebec and Prince Edward Island; fruit and vegetables from British Columbia, Ontario and the Maritime provinces; and fish products from Atlantic Canada and British Columbia. Metal products, chemical products and transportation equipment were dominated by exports from Ontario and Quebec. These provinces were also each other's largest customers for these products. Exports of paper and lumber products were led by paper products from Quebec and New Brunswick, and lumber from British Columbia. Exports of mineral fuels came mainly from Alberta (crude oil and natural gas), with Ontario and Quebec being the major customers. Quebec topped all provinces in the production of clothing and textiles. Finally, tourism and business travel accounted for more than \$4 billion of interprovincial trade.

### Interprovincial Trade Linkages

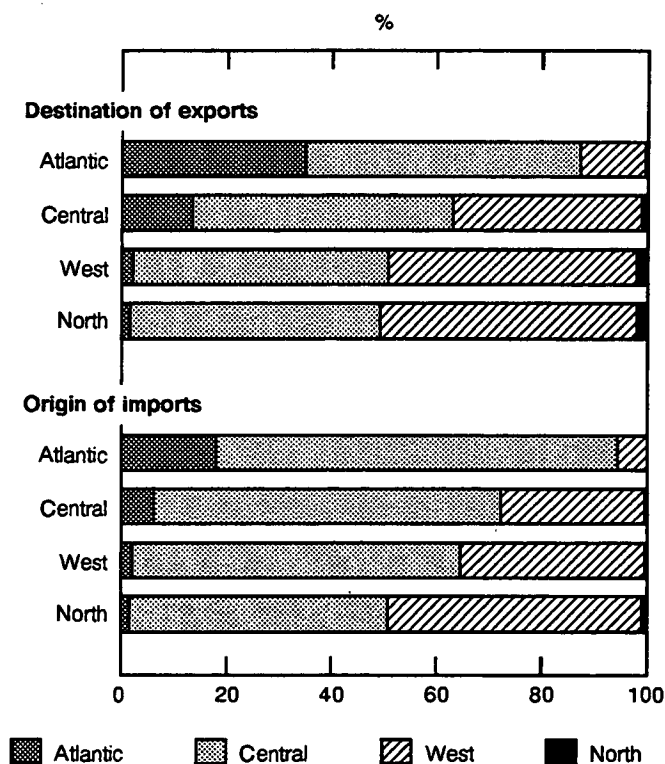
Interprovincial trade was generally heavier between neighbouring provinces (Chart 4). Over one-third of exports from Atlantic Canada and nearly half of all exports from western provinces were sold to provinces within the same regions. Ontario and Quebec were each other's largest trading partners, accounting for half their interprovincial exports. Only these last two provinces had significant trade links both east and west. A major exception, however, was the sale of mineral fuels from Alberta. There was only modest trade between eastern and western Canada.

### Regional Highlights of Interprovincial Trade

The Atlantic provinces traded extensively among themselves, but their major trade ties were with central Canada. Even though more than half of all interprovincial exports were sold to Quebec and Ontario, purchases from these provinces resulted in a trade deficit of \$8.3 billion. Commodities most traded within the Atlantic region were: food products; refined petroleum; transportation and wholesale services. Production activities relating to the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program resulted in large export flows from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Prominent exports to central Canada included: food products; wholesale services from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; financial services and transportation

Chart 4

### Distribution of Interprovincial Trade Flows, 1989 Total goods and services



equipment from Nova Scotia; paper and lumber products from New Brunswick; and iron ore and electricity from Newfoundland. Exports generated by travel and tourism were important in all Atlantic provinces, especially Prince Edward Island. More than three-quarters of all interprovincial imports were purchased from central Canada, covering a wide range of manufactured goods and services. Although trade was minimal, Atlantic Canada actually had a small surplus for both goods and services with western Canada.

### Central Canada

Trade between the central provinces and the rest of Canada was well balanced in the sense that half their exports were traded with each other. In value terms, however, exports from Ontario and Quebec were nearly double their imports (\$48.2 billion and \$24.5 billion), leaving a trade surplus mostly in Ontario (Table 5).

Trade between Quebec and Ontario was extensive, exceeding \$20 billion in each direction; \$3.4 billion in favour of Ontario. Trade in goods between these provinces, however, was nearly equal in value, with Quebec having a slight edge (Table 6). Central Canada had a large positive trade balance in goods with every other province except Alberta. Their exports were large in nearly all groups of manufactured goods, with Quebec having the lead in clothing, textiles, paper and lumber products. Imports of goods into central Canada were led by crude petroleum and natural gas from Alberta, and food products from both eastern and western Canada.

Ontario clearly dominated trade in services, having large trade surpluses with each of the other provinces (Table 7). Wholesale, financial and business services accounted for more than 30% of their total exports. Quebec had a modest trade surplus in services with every province except Ontario and Manitoba (deficits of \$3.4 billion and \$68 million). These provinces nevertheless imported nearly \$10 billion in services, led by transportation, wholesale trade and communications services.

#### Western Canada

The four western provinces had a trade deficit of \$14.4 billion, almost evenly split between goods and services. Notable in these balances were: British Columbia's \$6.2 billion deficit in goods; Manitoba's balanced trade in services; and Alberta with a \$1 billion surplus in goods, but a large \$3 billion deficit in services. A major portion of goods and services (47%) exported from these provinces remained in western Canada. Prominent commodities traded among these provinces were: petroleum, food and lumber products; and services in the areas of transportation, wholesale trade, business and finance.

Exports to central Canada were headed by: mineral fuels from Alberta and a lesser extent Saskatchewan; agricultural products from Manitoba

and Saskatchewan; transportation services from all western provinces; and lumber products from British Columbia. Manitoba had the greatest diversity of exports among the western provinces, with strong markets in Ontario. Imports from central Canada covered a wide range of manufactured goods (notable are chemical products and transportation equipment), and services (notably financial, business and wholesale from Ontario).

Canada's Territories exported nearly all goods produced, and by the same token imported nearly everything they consumed. The Yukon and the Northwest Territories had almost equally strong trade links with central and western Canada for both exports and imports. The Territories had a relatively large trade deficit with Canadian provinces, exceeding \$1 billion. Exports were led by mineral ores, with gold from both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to Ontario and lead, zinc ores to British Columbia from the Northwest Territories. Other exports that factored prominently were crude oil from the Northwest Territories to central Canada and tourism, mainly in the Yukon. Imports covered a wide range of both goods and services purchased in almost equal values from central and western Canada.

**Data for about 50 commodity grouping will be made available on CANSIM: matrices 4201-4255 in two to three weeks.**

A technical reference paper is forthcoming, and a publication *Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services 1984-89, Preliminary Estimates* will be available later this year. For further information please contact Hans Messinger (613-951-2937), Interprovincial Trade Project, or Erik Poole (613-951-3680), Consulting and Marketing Input-Output Division. □

**Table 1**  
**Total Primary and Manufactured Goods and Total Services – Exports and imports**  
1989

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
\$ million									
Nfld.	767	3,740	(2,973)	2,451	1,605	846	3,218	5,345	(2,127)
P.E.I.	493	1,050	(557)	272	203	69	765	1,253	(488)
N.S.	3,595	6,611	(3,016)	2,655	3,799	(1,144)	6,250	10,410	(4,160)
N.B.	3,684	5,343	(1,659)	3,479	3,222	257	7,163	8,565	(1,402)
Que.	34,859	33,052	1,807	29,428	35,304	(5,876)	64,287	68,356	(4,069)
Ont.	61,224	39,313	21,911	75,390	84,560	(9,170)	136,614	123,873	12,741
Man.	6,654	7,460	(806)	4,071	3,831	240	10,725	11,291	(566)
Sask.	4,543	7,977	(3,434)	4,862	2,952	1,910	9,405	10,929	(1,524)
Alta.	18,432	21,052	(2,620)	15,525	11,163	4,362	33,957	32,215	1,742
B.C.	10,920	18,476	(7,556)	20,710	14,873	5,837	31,630	33,349	(1,719)
Yukon	110	476	(366)	518	84	434	628	560	(68)
N.W.T.	572	1,303	(731)	465	209	256	1,037	1,512	(475)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>145,853</b>	<b>145,853</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159,826</b>	<b>161,805</b>	<b>(1,979)</b>	<b>305,679</b>	<b>307,658</b>	<b>(1,979)</b>

**Table 2**  
**Interprovincial Trade Flows – 1989**

	Primary and Manufactured Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
\$ million						
Nfld.	282	2,058	(1,776)	388	1,681	(1,293)
P.E.I.	284	618	(334)	207	407	(200)
N.S.	1,909	4,052	(2,143)	1,674	2,547	(873)
N.B.	2,517	3,265	(748)	1,062	1,983	(921)
Que.	24,007	19,695	4,312	10,740	13,192	(2,452)
Ont.	34,918	26,317	8,601	26,303	12,940	13,363
Man.	3,779	4,567	(788)	2,844	2,891	(47)
Sask.	3,134	4,593	(1,459)	1,406	3,379	(1,973)
Alta.	12,357	11,395	962	6,032	9,654	(3,622)
B.C.	4,402	10,628	(6,226)	6,516	7,807	(1,291)
Yukon	35	216	(181)	76	258	(182)
N.W.T.	392	612	(220)	179	688	(509)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>88,016</b>	<b>88,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,427</b>	<b>57,427</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3**  
**Destination of supply**  
1989

Province	Primary and Manufactured Goods			Services		
	Within Province	Interprovincial Exports	International Exports	Within Province	Interprovincial Exports	International Exports
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nfld.	30.9	7.9	61.2	84.3	9.3	6.4
P.E.I.	42.0	35.0	23.0	75.3	17.0	7.7
N.S.	41.1	27.8	31.2	79.0	15.2	5.7
N.B.	33.4	33.1	33.5	78.5	13.5	8.1
Que.	46.4	27.1	26.5	81.1	12.4	6.5
Ont.	47.7	18.8	33.6	79.1	13.3	7.5
Man.	41.6	32.1	26.3	76.3	17.9	5.8
Sask.	40.9	26.7	32.4	77.0	13.7	9.3
Alta.	43.6	27.7	28.7	77.4	16.1	6.5
B.C.	47.0	11.5	41.5	78.2	13.0	8.8
Yukon	5.3	7.4	87.2	73.4	14.0	12.5
N.W.T.	22.7	36.8	40.5	82.2	13.3	4.5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>

**Table 4**  
**Commodities Most Traded Among the Provinces and Territories**  
1989

Major commodity group	\$ millions	% of total
Transportation services	12,941	8.9
Wholesale trade services	12,620	8.7
Food products	11,691	8.0
Financial services	11,279	7.7
Metal products		
(primary and fabricated)	9,938	6.8
Business services	9,526	6.5
Chemical products	8,078	5.5
Transportation equipment and parts	7,697	5.3
Lumber and paper products	7,092	4.9
Mineral fuels	6,617	4.5
Clothing and textiles	6,073	4.1
Electrical and communications equipment	5,623	3.9

**Table 5**  
**Interprovincial and International Trade Flows – 1989**  
**Total Primary and Manufactured Goods and Total Services**

Origin	Destination													Total Supply
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T	World	
\$ millions														
Nfld.	8,353	8	105	44	237	289	12	9	29	29	0	5	2,451	11,571
P.E.I.	38	2,050	62	93	104	157	7	9	14	9	0	0	272	2,815
N.S.	407	171	16,524	686	906	927	65	46	207	166	3	11	2,655	22,774
N.B.	247	150	986	13,270	1,076	763	48	36	96	278	0	4	3,479	20,433
Que.	1,058	229	1,559	1,814	164,537	22,228	1,042	775	2,803	3,122	29	200	29,428	228,824
Ont.	1,842	448	3,502	2,378	25,657	323,175	3,683	3,106	10,796	9,161	170	481	75,390	459,789
Man.	37	9	83	75	844	2,270	23,085	1,052	1,581	665	10	28	4,071	33,810
Sask.	8	3	40	31	646	1,665	625	21,368	1,167	346	3	9	4,862	30,773
Alta.	40	15	99	70	2,274	7,593	1,320	2,097	76,735	4,462	63	399	15,525	110,692
B.C.	60	17	169	151	1,280	3,202	650	842	4,200	86,630	191	158	20,710	118,260
Yukon	1	0	1	0	5	34	2	2	16	41	842	8	518	1,470
N.W.T.	2	0	5	1	23	185	6	3	143	197	7	2,313	465	3,350
World	1,605	203	3,799	3,222	35,304	84,560	3,831	2,952	11,163	14,873	84	209	3,798	165,602
Total demand	13,698	3,303	26,934	21,835	232,893	447,048	34,376	32,297	108,950	119,979	1,402	3,825	163,624	121,0163

**Note:** The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represents the exports of the province or territory identified at the head of the row toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the column from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.

**Table 6**  
**Interprovincial and International Trade Flows – 1989**  
**Total Primary and Manufactured Goods**

Origin	Destination													Total Supply
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	World	
\$ millions														
Nfld	1,111	3	53	25	56	137	1	1	3	3	0	0	2,201	3,594
P.E.I.	22	341	36	69	61	93	1	0	1	1	0	0	188	813
N.S.	224	108	2,838	459	564	422	21	13	46	52	0	0	2,161	6,908
N.B.	139	81	756	2,540	707	505	25	17	44	241	0	2	2,550	7,607
Que.	685	171	1,105	1,150	41,059	15,634	739	546	1,844	2,023	24	86	23,484	88,549
Ont.	935	236	1,925	1,402	15,453	88,754	2,222	1,761	5,764	4,872	82	266	62,589	186,261
Man.	15	4	46	35	453	1,373	4,900	570	954	314	5	10	3,099	11,778
Sask.	2	2	24	17	458	1,213	425	4,809	834	156	0	3	3,801	11,744
Alta.	15	5	39	21	1,456	5,578	880	1,373	19,404	2,788	24	178	12,769	44,530
B.C.	21	8	68	87	485	1,184	251	312	1,842	17,945	79	65	15,831	38,178
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	12	25	2	410	470
N.W.T.	0	0	0	0	2	158	2	0	62	166	2	242	431	1,065
World	1,448	173	3,345	2,762	29,444	68,980	3,002	2,497	8,807	11,840	67	181	3,778	136,315
Total demand	4,616	1,133	10,225	8,566	90,198	184,050	12,469	11,900	39,606	40,413	309	1,037	133,292	537,814

**Note:** The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represents the exports of the province or territory identified at the head of the row toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the column from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.



**Table 7**  
**Interprovincial and International Trade Flows – 1989**  
**Total Services**

Origin	Destination												World	Total Supply
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.		
\$ millions														
Nfld.	5,158	4	52	19	86	152	11	8	26	26	0	4	250	5,796
P.E.I.	16	1,296	26	23	43	64	6	8	13	8	0	0	84	1,587
N.S.	183	63	10,508	217	342	505	44	33	161	114	2	10	495	12,677
N.B.	107	45	221	8,216	300	258	23	18	52	37	0	1	715	9,993
Que.	374	58	453	579	95,696	6,566	303	229	959	1,100	5	114	5,743	112,179
Ont.	906	211	1,577	976	10,203	184,223	1,462	1,345	5,031	4,289	88	215	12,708	223,234
Man.	22	5	36	41	391	868	14,290	479	627	352	5	18	947	18,081
Sask.	6	2	16	14	188	453	197	12,183	332	190	2	6	1,061	14,650
Alta.	25	10	60	49	818	2,015	440	724	42,807	1,631	39	221	2,755	51,594
B.C.	39	9	101	64	795	2,018	399	530	2,357	55,057	112	92	4,775	66,348
Yukon	1	0	1	0	5	14	2	2	15	29	564	7	107	747
N.W.T.	2	0	4	1	21	27	4	3	81	31	5	1,143	34	1,356
World	146	27	415	349	5,369	14,805	765	431	2,294	2,842	16	27	69	27,555
Total demand	6,985	1,730	13,470	10,548	114,257	211,968	17,946	15,993	54,755	65,706	838	1,858	29,743	545,797

**Note:** The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represents the exports of the province or territory identified at the head of the row toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the column from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.

## Wholesale Trade

June 1993 (Preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' seasonally adjusted sales were \$16.6 billion in June, up 0.4% from the previous month. This is the second consecutive monthly increase after a decline of 2.7% in April.

Growth in wholesale trade was broadly based as sales for six of the nine trade groups rose. The most significant increases (in dollar terms) were by suppliers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, up 1.4% but still below last year's levels. The second largest rise was by wholesalers of food, drug and tobacco products, up 0.6% from May.

The largest monthly decline was recorded by wholesalers of lumber and building materials, down 2.3% from May. This was the third consecutive decrease following four months of growth.

Regionally, seven of the provinces and territories had higher sales in May. The increases ranged from 0.3% in Prince Edward Island to 2.0% in Saskatchewan.

### Note to Users

*Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.*

### Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

In June, wholesale merchants' inventories were \$25.7 billion, down 0.2% from May.

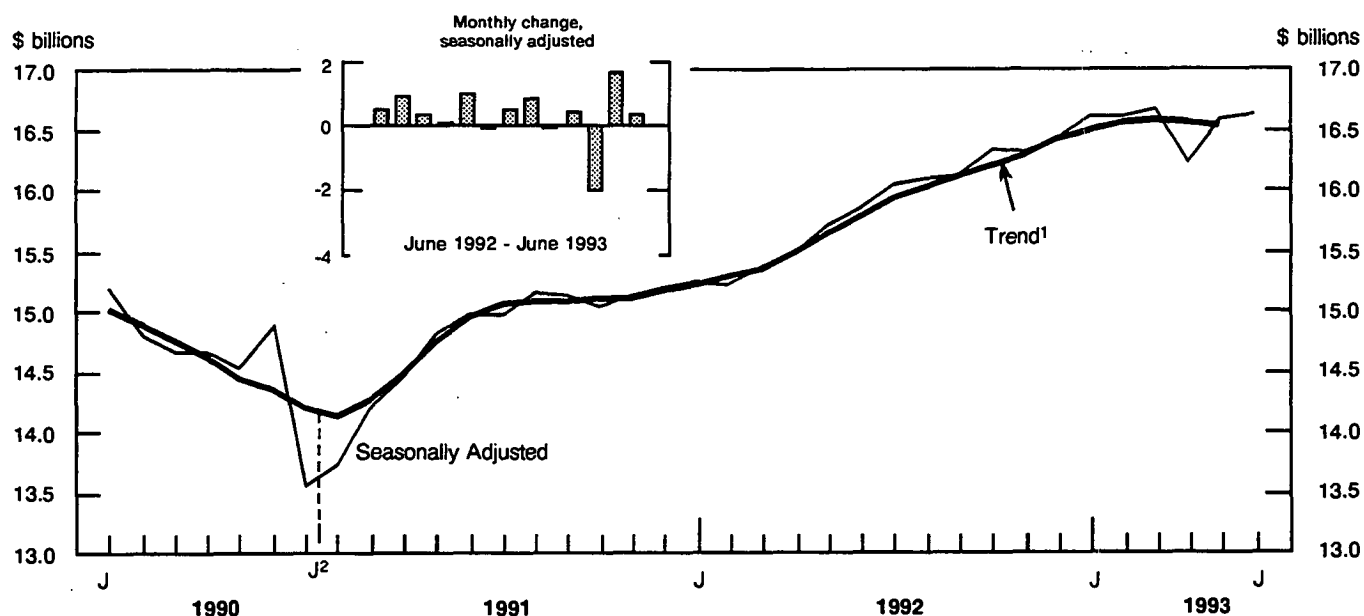
The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of June was 1.55:1, unchanged from May.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649**

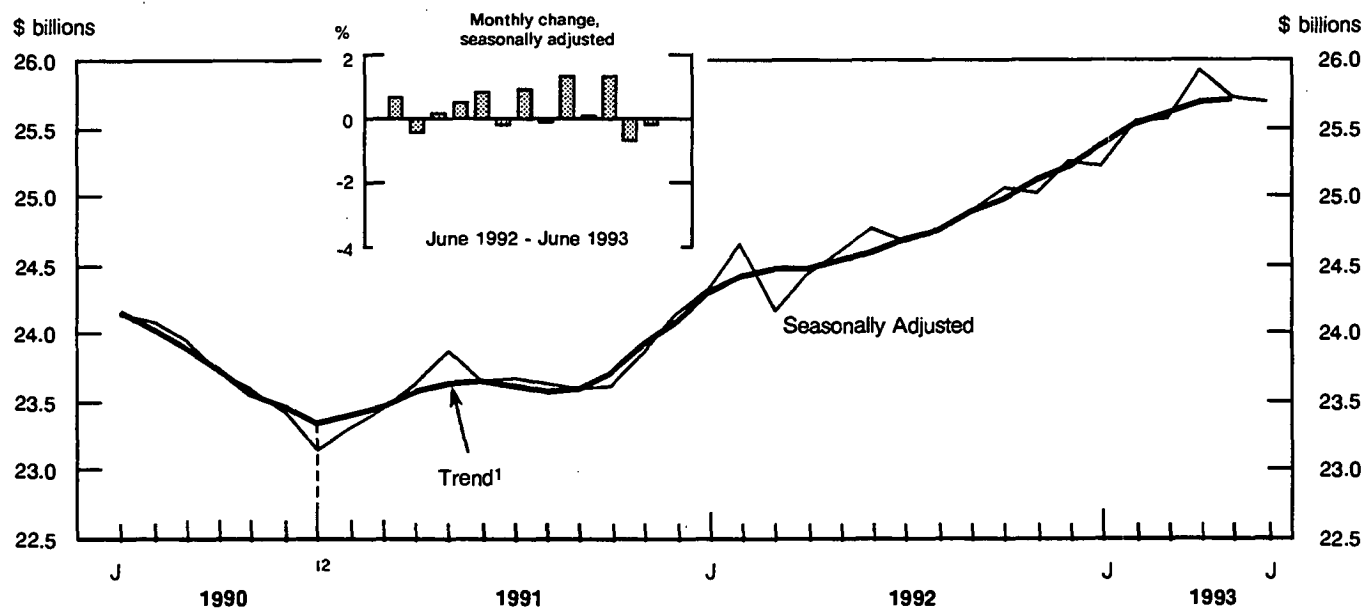
The June issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

## Wholesale Merchants' Sales



## Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.

**Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region**

June 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	June 1992	May 1993 <sup>r</sup>	June 1993 <sup>p</sup>	June 1993/ 1992	June 1992	March 1993 <sup>r</sup>	April 1993 <sup>r</sup>	May 1993 <sup>r</sup>	June 1993 <sup>p</sup>	June/ May 1993	June 1993/ 1992
	millions of \$			% change	millions of \$					% change	
<b>Canada</b>											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,231	4,506	4,704	11.2	4,078	4,422	4,315	4,475	4,503	0.6	10.4
Apparel and dry goods	334	348	355	6.2	406	436	429	445	439	-1.5	8.0
Household goods	515	515	529	2.8	559	596	578	579	587	1.3	4.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,891	1,948	1,997	5.6	1,764	1,810	1,776	1,813	1,817	0.2	3.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,194	1,174	1,278	7.0	1,093	1,148	1,140	1,140	1,157	1.5	5.9
Lumber and building materials	1,828	1,829	1,903	4.1	1,473	1,670	1,593	1,554	1,519	-2.3	3.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	422	445	459	8.8	346	349	354	358	359	0.4	4.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,015	3,413	4,014	-	3,651	3,665	3,416	3,557	3,607	1.4	-1.2
Other products	2,714	3,029	2,943	8.4	2,464	2,577	2,621	2,653	2,646	-0.2	7.4
<b>Total, all trades</b>	<b>17,144</b>	<b>17,206</b>	<b>18,183</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>15,834</b>	<b>16,673</b>	<b>16,223</b>	<b>16,575</b>	<b>16,633</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Regions</b>											
Newfoundland	181	169	179	-0.7	171	171	175	175	169	-3.0	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	53	45	47	-11.5	50	41	40	42	42	0.3	-16.1
Nova Scotia	417	397	423	1.4	356	361	341	362	361	-0.3	1.3
New Brunswick	263	240	247	-5.9	241	239	229	235	227	-3.5	-5.7
Quebec	4,250	4,096	4,274	0.6	4,001	4,025	3,929	3,983	3,968	-0.4	-0.8
Ontario	7,015	6,995	7,470	6.5	6,506	6,938	6,627	6,849	6,890	0.6	5.9
Manitoba	666	685	691	3.7	587	590	588	586	596	1.6	1.4
Saskatchewan	544	598	607	11.6	477	512	517	511	521	2.0	9.3
Alberta	1,582	1,631	1,756	11.0	1,400	1,505	1,491	1,527	1,535	0.5	9.6
British Columbia	2,152	2,329	2,464	14.5	2,028	2,270	2,264	2,285	2,303	0.8	13.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	21	24	14.9	18	20	21	21	21	0.8	17.2

**Wholesale Merchants Inventories, by Trade Group**

June 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted							
	June 1992	May 1993 <sup>r</sup>	June 1993 <sup>p</sup>	June 1993/ 1992	June 1992	March 1993 <sup>r</sup>	April 1993 <sup>r</sup>	May 1993 <sup>r</sup>	June 1993 <sup>p</sup>	June/ May 1993	June 1993/ 1992	
	millions of \$						millions of \$				% change	
Canada												
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,042	3,353	3,311	8.8	3,029	3,193	3,301	3,301	3,300	-	8.9	
Apparel and dry goods	930	986	1,091	17.4	865	943	932	966	1,008	4.3	16.5	
Household goods	1,181	1,285	1,294	9.6	1,181	1,188	1,260	1,285	1,294	0.8	9.6	
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,622	4,005	3,730	3.0	3,626	3,790	4,038	3,853	3,721	-3.4	2.6	
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,173	2,232	2,183	0.5	2,125	2,153	2,154	2,113	2,117	0.2	-0.4	
Lumber and building materials	2,565	2,847	2,739	6.8	2,439	2,628	2,654	2,641	2,603	-1.4	6.7	
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,428	1,282	1,262	-11.7	1,414	1,241	1,199	1,218	1,233	1.2	-12.8	
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,102	7,154	7,143	0.6	7,048	7,099	7,026	7,020	7,090	1.0	0.6	
Other products	2,994	3,401	3,254	8.7	3,060	3,365	3,379	3,358	3,346	-0.4	9.3	
Total, all trades	25,038	26,546	26,008	3.9	24,788	25,599	25,943	25,754	25,712	-0.2	3.7	

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

- Amount too small to be expressed.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### **Railway Carloadings**

Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.9 million tonnes, an increase of 2.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 12.8% and the number of cars loaded increased 9.9% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of August 14, 1993 decreased 4.9% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### **Tea, Coffee and Cocoa**

June 1993

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the second quarter of 1993 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).**

The June 1993 issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, \$6.75/\$27) will be available shortly. See How to Order Publications.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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The Daily, August 24, 1993

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**The Dairy Review, June 1993.**

**Catalogue number 23-001**

(Canada: \$12.20/\$122; United States:

US\$14.60/US\$146; Other Countries:

US\$17.10/US\$171).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1993.**

**Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$2.70/\$27; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32;

Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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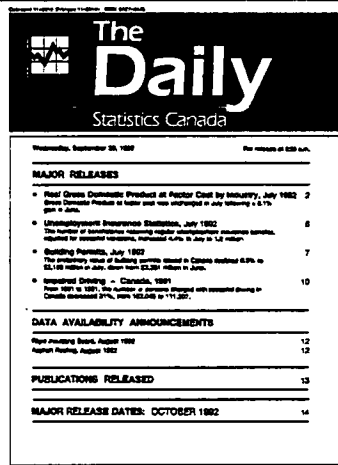
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