

Friday, May 20, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

## - Wholesale trade, March 1994

In March wholesale merchants' sales (seasonally adjusted) reached $\$ 18.4$ billion, up 2.0\% from February's revised level. After two months of weakness, this was the first significant increase since December 1993.

- Sales of natural gas, March 1994

Warmer temperatures and decreased demand by the industrial sector led to a $3.2 \%$ decline from March 1993 in the domestic sales of natural gas. Sales had increased strongly in January and February 1994.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction union wage rate indexes, April $1994 \quad 7$
Selected financial indexes, April 1994 . 7
Production and apparent consumption of poultry-meat and eggs, 1993 annual 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of May 23-27 ..... 9

D End of Text

- End of Release


## MAJOR RELEASES

## Wholesale trade

March 1994
Saies show first significant increase of 1994, up 2.0\% In March

In March, wholesale merchants' sales (seasonally adjusted) reached $\$ 18.4$ billion, up $2.0 \%$ from February's revised level. After two months of weakness, this was the first significant increase since December 1993.


1 The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

As key intermediaries in the supply and distribution of goods, wholesale merchants' activities are closely linked to developments in other sectors of the economy. The stronger performance in the manufacturing, international trade and retail trade sectors in March was also evident in wholesale merchants' sales.

## Note to users

Estimates since February 1994 are based on a renewed sample of wholesale businesses. The new sample was drawn to maintain overall data quality and to allow introduction of two new trade groups later this year.

## Higher sales for seven of the nine industry groups

Wholesale merchants, in this survey, are grouped into nine categories according to the similarity of goods handled. In March, seven of these nine groups (accounting for $95 \%$ of sales) recorded higher levels. The most notable (other machinery, equipment and supplies) increased sales by $\$ 169$ million from February's level-a $4.0 \%$ jump. This group, which in 1993 represented nearly one-quarter of all wholesale sales, includes goods such as computers and software, office machines (calculators, photocopiers, facsimile machines, etc.) and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies.

Of the remaining groups that contributed to the gain in March, sales of "other products" were up 2.8\% from February, this group's second consecutive monthly increase. Accounting for just over $16 \%$ of all goods handled by wholesalers, this group includes commodities such as: household, agricultural and industrial chemicals; newsprint; and other paper and paper products.

## Quarteriy perspective

At the end of the first quarter of 1994, total wholesale merchants' sales reached $\$ 54.3$ billion, slightly higher ( $+0.9 \%$ ) than in the fourth quarter of 1993. The group showing the strongest quarterly growth was other machinery and equipment ( $+3.3 \%$ ).

## Sales up in ali regions

Wholesale merchants' in all regions recorded higher sales in March. Accounting for approximately $15 \%$ of all sales, British Columbia has been the only province to record three consecutive monthly increases since the end of 1993. All other regions have experienced at least one monthly sales decline since the beginning of 1994.


## Inventories

Wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products posted the strongest increase in inventory (+2.2). The overall inventory level increased a moderate $0.5 \%$ in March, to total $\$ 26.6$ billion.

The inventories to sales ratio at the end of March 1994 was 1.45:1, down from February's 1.47:1.

## Unadjusted

Total sales stood 12.4\% higher than a year earlier, reflecting considerably higher trading volumes. Inventory levels were 4.0\% above March 1993 levels.

Avaliable on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The March 1994 issue of Wholesale trade (63$008, \$ 16 / \$ 160$ ) will be available the second week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

The Dally, May 20, 1994

Wholesale merchants' sales

p Preliminary figures.
$r$ Revised figures.

Whoiesaie merchants' inventories

| Trade group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1994 \text { r } \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1994 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. } \\ 1993 \text { to } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 1994 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1993 \mathrm{r} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Jan. }}{\substack{\text { 1994r }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { 1994r } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ \text { 1994p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1994 \text { to } \\ & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. } \\ 1993 \text { to } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 1994 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | change | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | unadjusted |  |  |  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products | 3,065 | 3,138 | 3,163 | 3.2 | 3,193 | 3,305 | 3,318 | 3,221 | 3,291 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| Apparel and dry goods | 951 | 1,087 | 1,049 | 10.2 | 943 | 1,062 | 1,062 | 1,061 | 1,049 | -1.1 | 11.2 |
| Household goods | 1,188 | 1,221 | 1,226 | 3.2 | 1,188 | 1,268 | 1,300 | 1,284 | 1,267 | -1.3 | 6.7 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 3,970 | 3,642 | 3,649 | -8.1 | 3,790 | 3,385 | 3,508 | 3,461 | 3,478 | 0.5 | -8.2 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber and building materials | 2,805 | 2,902 | 3,073 | 9.6 | 2,628 | 2,876 | 2,904 | 2,857 | 2,857 | -- | 8.7 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 1,299 | 1,312 | 1,338 | 3.0 | 1,241 | 1,259 | 1,257 | 1,269 | 1,267 | -0.1 | 2.1 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 7,139 | 7,236 | 7,351 | 3.0 | 7,099 | 7,293 | 7,433 | 7,261 | 7,286 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Other products | 3,487 | 3,649 | 3,679 | 5.5 | 3,365 | 3,523 | 3,551 | 3,524 | 3,540 | 0.5 | 5.2 |
| Total, all trades | 26,038 | 26,627 | 27,079 | 4.0 | 25,599 | 26,404 | 26,799 | 26,445 | 26,577 | 0.5 | 3.8 |

p Preliminary figures.
$r$ Revised figures.

- Amount too small to be expressed.

The Dally, May 20, 1994

## Sales of natural gas <br> March 1994

Warmer temperatures and decreased demand by the industrial sector led to a decline in the domestic sales of natural gas. In March 1994, sales were down 3.2\% from March 1993, to 6362 million cubic metres. Sales had increased strongly in January and February 1994, due to unseasonably cold temperatures.

On the basis of rate structure, March sales were as follows, with the percentage changes from March 1993 in brackets: residential sales, 1905 million cubic metres ( $-1.8 \%$ ); commercial sales, 1427 million cubic metres ( $-5.7 \%$ ) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 3030 million cubic metres ( $-2.9 \%$ ).

In March temperatures throughout most of Canada were warmer than in March 1993. This resulted in declining sales to the residential and commercial sectors. Decreased sales to the industrial sector resulted primarily from the replacement of natural gas by heavy fuel-oil-which is priced lowerin the pulp and paper industry in Eastern Canada.

At the end of March 1994, year-to-date sales of natural gas amounted to 21864 million cubic metres, up $4.4 \%$ from the same period in 1993. Residential sales rose a strong $11.2 \%$ from the first three months of 1993.

The March 1994 issue of Gas utilities (55-002, $\$ 14 / \$ 140$ ) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Saies of natural gas in Canada

| Rate structure | March 1993 | March 1994P | March 1993 to March 1994 | January to March 1993 | January to March 1994p | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year-to-date } \\ 1993 \text { to } 1994 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | thousands of cubic metres |  | \% change | thousands of cubic metres |  | \% change |
| Total | 6573278 | 6361521 | -3.2 | 20943162 | 21863905 | +4.4 |
| Residential | 1940036 | 1904483 | -1.8 | 6609618 | 7347294 | +11.2 |
| Commercial | 1513349 | 1427146 | -5.7 | 5131244 | 5360321 | +4.5 |
| Industrial | 2365465 | 2217825 |  | 7053765 | 6710509 |  |
| Direct ${ }^{1}$ | 754428 | 812067 |  | 2148535 | 2445781 |  |

Sales of natural gas by province

| Rate structure | Canada | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British- Columbia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | thousands of cubic metres |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6361521 | 606746 | 2807259 | 189543 | 430573 | 1653808 | 673592 |
| Residential | 1904483 | 94745 | 1061532 | 73301 | 109589 | 362704 | 202612 |
| Commercial | 1427146 | 200487 | 690709 | 83273 | 72147 | 227168 | 153362 |
| Industrial | 2217825 | 308468 | 749585 | 9710 | 6299 | 1063936 | 79827 |
| Direct ${ }^{1}$ | 812067 | 3046 | 305433 | 23259 | 242538 | - | 237791 |
| Degree days ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March 1993 | ... | 683 | 558 | 729 | 614 | 572 | 331 |
| March 1994 | ... | 651 | 529 | 631 | 606 | 504 | 335 |
| Normal | ... | 634 | 528 | 778 | 653 | 716 | 363 |

[^0]
## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Construction unlon wage rate Indexes April 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in April, from March's level of 135.0 ( $1986=100$ ). On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 2.4\% to 135.0 in April, from 131.9 in April 1993. This was the smallest April-over-April index movement since 1985 , when a $0.5 \%$ increase was recorded.

Construction union wage rates and indexes comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Avaliable on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1994 issue of Construction price statistics ( $62-007, \$ 19 / \$ 76$ ) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

## Selected financial Indexes <br> April 1994

Data for April 1994 are now available for the selected financial indexes $(1986=100)$.

Avaliable on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1994 issue of Construction price statistics ( $62-007, \$ 19 / \$ 76$ ) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

## Production and apparent per capita

 consumption of poultry-meat and eggs 1993 annualPoultry meat (chickens, stewing hens and turkeys) production in 1993 reached a record 766.3 thousand tonnes, a $4.6 \%$ increase from 1992. This upward trend in production was due mainly to higher chicken production.

In 1993 egg production reached 474.1 million dozen, up 0.3\% from 1992.

Apparent per capita consumption of poultry meat reached a record 29.2 kg in 1993. Egg consumption, at 14.60 dozen, decreased a slight $0.6 \%$ from 1992.

Avaliabie on CANSIM: matrices 1136, 1137, 1139-1141 and 1144.

Production of poultry and eggs, 1993 (23-202, $\$ 36$ ) will be released on June 6th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthily survey of manufacturing, March 1994. Cataiogue number 31-001
(Canada: $\$ 19 / \$ 190 ;$ United States: US\$23/US\$230; other countries: US\$27/US\$270).

Primary Iron and steel, March 1994. Cataiogue number 41-001
(Canada: $\$ 6 / \$ 60$; United States: US\$7/US\$70; other countries: US\$8/US\$80).

Farm product price index, March 1994. Cataiogue number 62-003
(Canada: $\$ 8 / \$ 76$; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

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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Simplify your data search with Statistics Canada catalogue, 1993 (11-204E, \$13.95; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.
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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

|  |  | Week of May 23-27 <br> (Release dates are subject to change) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Release date | Tltle | Reference perlod |
| May | Canada's International transactlons In securitles |  |
| 25 | Unemployment Insurance statistics | March 1994 |
| 25 | International travel account | March 1994 |
| 27 | Industrlal product price Index and raw materlals price Index | April 1994 |
| 27 |  |  |



Since the discussions of the North American Free Trade Agreement began, there has been debate about the effects of the original Free Trade Agreement and speculation on future changes in the patterns of North American production and trade.

For these reasons, Statistics Canada conducted an in-depth study on the trade patterns between Canada and the United States. From this study, an important analytical publication entitled Trade Patterns: Canada - United States, The Manufacturing Industries 1981-1991 was developed.

At the core of this report is material drawn from a number of Statistics Canada databases, as well as information from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The publication links trade and manufacturing data to provide the most comprehensive source available on trade patterns.

In 70 pages, Trade Patterns presents an in-depth analysis of over 10 years of North American trade data, so you can track the import/ export trends over the last decade.

Graphs, charts and tables illustrate the changes between Canada and the United States in the areas of value of supply, total market share, and import market share for 22 manufacturing industries such as primary textiles and refined petroleum and coal products.

As an added bonus, data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census was used to detect commodity groupings in which Canada and Mexico potentially compete in the import market.

Facts such as the following help place the trade debate in context:

- Merchandise trade between the United States and Canada has grown faster, in the last 30 years, than either country's GDP.
- Manufactures account for $82 \%$ of exports from Canada to the United States and $92 \%$ of imports to Canada from the United States.
- Northbound trade has grown by $4.7 \%$ per annum with southbound trade increasing by $5.3 \%$ per annum.

This publication will be invaluable to those working in manufacturing, finance and education sectors and anyone with an interest in American and Canadian trading patterns.

Trade Patterns: Canada - United States, The Manufacturing Industries 1981-1991 (catalogue no. 65-504E) is $\$ 50$ in Canada, US\$60 in the United States, and US\$70 in other countries.
To order, write: Marketing Division, Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 or contact a Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre listed in this publication.
For faster ordering, fax your order to (613) 951-1584 or call toll-free at 1-800-267-6677 and use your VSA or MasterCard.


[^0]:    1 Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.
    2 A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value indicates a warm month. Normal temperature is defined as the average temperature during the 30 -year period 1961-1990.
    ... Figures not applicable.

    - Nil or zero.
    p Preliminary figures.
    Note: Revised figures will be avallable in Gas utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.

