

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 11, 1988

OCT 11 1988

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Major Releases

New Housing Price Index, August 1988	2
• New housing prices continued to climb, rising 0.9% from July 1988 and 9.9% from a year earlier.	
Farm Product Price Index, August 1988	4
• Farm prices rose 4.8% from July.	
Geographical Distribution of Personal Income and Other Detailed Estimates, 1984-87	6
• Personal disposable income per capita grew substantially in all provinces and territories except in Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1987.	
Corporation Financial Statistics, 1986	8
• Pre-tax profits of Canadian corporations advanced 4% to \$64 billion.	
Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1986	10
• Income taxes declared by corporations declined marginally by 1% to \$13.8 billion.	

Data Availability Announcements

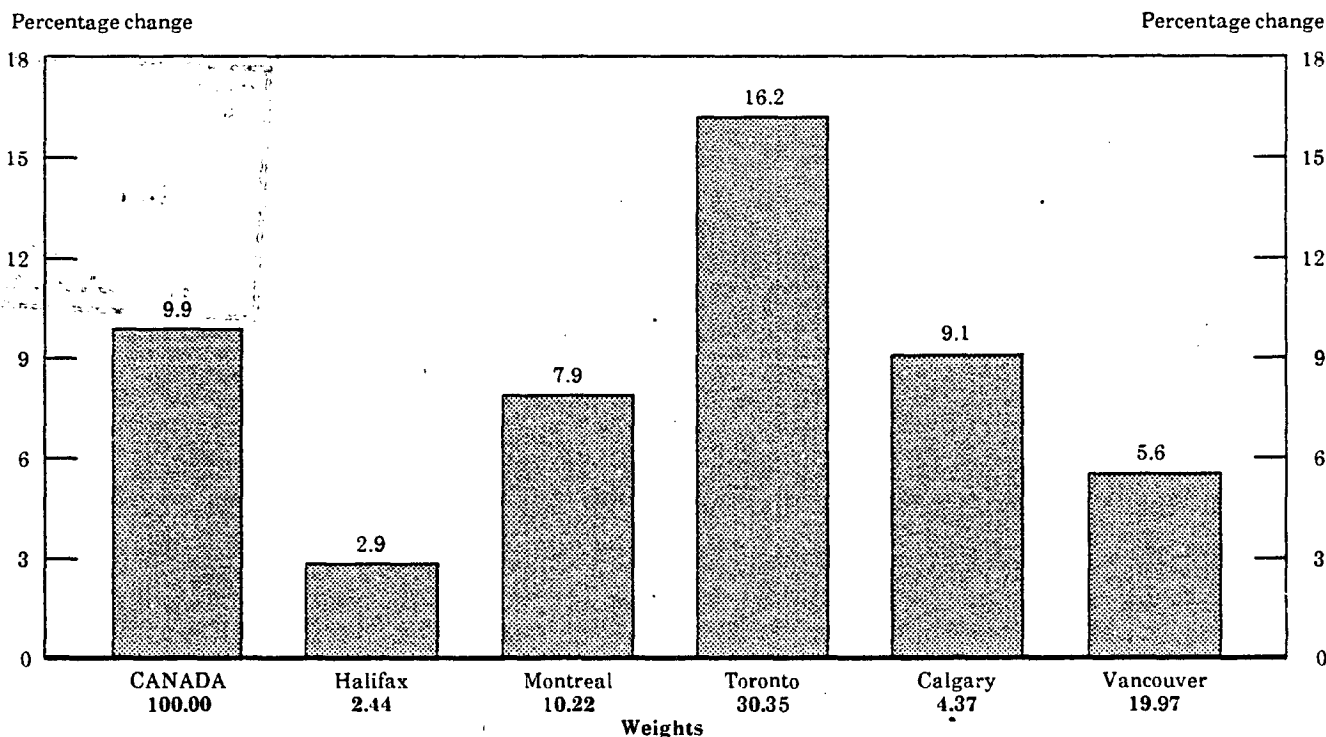
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, August 1988	13
Sugar Sales, September 1988	13
Oilseed Crushings, August 1988	13
List of Canadian Hospitals, April 1, 1988	13

Publications Released	14
------------------------------	----



Major Releases

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, August 1988



New Housing Price Index August 1988

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 132.8 in August, up 0.9% from July. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 9.9% higher than the year-earlier level. Between July and August the estimated house only index increased 1.1%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.6%.
- Those cities where the monthly increase was above the national average were Hamilton (2.6%), Toronto (1.4%), London (1.1%) and St. John's (1.1%), the latter rise influenced by the prospect of offshore oil activity. By contrast, there was little or no monthly change in the rest of the Maritime cities, Ottawa-Hull, St. Catharines/Niagara, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Victoria.
- On a yearly basis Toronto showed the largest price increase (16.2%) of all cities surveyed, while Hamilton followed at 12.1%. House prices in this area continue to be influenced by strong economic conditions and higher construction costs. Quebec City and Montreal exhibited annual increases of 9.1% and 7.9% respectively. Calgary recorded a yearly increase of 9.1% as housing prices in Alberta and British Columbia cities continued to increase. Despite recent price increases, index levels remained below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

(continued on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

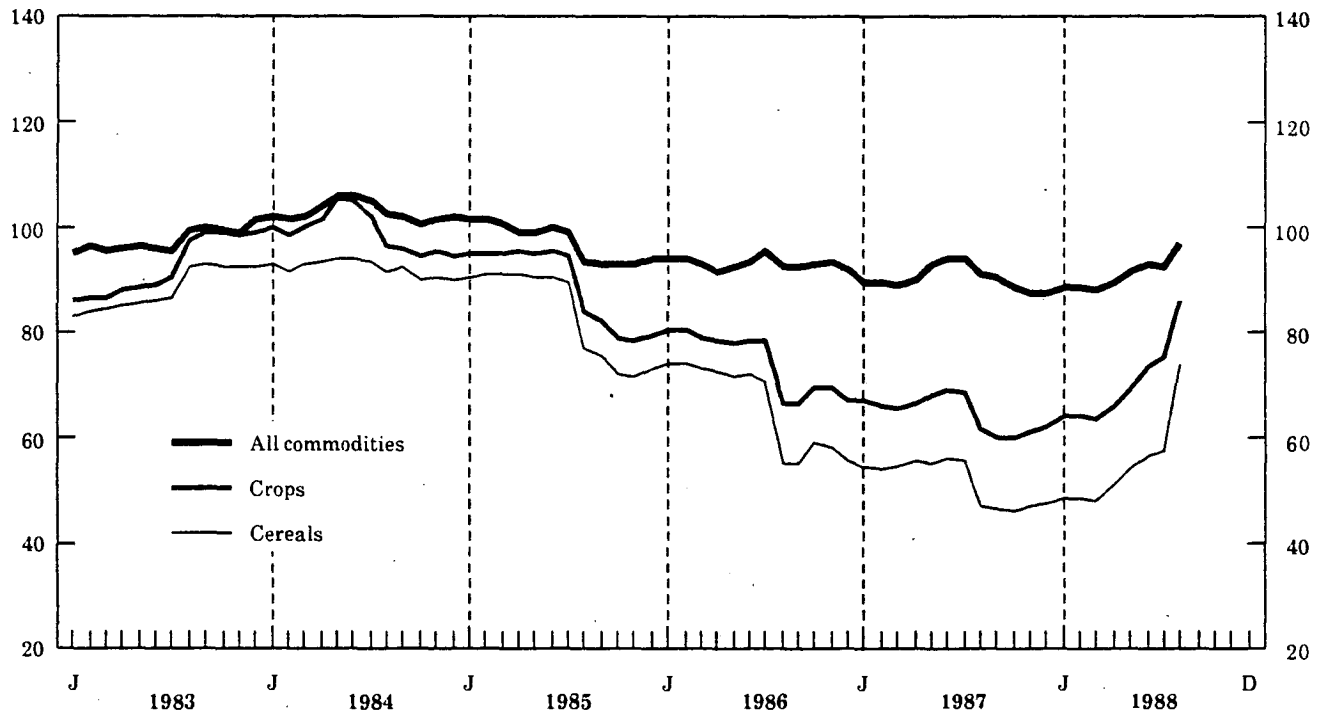
New Housing Price Indexes (1981=100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	% Change	
					Aug. 1988/ July 1988	Aug. 1988/ Aug. 1987
Canada Total	100.0	132.8	131.6	120.8	0.9	9.9
Canada (House only)		139.0	137.5	128.3	1.1	8.3
Canada (Land only)		124.3	123.6	107.6	0.6	15.5
St. John's	0.87	116.1	114.8	113.6	1.1	2.2
Halifax	2.44	133.2	133.2	129.5	-	2.9
Saint John-Moncton Fredericton	0.98	137.8	137.8	133.3	-	3.4
Quebec City	2.26	159.2	158.5	145.9	0.4	9.1
Montreal	10.22	167.6	166.8	155.4	0.5	7.9
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	147.6	147.4	138.8	0.1	6.3
Toronto	30.35	174.9	172.5	150.5	1.4	16.2
Hamilton	2.98	180.1	175.5	160.7	2.6	12.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	169.0	169.0	159.7	-	5.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	177.8	176.6	167.4	0.7	6.2
London	1.58	161.5	159.7	151.1	1.1	6.9
Windsor	0.90	128.6	128.6	122.9	-	4.6
Winnipeg	3.11	135.7	135.7	134.3	-	1.0
Regina	0.90	118.8	118.6	117.5	0.2	1.1
Saskatoon	1.30	112.6	112.6	110.3	-	2.1
Calgary	4.37	103.8	102.9	95.1	0.9	9.1
Edmonton	4.86	94.6	93.8	89.7	0.9	5.5
Vancouver	19.97	81.4	80.8	77.1	0.7	5.6
Victoria	2.79	73.9	73.9	70.0	-	5.6

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil or zero.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

August 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 97.0 in August, up 4.8% from the revised July level of 92.6. This was the largest month-to-month increase in the index since August 1980. A large increase in crop prices was only partially offset by a moderate decrease in livestock prices. The August 1988 index stood 6.6% above the year-earlier level of 91.0.

The percentage changes in the index between July and August 1988 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+2.7%
• Prince Edward Island	+9.4%
• Nova Scotia	-0.3%
• New Brunswick	+1.3%
• Quebec	-0.9%
• Ontario	-2.4%
• Manitoba	+9.8%
• Saskatchewan	+18.3%

• Alberta	+8.4%
• British Columbia	+0.6%
• Canada	+4.8%

Crops

The crops index rose 13.9% in August to a level of 86.1. This was the fifth consecutive monthly increase in the index, which has increased 35.8% since March. The crops index is now at its highest level since July 1985.

- The cereals index reached 74.0 in August, a 28.7% increase from the July level. Higher Canadian Wheat Board initial prices which took effect August 1 were mainly responsible for this increase. Feed grain prices also continued to rise as dry weather in parts of the Canadian Prairies, Ontario, and the mid-western United States continued to affect cereal production prospects.

(continued on next page)

The cereals index has been trending upwards over the last five months, and is now 53.8% above the March 1988 level.

- The oilseeds index fell 5.9% in August to a level of 120.9, following four months of increases. Soybean and canola prices decreased, while flaxseed prices continued to increase but at a more moderate pace. The drop in soybean and canola prices is associated with August reports of record Soviet oilseed production this year, increased supplies in other countries, and some improvement in soil moisture conditions in some soybean-producing areas of the United States.
- The potatoes index rose in the Atlantic Provinces, contrasting with decreases in all other provinces. Combined, the changes resulted in a drop of 9.6% at the Canada level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 1.1% in August. This was the third consecutive monthly drop, and the ninth decrease in the last 12 months. Lower prices for cattle and hogs more than offset higher prices for poultry and eggs.

- The hogs index dropped 4.8% in August, coinciding with United States Department of Agriculture projections of increased hog production for the remainder of 1988: the June 1 *Hogs and Pigs Report*, released June 30, indicated an 8% increase in hog production for the last half of 1988. At 88.5, the August hogs index was 34.6% below the year-earlier level.

- The cattle and calves index fell 1.5% from July, showing a moderation of the downward trend experienced since April. Associated with this moderation was a positive outlook for fed cattle prices due to reductions in U.S. production and increasing consumer demand.

User Note

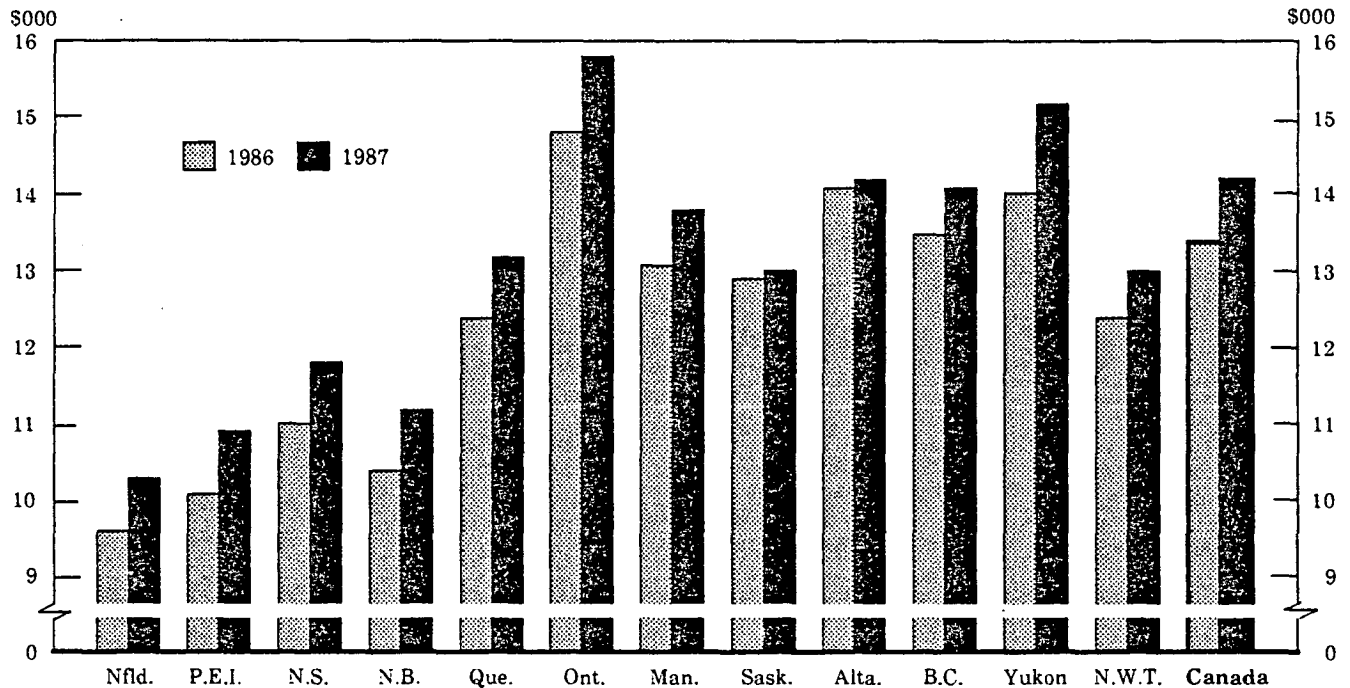
The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1987 are final prices. Beginning in August 1987, initial prices are used and, therefore, exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops, and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release October 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2442), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Personal Disposable Income Per Capita



National Income and Expenditure Accounts Geographical Distribution of Personal Income and Other Detailed Estimates 1984-87

Personal disposable income per capita grew substantially in all provinces and territories of Canada except Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1987 (see table and chart).

Growth was especially strong in the Atlantic provinces, central Canada and the Yukon. Each of these areas recorded significant increases in disposable income relative to the national average. Labour income, unincorporated business income and interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income all advanced strongly. In the Prairie provinces and British Columbia personal disposable income per capita decreased relative to the national

average. Farm incomes were lower and labour income growth was comparatively weak in the western provinces.

These and other detailed annual National Income and Expenditure Accounts (NIEA) statistics for 1984-87 are now available. These other detailed statistics include the income and expenditure accounts by sectors of the Canadian economy, industrial distributions of selected aggregates, various reconciliation statements, government supplementary tables and several other special detail tables.

These tables provide additional information consistent with the revised annual NIEA estimates released on June 20, 1988. The additional series are available immediately on CANSIM, or from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division in printouts and on microcomputer diskettes.

(continued on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 599, 600, 6627-6640, 6643-6657, 6659-6685, 6687-6691, 6693-6699 and 6741-6743.

The 1987 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates 1976-1987* (13-201, \$35 or \$115 with microcomputer diskettes included) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications". A computer printout containing all 73 tables is available from the Income

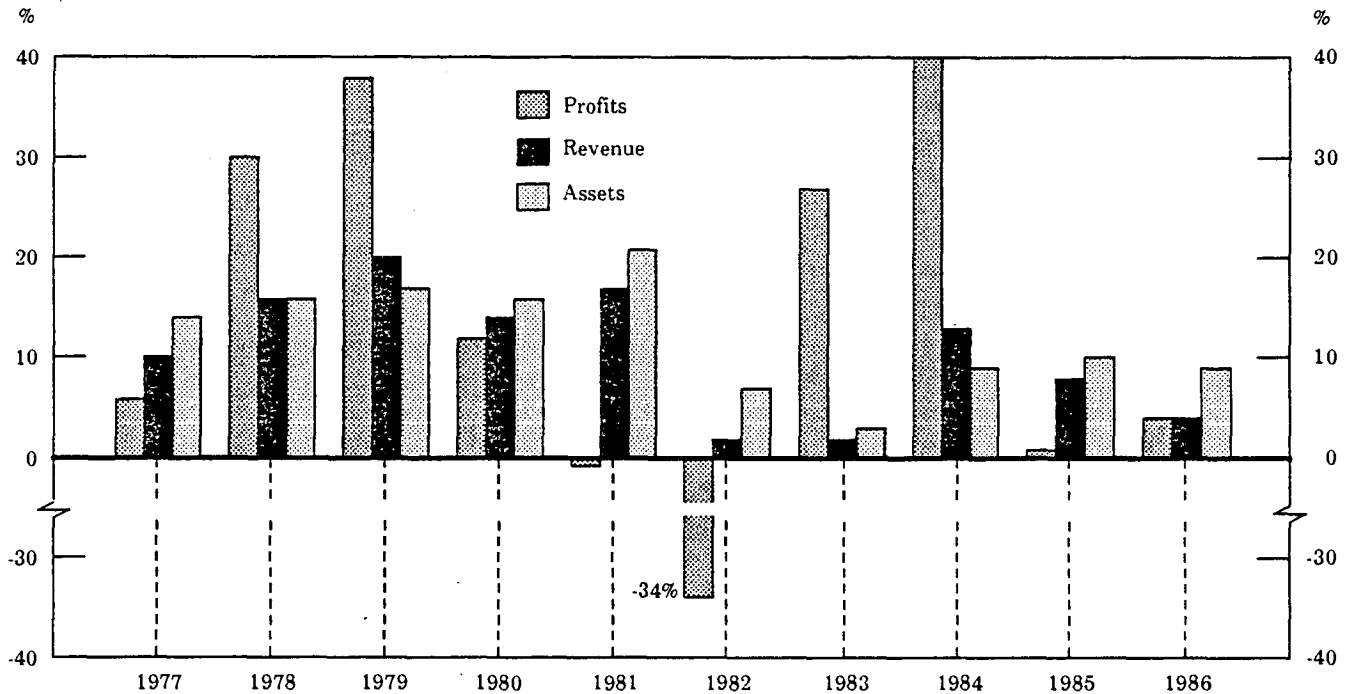
and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35. The full historical record is available in *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates 1926-1986* (13-531, \$50, or \$140 with microcomputer diskettes included).

For further information contact Doug Clancy (613-951-9149), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Geographical Distribution of Personal Disposable Income Per Capita

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Dollars				
Newfoundland	8,086	8,510	8,970	9,556	10,317
Prince Edward Island	8,444	9,256	9,444	10,071	10,958
Nova Scotia	8,991	9,791	10,434	11,002	11,768
New Brunswick	8,578	9,377	10,000	10,485	11,195
Quebec	10,168	11,014	11,819	12,387	13,236
Ontario	12,144	13,295	14,171	14,802	15,799
Manitoba	10,622	11,764	12,640	13,092	13,811
Saskatchewan	10,184	10,751	11,816	12,951	13,086
Alberta	12,038	12,600	13,722	14,069	14,182
British Columbia	11,955	12,515	13,188	13,480	14,139
Yukon	11,043	13,478	12,917	14,000	15,292
Northwest Territories	11,061	12,140	12,712	12,442	13,096
Canada	11,135	12,024	12,863	13,423	14,199
	Percentage Change				
Newfoundland	7.3	5.2	5.4	6.5	7.6
Prince Edward Island	5.9	9.6	2.0	6.6	8.7
Nova Scotia	6.3	8.9	6.6	5.4	6.9
New Brunswick	7.2	8.9	6.7	4.8	6.8
Quebec	4.6	8.4	7.3	4.8	6.8
Ontario	5.8	9.5	6.6	4.4	7.0
Manitoba	3.6	10.7	7.5	3.5	5.7
Saskatchewan	-1.7	5.6	9.9	9.5	0.7
Alberta	0.8	4.7	8.9	2.7	0.5
British Columbia	1.3	4.7	5.4	2.2	4.5
Yukon	-1.8	22.0	-4.2	8.4	8.6
Northwest Territories	3.8	9.8	4.7	-2.1	4.8
Canada	4.1	8.0	7.0	4.4	5.8
	Indexes, Canada = 100.0				
Newfoundland	72.6	70.8	69.7	71.2	72.4
Prince Edward Island	75.8	77.0	73.4	75.0	77.1
Nova Scotia	80.7	81.4	81.1	82.0	82.8
New Brunswick	77.0	77.7	77.5	77.8	78.6
Quebec	91.3	91.6	91.9	92.3	93.2
Ontario	109.1	110.6	110.2	110.3	111.5
Manitoba	95.4	97.8	98.3	97.5	97.4
Saskatchewan	91.5	89.4	91.8	96.4	91.8
Alberta	108.1	104.8	106.7	105.0	99.7
British Columbia	107.4	104.1	102.5	100.4	99.2
Yukon	99.2	112.1	100.4	104.3	107.1
Northwest Territories	99.3	101.0	98.8	92.7	91.8
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Change in Profits Before Tax, Revenue and Assets



Corporation Financial Statistics 1986

Pre-tax Profits

Pre-tax profits of Canadian corporations advanced by 4% to \$64 billion in 1986. This increase followed increases of 1% in 1985, 40% in 1984 and 27% in 1983. In 1982 profits had declined 33.5% to a low \$34 billion, the lowest level since 1978.

Industry Highlights

The profit rise in 1986 was the result of significant increases in the financial and manufacturing industries.

- Among the financial industries, a \$6 billion increase in the profit of investment companies accounted for 91% of the growth. In 1986, financial industries experienced the second highest growth rate of the last 10 years.

- Manufacturing profits rebounded by 34% in 1986 after a decrease of 8% in 1985 and an increase of 79% in 1984. The paper and allied industries (\$1.2 billion) and petroleum and coal products industries (\$2.3 billion) accounted for 71% of the 1986 improvement in profits. A significant decrease was registered in the transportation equipment industry where profits dropped by \$654 million.
- Mining suffered a substantial decrease in profits, tumbling from a \$9 billion profit in 1985 to a loss of \$2 billion in 1986. The mineral fuels industry accounted for 99% of the decline.

Revenues

Revenues of all corporations increased by 4% in 1986 after increases of 8% in 1985 and 13% in 1984. Corporations in the financial industry registered a 10% gain while corporations in the non-financial sector gained only 4%.

(continued on next page)

Industry Highlights

- Mining was responsible for a large part of the slowdown in revenue growth in 1986, posting a 29% decrease as oil prices dropped, after gains of 6% in 1985 and 15% in 1984.
- Manufacturing, the largest contributor to revenue of the non-financial industries, posted revenue gains of only 2% in 1986 after increases of 7% in 1985 and 17% in 1984.
- Trade, the second largest contributor to revenue, maintained its upward trend with an increase of 8% in 1986 following increases of 9% in 1985 and 14% in 1984.
- Of the \$10.3 billion revenue increase in 1986 for the financial industries, \$4.6 billion originated with the investment and holding companies.

Assets

Total assets of Canadian corporations maintained a growth rate consistent with previous years, registering a 9% increase in 1986 following increases of 10% in 1985 and 9% in 1984.

Industry Highlights

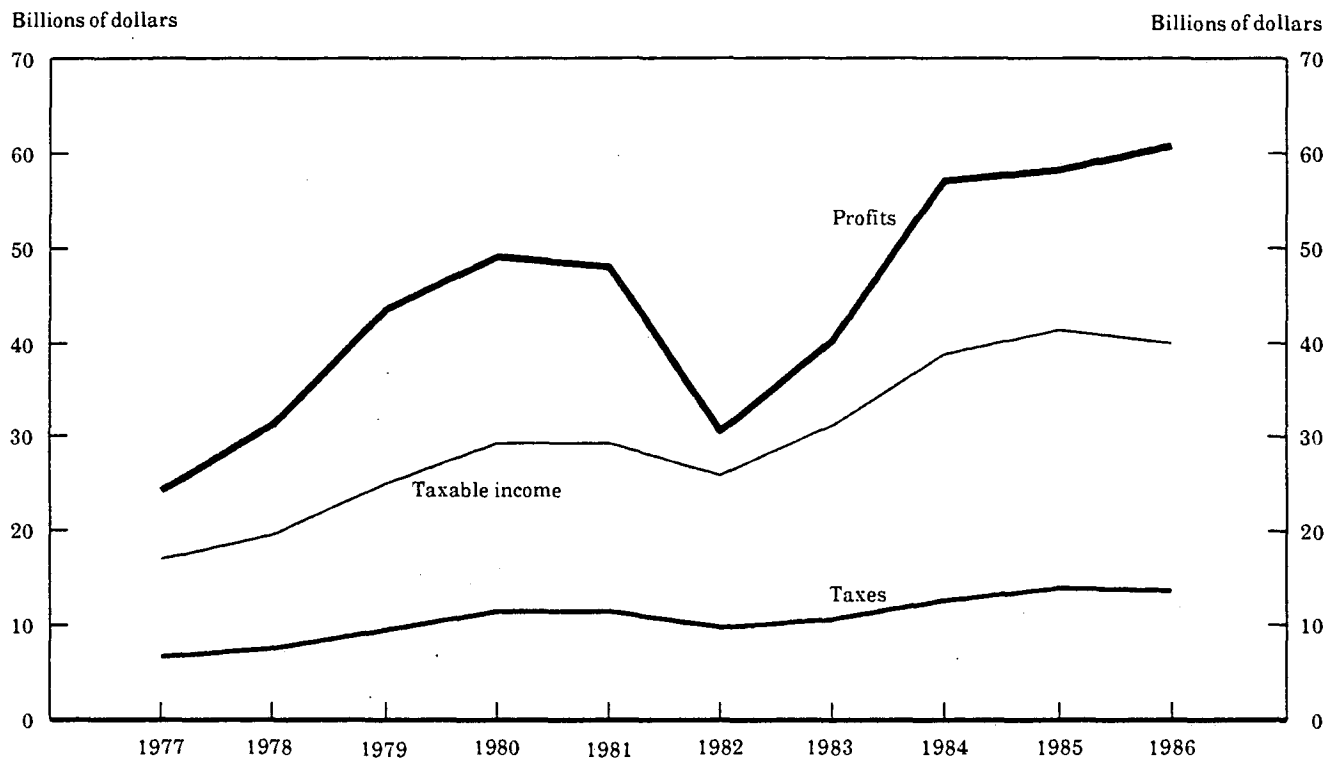
- Mining experienced a decrease of \$8 billion in assets in 1986 – mineral fuels dropped by \$9.3 billion and mining services decreased by \$0.7 billion. In contrast, the metal mining industry had a growth of \$1.8 billion.
- The financial industry's assets increased by \$115 billion in 1986, up from gains of \$80 billion in 1985 and \$58 billion in 1984. Investment holding companies accounted for 83% of the increase in 1986. Assets of deposit-accepting institutions also continued to climb, rising by \$38 billion.

Data users should note that corporation financial statistics data exclude insurance carriers and credit unions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5100-5325.

The 1986 issue of *Corporation Financial Statistics* (61-207, \$50) will be available towards the end of January. In the meantime, data may be obtained by contacting R. St-Germain (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Profits, Taxable Income and Taxes, 1977-1986



Corporation Taxation Statistics 1986

Income taxes declared by corporations in Canada declined marginally by 1% to \$13.8 billion in 1986. Taxable income dropped 3% to \$39.9 billion while profits before tax were up 5% to \$60.9 billion in 1986.

Taxable Income

The decline of 3% in taxable income in 1986 followed post-recession increases of 6% in 1985, 24% in 1984 and 20% in 1983. The different movements of taxable income and profits in 1986 were due to a large increase in dividends which are included in profits but not in taxable income.

Income Taxes

The marginal decline of 1% in income taxes in 1986 followed three consecutive years of increases ranging from 9% to 20%.

- The federal portion of income taxes fell 2%, slightly less than the 3% decrease in taxable income, reflecting the full impact of the 5% surtax on large corporations and the elimination of the scientific research tax credit.
- The provincial portion of income taxes was up 2%, reflecting the strength of taxable income generated in Central Canada and tax rate increases in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Industry Highlights

A decline in income taxes declared by the mining sector was responsible for the overall 1% fall in 1986. Income taxes advanced in all other sectors.

(continued on next page)

- Plummeting world prices led to sharply lower profits and taxable income in mineral fuels. As a result, income taxes in the mining sector dropped from \$3 billion in 1985 to a 10-year low of \$0.9 billion in 1986.
- Income taxes in the finance sector were up 31% in 1986, the third straight year of increases following declines in the 1981-83 period. Most of the increase in 1986 was posted by investment holding companies and real estate operators and developers.
- In manufacturing, income taxes rose 14%, resuming the pattern of strong growth exhibited in 1983 and 1984 following virtually no change in 1985. The increase was widespread but particularly notable in electrical products, printing and publishing and food processing.

Taxable Income by Region

Changes in the regional distribution of taxable income in 1986 were dictated by the downturn in the mining sector. In Alberta, where the oil and gas industry is the major contributor, taxable income fell from \$9.8 billion to \$5.7 billion in 1986, the lowest level since 1979. Decreases in taxable income in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland also stemmed from the poor performance of the mineral fuels industry.

Taxable income allocated to Ontario and Quebec rose by 9% in each province, led by the manufacturing and finance sectors. British Columbia posted a 20% increase, led by the forestry-related industries.

Coverage

These data cover all corporations operating in Canada with either assets greater than \$50,000 or gross revenue greater than \$10,000, but excluding insurance carriers and credit unions. Corporations which are tax-exempt, such as registered charities, non-profit organizations and provincially owned utilities, are excluded from the profits data quoted.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3331-3358 and 5326-5369.

The 1986 issue of *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (61-208, \$60) will be available in mid-February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact P. Helmer (613-951-2648), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division
1985 and 1986

	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario			
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986		
(millions of dollars)								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	x	45.3	99.2	116.9	186.9	167.0		
Mining	x	97.3	89.9	63.2	372.7	221.1		
Manufacturing	493.2	556.8	3,223.6	3,405.6	6,973.8	7,611.8		
Construction	73.8	83.4	432.1	505.5	589.3	707.4		
Transportation, communication and other utilities	278.1	272.5	871.8	928.5	1,381.7	1,499.6		
Wholesale trade	x	149.5	951.1	1,045.4	1,547.2	1,656.5		
Retail trade	166.6	172.0	697.8	761.0	1,053.0	1,099.7		
Finance	183.9	238.6	1,047.9	1,286.7	2,438.4	3,052.8		
Services	124.4	126.8	794.7	855.4	1,766.1	1,815.7		
Total all industries	1,671.1	1,742.2	8,208.0	8,968.2	16,309.1	17,831.6		
	Prairie Provinces		British Columbia		Other		Total Canada	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	179.3	166.1	110.1	129.7	x	1.1	625.2	626.0
Mining	6,295.6	1,892.1	221.3	83.4	x	101.2	7,393.8	2,458.4
Manufacturing	1,459.8	1,486.0	634.2	940.0	31.5	38.4	12,816.0	14,038.5
Construction	247.3	259.8	116.9	129.8	21.9	9.5	1,481.3	1,695.4
Transportation, communication and other utilities	1,091.4	1,074.9	382.6	446.4	25.1	17.7	4,030.8	4,239.6
Wholesale trade	513.4	532.7	282.6	303.6	x	12.3	3,434.9	3,699.9
Retail trade	388.3	491.0	174.6	242.2	11.8	9.9	2,492.0	2,775.8
Finance	779.4	952.3	427.0	551.3	322.6	367.0	5,199.2	6,448.6
Services	708.1	762.1	300.6	355.7	21.2	20.9	3,715.1	3,936.6
Total all industries	11,662.6	7,616.9	2,650.0	3,182.1	687.7	578.0	41,188.4	39,919.0

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division
1985 and 1986

	Federal Income Taxes		Provincial Income Taxes		Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxes	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
(millions of dollars)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.2	76.5	44.1	49.1	121.3	125.6
Mining	2,277.9	688.8	727.7	233.3	3,005.6	922.1
Manufacturing	2,536.8	2,924.2	1,389.5	1,565.2	3,926.3	4,489.3
Construction	270.3	308.1	92.1	130.4	362.5	438.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	1,126.6	1,290.1	454.1	488.7	1,580.7	1,778.8
Wholesale trade	833.8	959.6	320.9	367.2	1,154.7	1,326.8
Retail trade	482.8	634.7	187.5	245.3	670.3	880.0
Finance	1,434.1	1,864.6	537.1	709.0	1,971.2	2,573.6
Services	808.0	877.5	309.8	360.1	1,117.8	1,237.6
Total all industries	9,847.6	9,624.1	4,062.7	4,148.2	13,910.3	13,772.4

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

August 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,475.3 million for August 1988, an increase of 9.7% over the \$1,344.7 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The August 1988 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.50/\$55) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Sugar Sales

September 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 93 059 878 kilograms for all types of sugar in September 1988, comprising 87 033 925 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 025 953 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 719 845 878 kilograms: 689 083 925 kilograms in domestic sales and 30 761 953 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 100 998 000 kilograms in September 1987, of which 89 694 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 11 304 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 790 783 000 kilograms: 737 096 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 53 687 000 kilograms in export sales.

The September 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crashings

August 1988

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for August 1988 were as follows:

- Canola: 75 401 tonnes of crashings, with 30 800 tonnes of oil and 43 032 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 61 394 tonnes of crashings, with 11 049 tonnes of oil and 46 317 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

List of Canadian Hospitals

April 1, 1988

The names and addresses of all Canadian hospitals together with the number of beds in operation on April 1, 1988 are now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Health Division.



1010498124

The Daily, October 11, 1988

Publications Released

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, July 1988.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Wood Industries, Veneer and Plywood Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 35-250B 2520

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Paper and Allied Products Industries, Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 36-250B 2731

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Paper and Allied Products Industries, Coated and Treated Paper Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 36-250B 2791

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 41-251B 3039

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Industrial Fastener Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 41-251B 3053

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 41-251B 3058

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 41-251B 3062

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, Small Electrical Appliance Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 43-250B 3311

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 43-250B 3381

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Gypsum Products, August 1988.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), July 1988.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1988.

Catalogue number 72-005

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

Federal Scientific Activities, 1988-89.

Catalogue number 88-204

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.