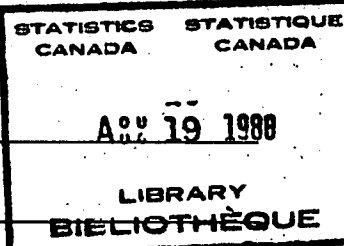


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 19, 1988



Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, July 1988

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 3.8%, down from the 3.9% rise observed in June.

International Travel Account, Second Quarter 1988

- Adjusted for seasonal variation, Canada's travel account registered its highest deficit ever in the second quarter of 1988.

Sales of Natural Gas, June 1988

- Sales of natural gas rose 10.4% from the level recorded the previous year.

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Statistics Canada
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Canada

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

July 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.6% between June and July to reach a level of 144.5 (1981=100). Five of the seven major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% to 1.3%, with the housing (0.6%), transportation (1.3%) and food (0.9%) indexes exerting the bulk of the upward pressure. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index registered no change and the clothing index fell by 0.6%.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index increased by 0.6%, up noticeably from the 0.2% rise reported in June.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between July 1987 and July 1988, was 3.8%, down from the increase of 3.9% registered in the 12-month period ending in June. This is the lowest year-to-year increase since June of 1986. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels between April and July was 4.9%, up noticeably from the 3.7% reported for the three-month period ending in June.

Food

The food index advanced by 0.9% in July, maintaining the same rate of increase as was posted in June. Increases of 0.9% in the food purchased from stores index and 0.8% in the food purchased from restaurants index comprised the latest change.

The 0.9% rise in the food purchased from stores index was largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, dairy products, fresh pork and related pork products, chicken and sugar. At the same time, lower prices for soft drinks and beef were observed. Most of the 3.5% rise in the fresh vegetables index was due to seasonally higher prices for potatoes and tomatoes, as local crops had yet to reach the market in abundant amounts. The fresh fruit index climbed by a moderate 0.6% rise, as the impact of a seasonal price increase for apples was almost completely offset by a fall in banana prices. The increase of 0.6% in the dairy products index was largely attributable to higher producer prices granted by milk marketing boards in Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta. The prices for fresh

pork rose largely in response to returns from previous specials and increased seasonal demand. Prices for cured, prepared and ready-cooked meats also rose in response to returns from previous specials. Sugar prices were up 8.5% as a result of unusually wet weather in the producing areas of the Caribbean. The fall in soft drink prices reflected the outcome of active promotional pricing, while the drop in beef prices resulted from excess supplies caused, in part, by unusually high herd culling activities in reaction to the drought.

Over the 12-month period, July 1987 to July 1988, the food index advanced by 2.4%, up from the 11-year low of 1.7% reported in the 12-month period ending in June. The latest change resulted from increases of 1.4% in the food purchased from stores index and 5.1% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

Between June and July, the all-items excluding food index rose by 0.5%, up noticeably from no change reported in the previous month. The latest month's performance was largely attributable to a rise of 0.6% in the housing index and an increase of 1.3% in the transportation index. The clothing index fell by 0.6%, imparting a moderate dampening effect.

The rise of 0.6% in the housing index followed a moderate 0.1% increase reported in June. Fluctuations of these magnitudes have occurred in alternate months since January of this year. Seasonally higher traveller accommodation charges made the largest contribution to the latest change. Higher rented and owned accommodation costs also added noticeably to the change, with the latter mainly reflecting higher prices for home maintenance and repairs and for new houses. Increases in water rates were also observed in some cities.

The 1.3% increase in the transportation index was caused mainly by a sharp turnaround in the air transportation index, which advanced by 15.8%, following a decline of 7.0% in the previous month. The latest increase in air fares was attributable, in the main, to higher seasonal fares on all routes covered in the survey. Some additional upward pressure on the transportation index emerged from higher prices for tires, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and gasoline (increased gasoline taxes in

(continued on page 3)

New Brunswick and British Columbia, and a net reduction of "price war" activity).

Increases of 0.1% in the recreation, reading and education index and 0.2% in the health and personal care index had marginal effects on the latest change in the all-items excluding food index. The latter was mainly influenced by higher prices for both prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index registered no change in July.

The clothing index fell by 0.6%, reflecting the effects of end-of-season sales. The women's wear index dropped by 1.0%, as lower prices for suits, dresses, sportswear, blouses and footwear were noted. The men's wear index declined by 0.5%, as prices for suits and footwear fell.

Over the 12-month period, July 1987 to July 1988, the all-items excluding food index rose by 4.1%, down from the 4.4% increase reported in the 12-month period ending in June.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.4%, following a 0.3% increase in June. The services index accelerated markedly from no change in June to 0.8% in July. Over the 12-month period, July 1987 to July 1988, the goods index advanced by 3.5%, the same rate as in June, while the services index rose 4.1% compared to 4.4% in June.

City Highlights

Between June and July, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a rise of 0.2% in Edmonton to an increase of 1.1% in Saint John. The lower than average rise in Edmonton resulted from a fall in its food index, a sharper than average fall in its clothing index and a lower than average rise in its transportation index. In Saint John, the higher than average increase was largely the result of a significantly larger than average advance in its food index.

(continued on page 4)

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

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1988 from	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	June 1988	July 1987
All-items	144.5	143.6	139.2	0.6	3.8
Food	137.4	136.2	134.2	0.9	2.4
All-items excluding food	146.5	145.7	140.7	0.5	4.1
Housing	144.4	143.5	138.5	0.6	4.3
Clothing	129.8	130.6	122.8	-0.6	5.7
Transportation	144.0	142.1	143.1	1.3	0.6
Health and personal care	145.5	145.2	139.8	0.2	4.1
Recreation, reading and education	145.1	144.9	137.5	0.1	5.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	199.4	199.4	185.4	0.0	7.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	69.2	69.6	71.8		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	342.3				

Between July 1987 and July 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities varied from a low of 1.6% in Edmonton to a high of 4.7% in Toronto.

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

St. John's

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh produce, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals, explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher transportation costs, particularly for air travel, also exerted a notable upward impact. Charges for owned accommodation and for traveller accommodation advanced as well. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for women's wear and declines in the costs of electricity and household furnishings. Between July 1987 and July 1988, the all-items index rose 2.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.6%, mainly reflecting increases in the food, housing and transportation components. Within food, higher prices were noted for beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. The rise in the housing index was largely explained by increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation, higher costs associated with household furnishings and household operation, and a rise in electricity charges. The transportation index was up largely as a result of higher air fares. Lower clothing prices exerted a notable downward effect. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Halifax

A rise in the food index (caused mainly by higher prices for beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, soft drinks and restaurant meals) explained a large part of the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in air fares and in charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. Prices for personal care supplies also advanced, as did household operating expenses. Household furnishings and equipment costs declined along with the prices of men's and women's wear. From July 1987 to July 1988, the all-items index rose 3.9%.

Saint John

The 1.1% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher food prices (especially for poultry, dairy

products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks) and increased housing and transportation costs. Within the housing index, higher charges were noted for traveller accommodation and for expenses relating to household operation. The rise in the transportation index reflected higher prices for gasoline, increased fares for city bus travel and higher air fares. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Quebec

Advances in the food and transportation indexes explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was largely due to higher prices for chicken and fresh vegetables, as well as to price increases for dairy products, sugar and restaurant meals. The transportation index advanced mainly owing to higher air fares and increased prices for gasoline. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Montreal

Among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices and increased housing and transportation costs. Within food, price increases were noted for beef, chicken, dairy products, fresh vegetables, sugar and restaurant meals. In the housing index, the cost of household furnishings advanced, as did charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. A rise in air fares was the main factor causing the transportation index to advance. From July 1987 to July 1988, the all-items index rose 3.7%.

Ottawa

Higher air fares, increased charges for traveller accommodation and a rise in food prices explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was largely due to higher prices for prepared meats and fresh produce. Prices for beef, pork, soft drinks and restaurant meals were also up. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of rented accommodation, vehicle maintenance and repairs and non-prescribed medicines. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

(continued on page 5)

Toronto

Increased shelter charges (particularly for owned and traveller accommodation) and higher prices for household furnishings were among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Higher air fares also exerted a notable upward impact, as did higher overall food prices (especially for pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals). Prices for women's wear declined. Between July 1987 and July 1988, the all-items index rose 4.7%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.8%. Higher charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation accounted for a large part of this upward movement, as did increases in the costs of household furnishings and equipment. Increased food prices (especially for pork, poultry, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals) also played a considerable role. Higher air fares were also observed. Clothing prices declined. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 0.4%, with most of the upward impact originating in the food and housing components. The rise in the food index was largely due to higher prices for beef, chicken, dairy products, bakery products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Within housing, advances were observed in the costs of rented, owned and traveller accommodation. Other notable increases were observed in the prices of prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. In the transportation index, a rise in air fares and in vehicle maintenance and repair charges was more than offset by a decline in gasoline prices. Clothing prices declined as well. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Regina

Increased household furnishings prices and traveller accommodation charges, combined with higher air fares and a rise in food prices, explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, poultry, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, sugar and restaurant meals. Prices for personal care supplies also advanced, while clothing prices declined. From July 1987 to July 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.1%.

Saskatoon

Among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were higher charges for rented and traveller accommodation, higher household operating expenses and advances in air fares. Higher food prices also played a notable part (particularly for beef, poultry, cured and prepared meats, sugar and restaurant meals). Declines were observed in the prices of clothing (especially for women's wear), gasoline, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Owned accommodation charges also declined, as did the costs of household furnishings and equipment. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Edmonton

The all-items index was up 0.2%. Higher air fares and increased traveller accommodation costs were observed. Charges for natural gas and for household furnishings also advanced. Rented accommodation costs were up as well. A considerable offsetting effect was exerted by lower prices for gasoline and for clothing (especially women's wear). The food index fell overall, largely as a result of lower prices for beef, eggs, cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.6%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.5% mainly due to advances in the food, housing and transportation indexes. In food, higher prices were observed for pork, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. In housing, higher shelter charges (particularly for traveller accommodation) were noted. In transportation, increased air fares were recorded. Higher prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies were also observed. Prices of gasoline and women's wear declined. From July 1987 to July 1988, the all-items index advanced 2.0%.

Vancouver

Advances in the costs of traveller accommodation, gasoline and air travel explained most of the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Charges for rented and owned accommodation also increased. Clothing prices declined, as did overall food costs (the latter due mainly to lower prices for beef, chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and coffee). Between July 1987 and July 1988, the all-items index rose 3.5%.

(continued on page 6)

Victoria

The all-items index advanced 0.5% with most of the upward pressure resulting from increases in the housing and transportation indexes. Within housing, increases were observed in charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation, as well as in the costs of household furnishings. The rise in the transportation index was attributable largely to higher air fares. Exerting a considerable downward effect were lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies. On average, food prices fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. Since July 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The July 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), 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.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
July 1988 index	139.0	124.7	139.4	134.1	137.8	142.4	142.1	189.2
% change from June 1988	0.4	1.7	0.1	-1.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1987	2.1	-0.8	4.0	3.8	-1.1	3.3	4.6	4.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1988 index	136.9	128.8	132.7	122.3	134.3	149.9	148.9	202.4
% change from June 1988	0.6	1.7	0.5	-2.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.0
% change from July 1987	3.5	2.3	3.9	1.7	0.1	5.3	5.5	9.2
Halifax								
July 1988 index	142.1	131.4	141.3	124.7	141.0	153.3	150.8	199.5
% change from June 1988	0.9	3.1	0.3	-0.4	1.0	1.3	-0.1	0.0
% change from July 1987	3.9	7.2	3.1	4.4	1.7	5.0	4.6	3.3
Saint John								
July 1988 index	141.9	132.2	144.5	124.7	137.1	141.7	149.5	207.0
% change from June 1988	1.1	3.8	0.7	-0.5	1.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1987	3.4	0.7	3.1	5.1	2.0	5.3	5.4	11.4
Quebec City								
July 1988 index	145.1	139.7	147.5	130.7	142.2	146.3	134.2	196.0
% change from June 1988	0.6	1.7	0.1	-0.2	1.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1987	3.3	1.7	4.2	5.5	0.4	2.8	4.1	4.8
Montreal								
July 1988 index	146.2	140.6	148.5	128.9	146.6	144.1	140.2	196.7
% change from June 1988	0.5	1.2	0.3	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1987	3.7	2.2	5.3	4.8	0.8	3.5	4.4	4.5
Ottawa								
July 1988 index	145.3	131.6	148.2	132.1	148.0	149.9	144.9	197.4
% change from June 1988	0.6	1.2	0.4	-0.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1987	4.3	1.5	4.1	6.6	2.0	5.9	6.9	10.4
Toronto								
July 1988 index	150.4	142.9	153.4	134.5	149.9	149.1	147.7	199.4
% change from June 1988	0.6	0.5	0.9	-0.6	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from July 1987	4.7	3.5	5.4	6.7	0.6	5.0	6.9	10.2
Thunder Bay								
July 1988 index	143.4	135.5	140.5	128.9	147.2	145.3	144.8	194.4
% change from June 1988	0.8	1.7	0.7	-0.5	1.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1987	3.8	1.4	3.2	6.4	3.0	2.5	6.4	10.5
Winnipeg								
July 1988 index	142.2	130.2	143.3	129.0	138.4	143.7	149.4	211.0
% change from June 1988	0.4	1.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	1.2	-0.1	0.1
% change from July 1987	4.1	6.2	3.1	5.5	1.0	6.9	5.5	5.8

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

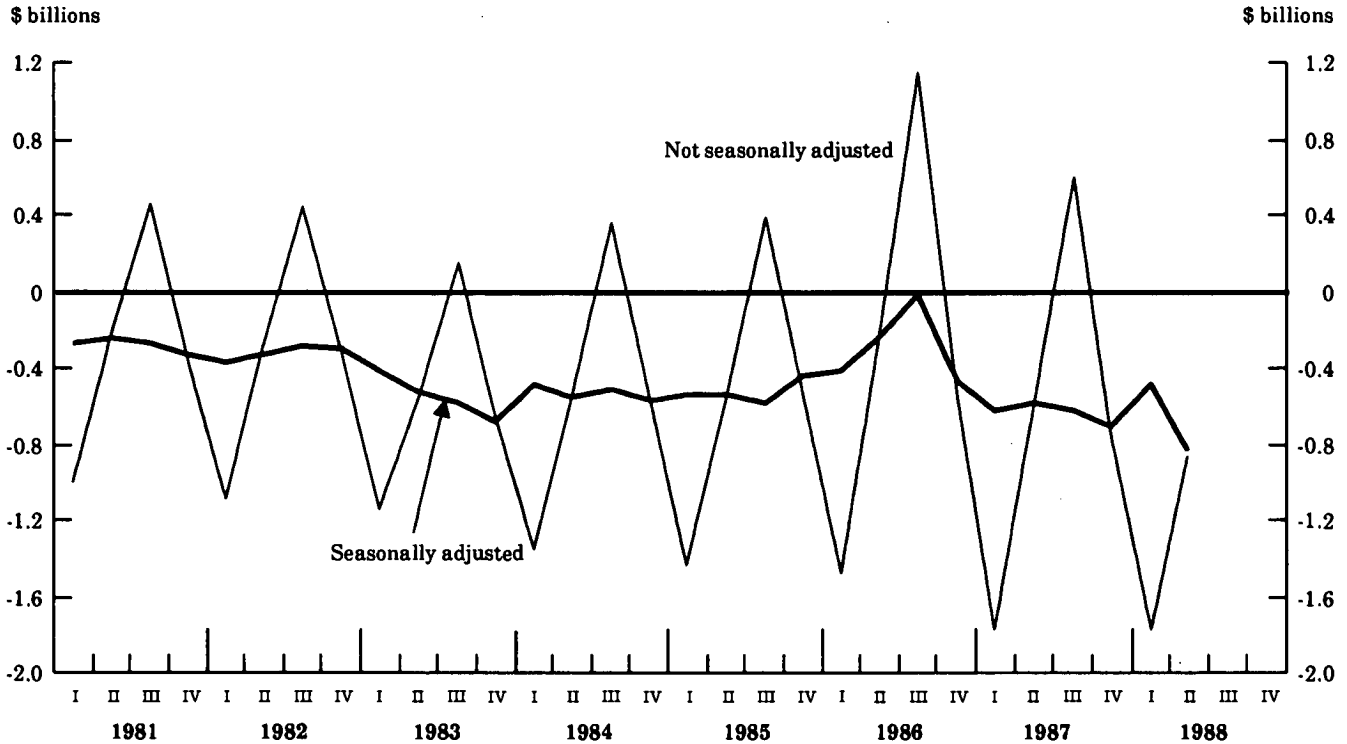
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
July 1988 index	140.7	128.3	142.6	125.9	132.4	168.5	146.1	195.3
% change from June 1988	0.6	1.3	0.5	-0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2
% change from July 1987	3.1	1.6	2.2	6.0	2.4	0.7	4.4	7.8
Saskatoon								
July 1988 index	142.1	130.2	143.0	129.5	133.9	172.4	146.8	189.1
% change from June 1988	0.3	1.1	0.2	-0.9	0.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.1
% change from July 1987	3.3	2.3	3.5	5.8	-0.1	2.5	5.1	7.0
Edmonton								
July 1988 index	137.7	136.5	128.2	126.9	138.8	144.1	145.0	216.0
% change from June 1988	0.2	-0.4	0.7	-1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0
% change from July 1987	1.6	0.4	2.6	5.6	-4.3	2.6	6.5	3.6
Calgary								
July 1988 index	136.9	136.8	126.9	122.9	139.7	151.3	143.0	210.4
% change from June 1988	0.5	1.6	0.5	-1.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1987	2.0	2.7	2.3	5.8	-5.5	5.6	5.0	4.2
Vancouver								
July 1988 index	138.6	134.4	131.0	127.2	145.0	138.1	150.9	189.8
% change from June 1988	0.9	-0.1	0.9	-1.5	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
% change from July 1987	3.5	2.6	3.2	4.0	1.5	3.1	5.1	10.3
Victoria²								
July 1988 index	110.7	111.8	103.9	109.6	110.9	111.4	119.4	137.8
% change from June 1988	0.5	-0.2	0.9	-1.4	1.5	-0.9	0.3	0.1
% change from July 1987	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.8	1.4	4.5	5.9	10.2

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66).

² December 1984 = 100.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1981-1988



International Travel Account

Second Quarter 1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Canada's travel deficit reached \$833 million, on a seasonally adjusted basis, up 72% from the first quarter of 1988. The deficit surpassed the previous record posted in the fourth quarter of 1987. Growth in Canadian travel to the United States was the primary contributor to the deficit.

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted receipts from the United States reached \$1,067 million in the second quarter, a drop of 7% from the previous quarter. Receipts from the United States had increased in the previous two quarters.
- Payments to the United States rose 23% from the previous quarter to a record level of \$1,573 million in the second quarter of 1988.

- Receipts from all other countries totalled \$608 million during the second quarter, down 2% from the previous quarter. (The first quarter in 1988 represented a record high with countries other than the United States, and was attributed to the Winter Olympics.)
- Payments to countries other than the United States were down for a second consecutive quarter. Spending in these countries had recorded increases in the previous five quarters.

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account recorded a deficit of \$866 million for the second quarter of the year, up 47% from the same quarter last year. It also represented the largest quarterly deficit ever registered during the second quarter of the year.

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Highlights

- At \$1,048 million, receipts from the United States were relatively unchanged from the second quarter of 1987, after having reached \$1,109 million during the second quarter of 1986, with the beginning of Expo 86.
- Receipts from countries other than the U.S. reached \$685 million, up 16% over the second quarter of 1987, and a record level for this period of the year.
- Total payments by Canadian residents increased during the second quarter of the year, but at a markedly faster rate for the United States than other countries. Travel payments to the United States were up by 25% to \$1,730 million while payments to all other countries rose by only 3% compared with the second quarter of 1987 to \$869 million.

See the accompanying chart for the quarterly trend in the seasonally adjusted travel account balance between Canada and all countries in the world for the years 1981-88.

(see tables on page 11)

The April-June issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140) will be available in the middle of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1987			1987	1988 ^P	
	QII	QIII	QIV		QI	QII
(millions of \$)						
United States						
Receipts	1,049	1,944	693	4,160	527	1,048
Payments	1,386	1,281	996	5,174	1,515	1,730
Balance	-337	663	-303	-1,014	-988	-682
All other countries						
Receipts	591	987	342	2,139	296	685
Payments	844	1,055	793	3,654	1,086	869
Balance	-253	-68	-451	-1,515	-790	-184
Total all countries						
Receipts	1,640	2,931	1,035	6,299	823	1,733
Payments	2,230	2,336	1,789	8,828	2,601	2,599
Balance	-590	595	-754	-2,529	-1,778	-866

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Seasonally Adjusted *

	1987				1988 ^P	
	QII	QIII	QIV	1987	QI	QII
(millions of \$)						
United States						
Receipts	1,049	995	1,075	4,160	1,151	1,067
Payments	1,272	1,291	1,360	5,174	1,274	1,573
Balance	-223	-296	-285	-1,014	-123	-506
All other countries						
Receipts	528	575	566	2,139	619	608
Payments	884	901	988	3,654	979	935
Balance	-356	-326	-422	-1,515	-360	-327
Total all countries						
Receipts	1,577	1,569	1,641	6,299	1,770	1,675
Payments	2,156	2,192	2,348	8,828	2,253	2,508
Balance	-579	-623	-707	-2,529	-483	-833

* Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^P Preliminary figures.

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1988

Preliminary data show sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during June 1988 totalled 2 907.5 million cubic metres, a 10.4% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in June 1988 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from June 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 459.3 million cubic metres (+26.9%); commercial sales, 357.8 million cubic metres (+17.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 090.4 million cubic metres (+6.3%).

Year-to-date figures for the first six months of 1988 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 29 144.1 million cubic metres, a 10.5% increase from the level recorded during the same period in 1987.

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 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 7 962.1 million cubic metres (+13.3%); commercial sales, 6 608.9 million cubic metres (+13.1%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 14 573.2 million cubic metres (+8.0%).

The June 1988 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data

June 1988

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	26 256	50 224	232 588	3 170	312 238
Ontario	249 108	145 628	521 318	126 525	1 042 579
Manitoba	16 592	14 708	34 419	-	65 719
Saskatchewan	25 165	14 553	59 096	65 246	164 060
Alberta	78 928	76 294	846 901	-	1 002 123
British Columbia	63 280	56 380	127 853	73 260	320 773
June 1988 - Canada	459 329	357 787	1 822 175	268 201	2 907 492
June 1987 - Canada	362 097	304 626	1 839 024	127 647	2 633 394
% change	26.9	17.5		6.3	10.4
Year to date 1988 - Canada	7 962 060	6 608 867	12 930 804	1 642 400	29 144 131
Year to date 1987 - Canada	7 029 449	5 845 680	12 738 502	749 635	26 363 266
% change	13.3	13.1		8.0	10.5

- Nil.

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

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 7.3% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.4% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1988	Year to date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	4 367 331	153 780 979
% change from previous year	7.3	4.4
Cars	61,788	2,221,190
% change from previous year	4.1	1.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	214 547	8 175 554
% change from previous year	0.6	6.1
Cars	7,434	278,018
% change from previous year	-4.4	0.3

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Direct Selling in Canada

1986

Highlights

- Direct sales to Canadian household consumers totalled \$2,542.6 million in 1986, an increase of 1.5% from 1985 sales of \$2,506.0 million. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail stores.)
- The main commodities sold by direct methods were books, newspapers and magazines (\$782.3 million); food products (\$487.7 million); cosmetics and jewellery (\$259.0 million); and electrical appliances and household cleaners (\$234.6 million). Other commodities accounted for \$778.9 million.

The 1986 issue of *Direct Selling in Canada* (63-218, \$20) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Emma MacPhail, Retail Trade Section (613-951-9824), Industry Division.

Tobacco Products

July 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 1,081,550,000 cigarettes in July 1988, a 44.3% decrease from the 1,943,175,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to July 1988 totalled 30,209,745,000 cigarettes, down from 31,129,245,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in July 1988 totalled 4,182,955,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 4.4% from the July 1987 amount of 4,373,278,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 28,547,023,000 cigarettes, down 1.8% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 29,062,826,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$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.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

August 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of August 1 amounted to 33 341 tonnes, up from 32 312 tonnes the previous month and 28 674 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

The August issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release on September 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

June 1988

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The June 1988 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$50/\$500) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Plastic Film and Bags

Second Quarter 1988

Figures for the second quarter of 1988 for plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of *Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, \$6.25/\$25) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Biscuit Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the biscuit industry (SIC 1071) totalled \$520.3 million, up 5.3% from \$494.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5391.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (32-250B 1071, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

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

Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden kitchen cabinet and bathroom vanity industry (SIC 2542) totalled \$624.5 million, up 24.5% from \$501.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5464.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (35-250B 2542, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Other Millwork Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other millwork industries (SIC 2549) totalled \$631.1 million, up 26.2% from \$500.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5466.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (35-250B 2549, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Metal Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal plumbing fixtures and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled \$212.0 million, up 7.1% from \$197.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5537.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3091, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Lighting Fixture Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lighting fixture industry (SIC 3331) totalled \$464.0 million, up 20.2% from \$386.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5570.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3331, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Toilet Preparations Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toilet preparations industry (SIC 3771) totalled \$944.0 million, up 7.5% from \$878.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6879.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (46-250B 3771, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Non-current Carrying Wiring Devices Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-current carrying wiring devices industry (SIC 3392) totalled \$194.0 million, up 0.5% from \$193.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5585.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3392, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1988.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, January-March 1988. Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$74).

Railway Operating Statistics, April 1988.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

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.

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The Daily, August 19, 1988

Major Release Dates

Week of August 22 - 26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

August

22	Retail Trade	June 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1988
23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	June 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	June 1988
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	May 1988
26	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1988