

... Volatility continues for exports and imports

price for this commodity rose 3.9% in April, continuing the trend established since the beginning of the year.

Exports of industrial goods fell 5.2% from the record levels set in March. There were significantly lower overseas shipments of minerals, metals and alloys, and plastics, especially to Europe and China. Although overseas shipments of minerals are essentially volatile, exports of metals and alloys were affected by price cuts in April.

After setting records in March, fewer shipments of aircraft and industrial machinery lowered exports in the machinery and equipment sector by 1.4% or \$118 million. This decline was somewhat offset by solid gains in exports of telecommunications equipment (+18.8% over March and April). Rising demand for wireless communications is the main reason for this growth.

Imports were off 0.3% from March to \$29.6 billion. Declines for trucks, auto parts, and coal and petroleum products were almost entirely offset by increased imports of machinery and equipment. In fact, imports of auto products fluctuated strongly for a fourth consecutive month, especially for trucks and parts. Car imports rose 6.9% in April, however.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

After two consecutive monthly increases, imports of energy products dropped 4.7%. A strong rise in crude oil imports was entirely due to volume, as prices declined 8.6%. A strong surge in imports of drilling and mining equipment pushed up the machinery and equipment sector. Computer imports rose for a second consecutive month (+12.1% since February).

The April 2000 issue of Canadian international merchandise trade (print: 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188; online at www.statcan.ca: 65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141) includes tables by commodity and country. Current account data are available quarterly in Canada's balance of international payments (print: 67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124; online at www.statcan.ca: 67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93). For further information, contact Jocelyne Elibani (613-951-9647 or 1 800 294-5583), International Trade Division. See also "Current trends" on page 8.

Growth of composite index moderates again

The growth of the leading indicator continued to moderate, slowing from a revised gain of 1.1% in March to 0.9% in April to 0.7% in May. This slowdown largely reflects gyrations in the stock market, which soared in March before retrenching in both April and May.

Excluding the TSE 300 component, the composite index would have grown steadily by about the 0.6% monthly average it has posted over the past year. Eight of the nine other components continued to expand, reflecting the underlying strength in demand.

After a one-month drop, the trend of new orders for durable goods turned up. As well, the ratio of shipments to inventories posted its first gain in six months. Manufacturers could no longer

meet their manpower needs by lengthening the workweek, so instead they turned to more hiring in May.

Sales of furniture and appliances remained strong, and the trend for sales of other durable goods rebounded. Services employment continued its gradual expansion. The housing index dipped 0.1% in May, pulled down by a drop in housing starts. However, starts remained steady outside Ontario, where growth was hampered by strikes in Toronto.

The outlook for exports remains bright, based on the ongoing growth seen in the U.S. leading indicator. Consumer confidence bounced back, although it is still below the peak it hit in January.

The June 2000 issue of Canadian economic observer (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. For further information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. See also "Current trends" on page 8.

Retail sales fall back to January's level

In April, lower sales in the automotive trade group and in stores selling mostly seasonal products pushed down total retail sales by 1.2% to \$22.6 billion. April's decline cancelled about half the 2.2% gain posted in March. At constant prices, retail sales were down 0.5%.

In addition to the decline in the automotive trade group (-3.4%), sales also fell at clothing retailers (-3.2%) and at stores classified in the "other" category (-0.9%), which includes lawn and garden centres, hardware stores and sporting goods stores.

Cool weather in April may have dampened sales of spring and summer clothing as well as other seasonal products. However, despite the overall decline, April sales were 5.7% higher than in April 1999.

The automotive retailers' sales decline cancelled most of the gain in March. After advancing by an average of 1.2% each month in 1999, sales in this trade group have slowed this year. April sales were 1.9% lower than in December 1999. Within automotive, parts and service stores posted the largest sales decline (-5.3%). However, that decline is compared against a very strong March. Motor and recreational vehicle dealers posted a 3.2%

(continued on page 3)

... Retail sales fall back to January's level

decline. That followed a 4.8% rise in March. The dealers' weaker sales growth since the start of 2000 has been largely responsible for the recent slowdown in the automotive trade group.

After a year of strong sales increases, gasoline service stations posted a decline in April (-2.6%). This reflected a temporary cut in gasoline prices in April (-5.6%). In May, gasoline prices resumed their climb (+1.9%).

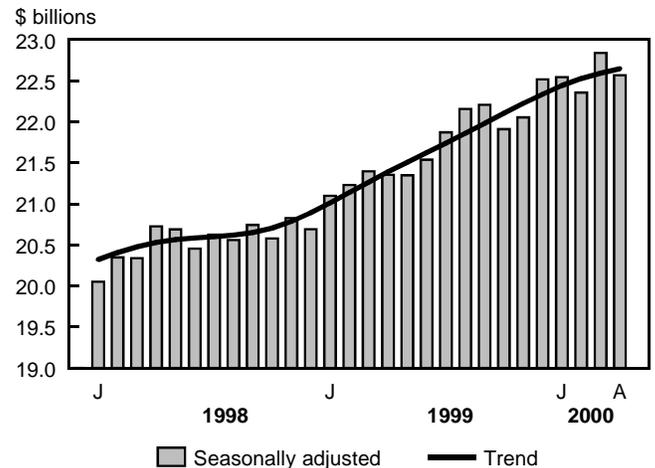
Among the other April results, the decline in clothing sales (-3.2%) was also compared with a strong March. Clothing sales have been moving up since the fall of 1999. Higher sales in drugstores in April (+1.8%) ended four months of weak results. This gain pushed sales up almost to the peak reached in November 1999. Consumers continued to increase their spending in furniture stores in April (+1.3%). Food stores posted their third consecutive monthly rise (+1.0%).

Retail sales, April 2000

Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	22,569	-1.2	5.7
Newfoundland	373	0.2	8.8
Prince Edward Island	104	2.9	13.9
Nova Scotia	696	-1.5	7.1
New Brunswick	569	-3.6	5.3
Quebec	5,160	-2.9	2.7
Ontario	8,602	-1.0	6.3
Manitoba	767	-1.8	3.2
Saskatchewan	662	-2.4	3.9
Alberta	2,631	0.9	11.1
British Columbia	2,927	0.2	4.7
Yukon	29	0.7	7.0
Northwest Territories	33	-3.7	18.1
Nunavut	15	-4.6	-2.5

Retail sales



General merchandise stores posted a 0.8% gain in April. Sales were down 0.4% in March and 2.0% in February. April's gain came entirely from department stores (+1.5%). Overall, general merchandise sales have been flat since last summer.

Retail sales were down in most provinces in April. The weak performances in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan originated from the sizeable declines seen at automotive retailers. Sales in the three provinces have been slowing since the start of 2000.

*The April 2000 issue of **Retail trade** (print: 63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206; online at www.statcan.ca: 63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155) presents the full report. To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067 or 613-951-3549, retailinfo@statcan.ca). For further analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; gratpau@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.*

Wholesale sales unchanged

Wholesale sales were nearly unchanged in April (-0.2%) at \$31.6 billion. Sales made a healthy increase of 2.0% in March. Despite the pause in April, wholesalers' sales have generally been growing since mid-1998.

Significant sales declines were noted in lumber and building materials (-8.5%), farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-5.4%), and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment/supplies (-3.4%). However, those declines were nearly offset by major advances in sales of consumer goods such as computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery (+4.2%), household goods (+2.8%), and motor vehicles parts and accessories (+1.6%).

Sales of lumber and building materials and of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment/supplies have been on the decline since late 1999. Demand from Canadian wholesalers in these sectors seems to be softening nationally and internationally. The international softening was illustrated by lower Canadian exports

of lumber and sawmill products (-1.5%). April also saw a decline of 8.9% in the value of building permits. The value of building permits in the United States was also down in April.

Wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies were the only group to report a year-over-year sales decline in April (-5.6%). Nonetheless, their sales have generally stabilized since mid-1999.

Sales of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery have seen a turnaround since the beginning of 2000, following a period of falling sales since mid-1999. However, inventories for these wholesalers continued to drop for a third consecutive month in April (-2.4%). These wholesalers continued to sell off inventories to meet demand, as the shortage of electronic parts and components continued.

Wholesalers of household goods have seen generally rising sales since the start of 1999. By April, moreover, their sales had climbed 10.9% since April 1999. Strong consumer demand in Canada and the United States may be aiding this buoyancy. Imports of home furnishings rose 2.7% in April.

(continued on page 4)

... Wholesale sales unchanged

Higher wholesale sales were reported in six provinces in April. Notably, in Newfoundland, wholesalers continued to benefit from the province's flourishing oil and gas ventures, notably the Terra Nova project. In Saskatchewan, sales climbed for a fourth consecutive month.

The value of inventories held by wholesalers rose 0.7% in April to \$42.6 billion. Despite some moderation in the buildup between the spring of 1998 and the spring of 1999, inventory values have been climbing for the last several years. In April, higher inventory values were reported in 7 of the 11 trade groups. Marked increases were reported in metals, hardware and plumbing equipment, motor vehicles, and lumber and building materials. The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.34 in March to 1.35. The ratio has been generally stable since mid-1999.

The April 2000 issue of *Wholesale trade* (online at [\\$14/\\$140](http://www.statcan.ca:63-008-XIB)) presents the full report. To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067 or 613-951-3549; wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca). For further analytical information, contact Alexander Hays (613-951-35522; haysale@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale trade, April 2000

Seasonally adjusted

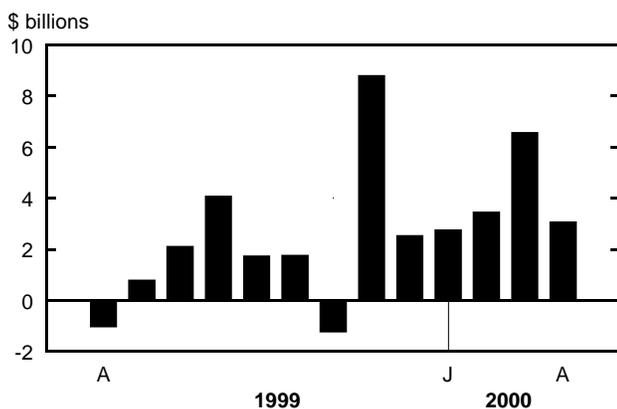
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	31,559	-0.2	8.5
Newfoundland	229	3.0	10.5
Prince Edward Island	55	3.9	14.1
Nova Scotia	558	-2.9	-6.9
New Brunswick	412	2.2	12.5
Quebec	6,321	-1.8	4.4
Ontario	15,769	0.5	9.5
Manitoba	899	3.5	0.3
Saskatchewan	1,006	3.3	23.0
Alberta	2,972	-1.7	13.3
British Columbia	3,315	-0.6	9.0
Yukon	9	-10.5	-9.0
Northwest Territories	13	-0.4	3.1
Nunavut	2	1.0	6.4

Foreign investors scooping up Canadian securities

In April, foreign investors added \$8.0 billion to their holdings of Canadian securities. That was on top of the massive \$13.6 billion they bought in March. Canadian investors, for their part, continued to make large investments in foreign stocks, while adding a small amount of foreign bonds.

Canadian investors' demand for foreign securities showed no letup in April. However, their \$3.0 billion investment was less than half that of the previous month. The bulk of April's buying was again directed to foreign stocks (\$2.7 billion), bringing the acquisitions over the last six months to \$21.5 billion—already surpassing the annual record set in 1999. April's buying of foreign stocks was split between U.S. and overseas shares.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹



¹ Includes bonds and stocks.

Related market information

In April, the differential on short-term interest rates (government paper) narrowed to about 27 basis points, its smallest margin in favour of investing in the United States since November 1999. Marginally lower U.S. long-term government bond rates coupled with virtually no change in Canadian rates produced a differential of 5 basis points, the smallest in five months. The long-term rate differential also favoured investment in the United States in April.

In the first three months of this year, the TSE 300 composite index outperformed the Standard & Poor's 500 index by a wide margin (12.5% versus 2.0%). This continued to be the case when both markets retreated in April (-1.2% versus -3.1%).

The Canadian dollar fell in April by almost a cent and a half against the American dollar, closing at 67.56 U.S. cents.

Foreigners, meanwhile, returned to Canadian bonds after four months of divestment that totalled nearly \$15 billion. They purchased \$3.1 billion worth in April. Geographically, the buying was channelled through the U.K. market. A \$3.7 billion investment in the secondary market was the largest in that market in two years. Retirements of foreign-held issues continued to outpace new bonds sold abroad, offsetting some of the investment coming through the secondary market.

In the money market, foreign investors added \$1.0 billion to their holdings of Canadian instruments. This followed a \$3.2 billion investment in March. In the first four months of this year, foreigners have accumulated \$4.8 billion worth of Canadian short-term paper, evenly split between government paper (federal and provincial) and corporate paper. This is in sharp contrast with the \$13.4 billion reduction in their holdings in 1999. The year-to-date investment was well diversified geographically, led by American investors.

(continued on page 5)

... Foreign investors scooping up Canadian securities

American investors accumulated a further \$3.9 billion of Canadian shares in April. Their buying was still heavily weighted toward technology shares. April's investment was evenly split between newly issued shares and those already trading on the secondary market. Canadian stock prices continued to outperform their U.S. counterparts in April.

The April 2000 issue of Canada's international transactions in securities (print: 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176; online at www.statcan.ca: 67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132) presents the full report. For further information, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Beer remains the alcoholic beverage of choice

In 1998/99, consumers still by far preferred beer to any other alcoholic beverage. However, sales of spirit-based coolers soared during the year, and red wine became almost as popular as white. During the year, liquor authorities, wineries and breweries sold 2.5 billion litres of alcoholic beverages, up from the previous year by 2.6%. Beer accounted for the vast majority of sales, 83%, while wine accounted for 11% and spirits 6%.

The market share of domestic brands of beer fell for a fifth straight year, as sales of imported beers increased. Imported beer sales climbed 9.7% in 1998/99 to \$462.3 million. As a result, domestic brands captured 93% of the market, down from 96% in 1994/95. Canadians purchased 2.1 billion litres of beer in 1998/99 (+2.0%). These sales were valued at \$6.5 billion, an increase of 4.8%.

For a second straight year, Canadian spirits captured a larger share of the domestic market. The volume of spirits sold rose 7.2% to 148 million litres. These sales in 1998/99 were worth just over \$3.2 billion (+4.5%). The substantial increase in the volume of spirits sales was largely due to a surge in sales of spirit-based coolers (+32.7%). Ontario accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total sales volume of all spirit-based coolers.

In 1998/99, Canadians purchased 272.5 million litres of wine, 4.9% more than in the previous year. These sales were worth just over \$2.6 billion, an increase of 9.4%. Wine lovers continued their long-term trend of turning from white to red. As a result, red wine accounted for 47% of sales volume in 1998/99, while white

Note to readers

This article only analyzes sales of alcoholic beverages (by volume and value) made by liquor authorities and their agents and by wineries and breweries and their licensed outlets. The analysis does not include data on the consumption of homemade wine and beer, wine and beer manufactured through brew-on-premises operations, sales to Canadian residents in duty-free shops or any unrecorded transactions.

wine captured 53%. A decade earlier, red wine accounted for only 28% and white wine 72%. The volume of red wine sales increased 10.2% from 1997/98, whereas sales of white wine dipped 0.1%. Sales of other wines, such as champagnes, port and rosé, advanced 6.6%.

Backed by a sustained demand and despite three consecutive years of higher price increases, imported wines regained some market share from domestic wines. Sales of imported wine jumped in 1998/99 by 12.1% to \$1.8 billion—almost three times the rate of growth in the sales value of domestic wine (+4.4% to \$0.9 billion). In 1998/99, outlets sold more than 150 million litres of imported wine (+7.3%) and 122 million litres of domestic wine (+2.0%).

Per-capita sales of alcoholic beverages increased for a second straight year. In 1998/99, each Canadian aged 15 and over bought an average of 102.6 litres of alcoholic beverages. That compares with 99.2 litres the year before.

In 1998/99, per-capita sales rose in all provinces and territories except the Yukon and British Columbia. Quebec consumers bought 41% of all the red wine sold in Canada, which represented 7.2 litres per capita. Quebec consumers also recorded the highest per-capita sales of white wine (5.8 litres). Per-capita domestic beer sales were the highest in the Yukon (140.7 litres); sales of imported beer were highest in Alberta (9.2 litres).

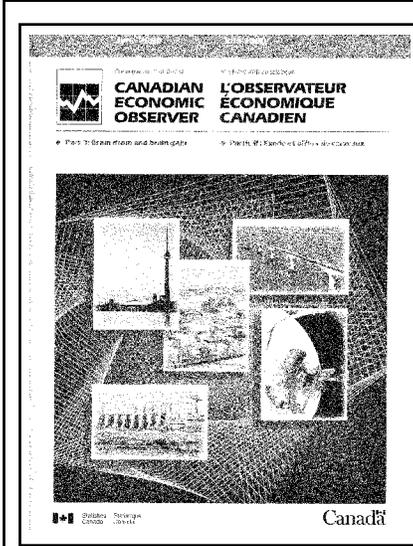
Per-capita sales of spirits were strongest in the Yukon (12.8 litres). Manitoba recorded the strongest per-capita whisky sales (3.2 litres). The Northwest Territories had the highest vodka sales (2.6 litres). Newfoundland recorded the highest rum sales per capita (3.7 litres), and Quebec ranked first for liqueur (0.4 litres), gin (0.4 litres) and brandy (0.2 litres).

The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1999 (online at www.statcan.ca: 63-202-XIB, \$35) will be available in July. A print-on-demand paper version is available at a higher price. Data are also available in special tabulations. For more information on related products and services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). For further analytical information, contact Jean-François Carbonneau (613-951-8561) or Claude Perras (613-951-1834), Public Institutions Division.

Per-capita sales of alcoholic beverages, 1998/99

	Total	Beer	Wine	Spirits
	Litres per capita			
Canada	102.6	85.3	11.2	6.1
Newfoundland	100.9	89.7	4.1	7.1
Prince Edward Island	89.4	76.3	6.0	7.0
Nova Scotia	91.9	77.8	6.7	7.4
New Brunswick	88.9	77.2	5.9	5.7
Quebec	111.1	94.4	14.2	2.6
Ontario	99.4	82.3	10.2	6.9
Manitoba	92.7	77.1	7.3	8.3
Saskatchewan	85.5	72.7	4.7	8.1
Alberta	111.5	91.3	12.2	8.0
British Columbia	101.8	81.0	13.8	7.0
Yukon	173.8	143.3	17.7	12.8
Northwest Territories	95.9	79.3	7.0	9.7

New from Statistics Canada



Canadian economic observer June 2000

The June issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyzes current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in May and reprints the second part of a feature article on the migration of knowledge workers from and to Canada.

A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The June 2000 issue of Canadian economic observer (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. For more information, contact Cyndi Bloskie (613-951-3634; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

Exploring patterns of corporate diversification in Canada

Small firms account for the lion's share of new job creation in Canada. Nevertheless, large sophisticated businesses continue to play a key role in shaping the nation's economic landscape. A new study *Patterns of corporate diversification in Canada: An empirical analysis* examines the breadth of Canada's most sophisticated firms—companies whose operations span different industries. These firms comprise less than 1% of all Canadian businesses, but they still generate more than one-third of all business income and employ about one-quarter of the work force.

The study explores how "diversified" or "multi-industry" firms expand their operations by looking at whether their activities extend across closely related industries (those linked via strong trading relationships). The study also examines whether diversification patterns vary substantially across different economic sectors.

The research paper Patterns of corporate diversification in Canada: An empirical analysis (11F0019MPE, no. 150) is now available. For a copy, contact Louise Laurin (613-951-4676). An electronic version (11F0019MIE) can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). Look under "Products and services", then choose "Downloadable publications (free)". For more information about the research, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758) or Desmond Beckstead (613-951-6199), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

New from Statistics Canada

Sub-provincial employment dynamics

1983 to 1996

This new CD-ROM product provides information on the births and deaths of jobs and businesses by sub-provincial areas for the period 1983 through 1996. These sub-provincial areas include Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and specific towns and rural areas for all the provinces and territories. This new product has data on the total number of businesses and employment for major urban centres.

*The CD-ROM **Sub-provincial employment dynamics** (61F0027XCB, \$500) is now available. To order a copy, or for more information, contact Keith Lance (613-951-5226), Small Business and Special Survey Division.*

Health care in Canada

Topics examined in *Health care in Canada* include the changing health care system, the cost of health care, the health care team, primary health care, hospitals and health care beyond the hospital. The report was jointly released by the Canadian Institute for Health Information and Statistics Canada.

***Health care in Canada, a first annual report** (online at www.statcan.ca: 82-222-XIE, no charge) is now available. Look under "Products and Services", followed by "Downloadable publications (free)". For more information, contact Karen McCarthy (613-241-7860), Canadian Institute for Health Information or Michel B. Séguin (613-951-4262), Statistics Canada.*

The importance of nature to Canadians: The economic significance of nature-related activities

1996

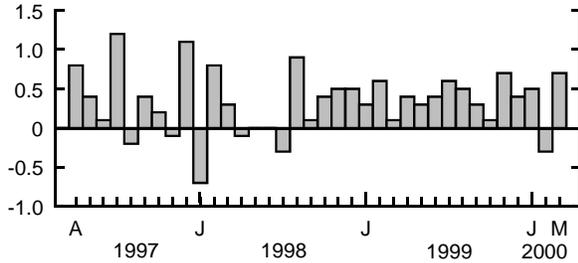
The results of Statistics Canada's 1996 Survey on the Importance of Nature to Canadians are the focus of this new publication from Environment Canada. *The importance of nature to Canadians: The economic significance of nature-related activities* covers such topics as: spending on nature-related activities (including camping, canoeing, sightseeing, fishing and wildlife viewing); the economic impacts of this spending in terms of contribution to gross domestic product; tax revenues generated and jobs supported; and the economic value placed by participants on these activities.

***The importance of nature to Canadians: The economic significance of nature-related activities** can be downloaded from Environment Canada's Web site (www.ec.gc.ca/nature/survey.htm). A paper version (EN47-312/2000E) is available from the Enquiry Centre (1 800 668-6767; enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca), Environment Canada. For more information, contact Elaine DuWors (819-953-1416; elaine.duwors@ec.gc.ca), Environment Canada, or Nathalie Noreau (613-951-4607; nathalie.noreau@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada.*

Current trends

Gross domestic product

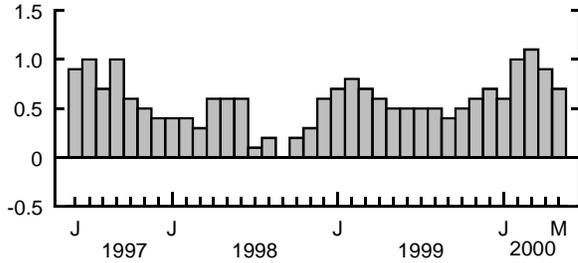
% change,
previous month



After receding in February, economic activity surged 0.7% in March. The advance marked a return to the solid growth path.

Composite Index

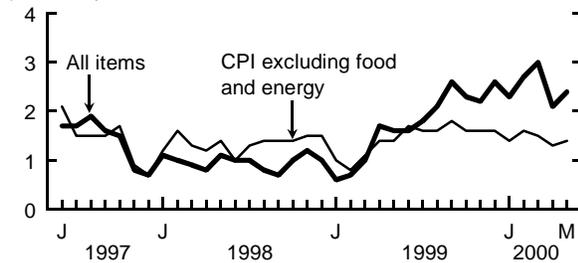
% change,
previous month



The growth of the leading indicator continued to moderate to 0.7% in May due to gyrations in the stock market.

Consumer Price Index

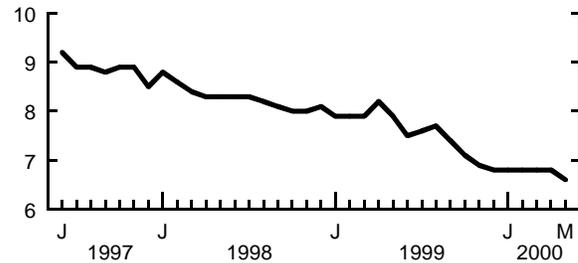
% change,
previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 2.4% higher in May 2000 than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 1.4%.

Unemployment rate

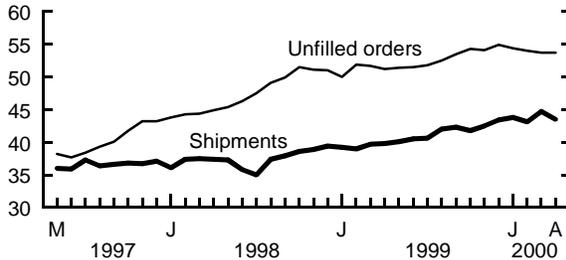
%



In May, the unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 6.6%, the lowest since March 1976.

Manufacturing

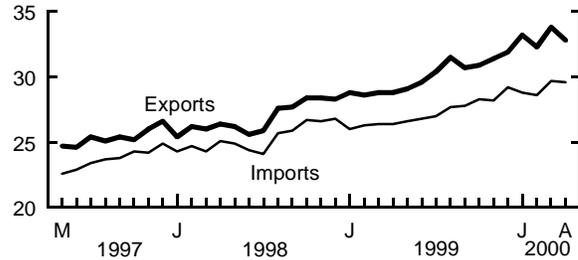
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments fell 2.8% in April to \$43.5 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders decreased a slight 0.1% to \$53.7 billion.

Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In April, the value of merchandise exports dropped 3.0% from March to \$32.8 billion. Imports were off 0.3% to \$29.6 billion.

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.

Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product (\$ billion, 1992)	March	774.3	0.7%	4.7%
Composite Index (1992=100)	May*	162.7	0.7%	8.4%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q1 2000	53.3	12.3%	37.5%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q1 2000	87.6	1.1†	4.3†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	April	22.6	-1.2%	5.7%
Department store sales (\$ billions)	April	1.50	1.4%	3.9%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	April	133.2	-1.1%	4.2%
Wholesale trade (\$ billion)	April	31.6	-0.2%	8.5%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	May	14.91	0.3%	2.8%
Unemployment rate (%)	May	6.6	-0.2†	-1.3†
Participation rate (%)	May	65.8	0.0†	0.0†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	April*	622.31	-0.1%	2.5%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	May	169	1.2%	7.0%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	April	32.8	-3.0%	14.0%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	April	29.6	-0.3%	12.6%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	April	3.2	-0.9	0.8
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	April	43.5	-2.8%	9.3%
New orders (\$ billion)	April	43.4	-2.3%	10.7%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	April	53.7	-0.1%	4.9%
Inventory/shipments ratio	April	1.33	0.05	0.02
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	May	110.4	0.5%	2.4%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	May*	127.2	0.3%	5.6%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	May*	141.9	6.1%	24.9%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	April	102.7	0.2%	2.1%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

* new this week

† percentage point

Infomat

A weekly review

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 highlights from new data releases, along with sources, links and contacts for further
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Publications released from June 22 to 28, 2000

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS			
Canada's international transactions in securities	March 2000		
Internet		67-002-XIB	14/132
Paper		67-002-XPB	18/176
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS			
Juristat, vol. 20, no. 4: The justice factfinder	1998		
Internet		85-002-XIE	8/70
Paper		85-002-XPE	10/93
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS			
Canadian economic observer	June 2000	11-010-XPB	23/227
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES			
New motor vehicle sales	April 2000	63-007-XIB	13/124
Retail trade	April 2000	63-005-XIB	16/155
Wholesale trade	April 2000	63-008-XIB	14/140
INTERNATIONAL TRADE			
Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2000		
Internet		65-001-XIB	14/141
Paper		65-001-XPB	19/188
Imports by commodity	April 2000		
Microfiche		65-007-XMB	37/361
Paper		65-007-XPB	78/773
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY			
Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes	May 2000	43-009-XIB	5/47
Production and disposition of tobacco products	May 2000	32-022-XIB	5/47
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	April 2000	25-001-XIB	6/55
Refined petroleum products	November 1999		
Internet		45-004-XIB	16/155
Paper		45-004-XPB	21/206
Sawmills and planing mills	April 2000	35-003-XIB	9/86
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Calendar of key releases: July 2000				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3	4	5 Building permits, May 2000	6 Help-wanted index, June 2000	7 Labour force survey, June 2000
10 New housing price index, May 2000	11	12	13 Consumer price index, June 2000	14 New motor vehicle sales, May 2000
17 Travel between Canada and other countries, May 2000	18 Crime statistics, 1999* Survey of book publishers and exclusive agents, 1998/99*	19 Canadian international merchandise trade, May 2000 Private and public investment in Canada (revised intentions), 2000	20 Wholesale trade, May 2000 Monthly survey of manufacturing, May 2000 Employment insurance, May 2000	21 Retail trade, May 2000
24 Canada's international transactions in securities, May 2000	25 Family violence, 1999* Composite index, June 2000	26	27 Industrial product price index, June 2000 Raw materials price index, June 2000 Employment, earnings and ours, May 2000	28
31 Real GDP at factor cost by industry, May 2000				

Note: Except for the releases marked with an asterisk, all the release dates in this calendar are fixed. A more detailed calendar of fixed release dates for the entire year is available from Statistics Canada's Web site at www.statcan.ca.