



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 10, 1998

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, June 1998** 3
 The unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.4% for the third consecutive month, as a decline in employment in June was accompanied by a similar decrease in the number of persons in the labour force (-41,000).

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StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc

June 1998

The June StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc is now available in a Windows format. The Directory Disc is a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM Time Series database. On-line access to this database is available worldwide through a number of distributors.

The StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc contains the CANSIM time series directory as well as the Statistical Data Documentation System (SDDS) — a database of the surveys and statistical programs used at the Agency and a new version of the Statistics Canada Thesaurus. Finding data in this new Windows version of the CD-ROM is easy. An entire CANSIM matrix or SDDS survey can be searched as a single entity and you can narrow a search to include only active series or those with a specific security level. Dialogue boxes guide users through most typical searches, and when a matrix refers to an SDDS survey or vice-versa, you can access the reference through a hyperlink.

The June 1998 edition of the *StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc* (10F0005XCB) is now available on CD-ROM. An annual subscription of four quarterly issues is \$103.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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Services indicators

First quarter 1998

The first quarter 1998 issue of *Services indicators* features two articles: "Job gains and job losses: A study of the service sector", and "Leasing services industries in the 1990s". Also included are 34 updated tables and nearly 100 charts on the output, financial, employment and remuneration figures of various service industries over the past eight quarters.

The first quarter 1998 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; littdon@statcan.ca), Services Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

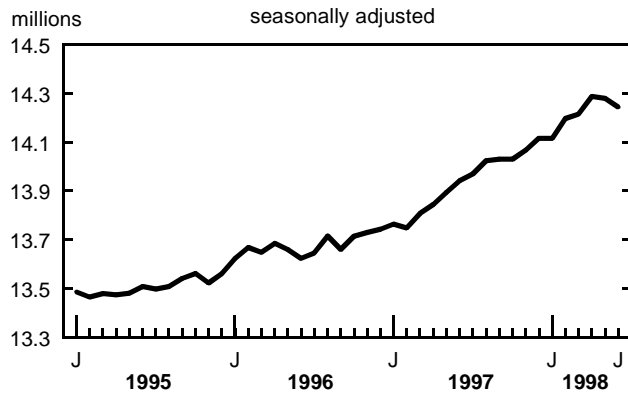
Labour Force Survey

June 1998

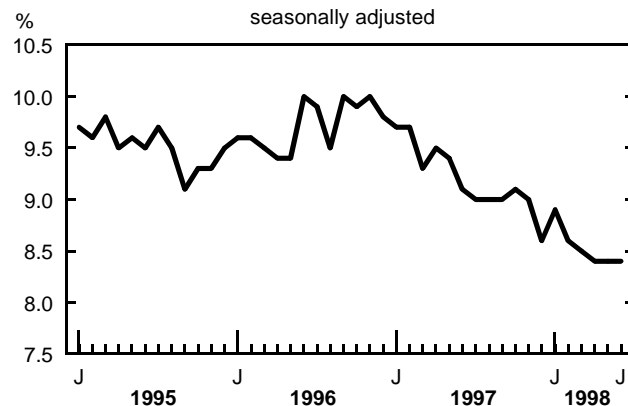
After a year and a half of strong growth, employment declined by an estimated 36,000 in June. This was the first significant monthly decline during this period, leaving gains since the beginning of 1997 at 500,000 (+3.6%).

The unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.4% for the third consecutive month as the decline in employment in June was accompanied by a similar decrease in the number of persons in the labour force (-41,000).

Employment



Unemployment rate



Job losses concentrated among youths

Full-time employment fell by an estimated 54,000 in June following robust growth throughout most of 1997 and the early months of 1998. The loss in June leaves full-time employment up 475,000 since December 1996, accounting for 95% of the overall employment growth over this period.

Youth employment declined by 30,000 in June, with the loss entirely in full-time employment. There was also a decline in the number of youths participating in the labour force (-28,000). This dampened the impact of job losses on the youth unemployment rate, which rose 0.2 percentage points to 15.9% in June, after remaining unchanged for three months.

Overall employment for adult men and women was little changed in June. For adult men, a decline of 30,000 in full-time employment was partly offset by part-time gains, while for adult women, both full- and part-time employment levels were stable.

Summer jobs

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects data about youths aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and who intend to return to school in the fall.

In June, 44.1% of students aged 15 to 24 were working, up 0.4 percentage points from a year ago. The unemployment rate was 18.1% in June, down 3.5 percentage points from last year, the result of a significant decline in labour force participation (down from 55.8% in June 1997 to 53.9% in June 1998) and a small employment gain.

Overall, there were slightly more students employed this June compared with a year ago, this was not the case for older students aged 20 to 24. This June, 65.4% of older students were employed, down 0.8 percentage points from last year. Despite lower employment for older students, the unemployment rate fell 1.8 percentage points to 12.5% due to much lower labour force participation.

Job losses in private sector

In June, the number of private sector employees fell by 60,000. Prior to the decline, this group had increased steadily, up 477,000 since the beginning of 1997.

In contrast, the number of public sector employees increased by 38,000 in June — the first significant gain this year. The increase was concentrated in community

services in several provinces but most notably in British Columbia.

The number of self-employed was little changed in June. Following sharp gains between late 1996 and August 1997, growth in self-employment has weakened, bringing employment for this group to about the same level as the beginning of the year.

Job losses in goods-producing sector

The goods-producing sector accounted for two-thirds of the estimated 36,000 employment loss in June. Nearly all of the decline in the goods sector was in agriculture (-23,000) as gains usually observed in June materialised earlier in the year, the result of an unusually warm spring. Despite the decline in June, agricultural employment remains about 7,000 higher than during same month last year.

Despite a strike at General Motors Corporation in the United States, which shut down some auto assembly and parts plants in Canada and resulted in a notable increase in the number of unemployed persons on temporary layoff in Ontario (+8,000), overall employment in manufacturing was little changed in June. Employment in this industry has shown a clear upward trend since the beginning of 1997 with gains over the period totalling 200,000 (+9.5%).

While employment in the services sector was little changed in June, there was an estimated employment gain of 28,000 in education, with the increase concentrated in British Columbia. Overall employment in education had been trending down (-36,000) over the previous six months.

There was little employment change in the rest of the services sector.

Provincial labour markets

In Atlantic Canada, employment rose in Newfoundland (+3,000) and fell in Nova Scotia

(-5,000). In Newfoundland, employment increased for the third consecutive month, bringing gains since March to 8,000. These recent gains bring employment in the province 13,000 above the level of a year ago. In Nova Scotia, the decline in June leaves employment in the province only slightly above the level at the beginning of the year.

In Quebec, employment was little changed over the last three months. This followed growth of 54,000 over February and March when employment bounced back from the effects of the January ice storm. This leaves employment in the province at about the same level as December 1997.

In Ontario, despite little change over the past two months, there has been strong job growth since February 1997 with gains totalling 285,000 (+5.4%). In June, an increase in the number of unemployed persons on temporary layoff (likely related to the General Motors strike in the United States) was offset by a decrease in the number of persons in the labour force, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged at 7.1%.

Employment was little changed in the remaining provinces.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m. in matrices 3450-3471 and 3483-3502 and table 00799999 .

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet @ www.statcan.ca under "Daily news".

For a summary, *Labour force information*, for the week ending June 20, (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today.

The next release of the *Labour Force Survey* will be on Friday, August 7, 1998.

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 1998	June 1998	May to June 1998	May 1998	June 1998	May to June 1998
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,585.9	15,544.8	-0.3	65.1	64.8	-0.3
Newfoundland	239.8	242.6	1.2	53.7	54.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	71.7	71.5	-0.3	66.9	66.8	-0.1
Nova Scotia	455.1	450.3	-1.1	61.0	60.4	-0.6
New Brunswick	367.8	364.9	-0.8	60.7	60.3	-0.4
Quebec	3,686.6	3,681.5	-0.1	61.8	61.7	-0.1
Ontario	6,037.3	6,021.1	-0.3	66.3	66.1	-0.2
Manitoba	573.4	572.2	-0.2	66.5	66.3	-0.2
Saskatchewan	503.7	505.0	0.3	66.0	66.2	0.2
Alberta	1,603.0	1,594.3	-0.5	72.4	71.7	-0.7
British Columbia	2,047.7	2,041.4	-0.3	65.1	64.8	-0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,278.9	14,243.0	-0.3	59.6	59.4	-0.2
Newfoundland	199.5	202.4	1.5	44.7	45.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	62.0	62.1	0.2	57.9	58.0	0.1
Nova Scotia	407.7	403.2	-1.1	54.7	54.0	-0.7
New Brunswick	321.1	320.1	-0.3	53.0	52.9	-0.1
Quebec	3,299.7	3,291.7	-0.2	55.3	55.2	-0.1
Ontario	5,607.5	5,593.2	-0.3	61.6	61.4	-0.2
Manitoba	543.1	539.7	-0.6	63.0	62.6	-0.4
Saskatchewan	476.6	474.7	-0.4	62.5	62.2	-0.3
Alberta	1,511.9	1,506.7	-0.3	68.3	67.8	-0.5
British Columbia	1,849.8	1,849.2	0.0	58.8	58.7	-0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,307.0	1,301.9	-0.4	8.4	8.4	0.0
Newfoundland	40.3	40.3	0.0	16.8	16.6	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	9.7	9.4	-3.1	13.5	13.1	-0.4
Nova Scotia	47.4	47.1	-0.6	10.4	10.5	0.1
New Brunswick	46.7	44.8	-4.1	12.7	12.3	-0.4
Quebec	386.9	389.8	0.7	10.5	10.6	0.1
Ontario	429.7	427.9	-0.4	7.1	7.1	0.0
Manitoba	30.3	32.5	7.3	5.3	5.7	0.4
Saskatchewan	27.1	30.3	11.8	5.4	6.0	0.6
Alberta	91.0	87.6	-3.7	5.7	5.5	-0.2
British Columbia	197.9	192.2	-2.9	9.7	9.4	-0.3

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 1997	June 1998	June 1997 to June 1998	June 1997	June 1998	June 1997 to June 1998
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,726.9	15,919.4	1.2	66.4	66.4	0.0
Newfoundland	248.0	257.3	3.8	55.1	57.7	2.6
Prince Edward Island	74.2	75.3	1.5	69.2	70.4	1.2
Nova Scotia	458.9	464.5	1.2	61.9	62.3	0.4
New Brunswick	389.8	388.9	-0.2	64.6	64.2	-0.4
Quebec	3,800.7	3,792.9	-0.2	64.1	63.6	-0.5
Ontario	6,041.9	6,143.1	1.7	67.3	67.4	0.1
Manitoba	586.9	581.9	-0.9	68.1	67.5	-0.6
Saskatchewan	518.9	517.5	-0.3	68.3	67.8	-0.5
Alberta	1,567.4	1,621.1	3.4	72.7	72.9	0.2
British Columbia	2,040.1	2,076.8	1.8	65.8	65.9	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,349.3	14,639.3	2.0	60.6	61.0	0.4
Newfoundland	199.4	212.6	6.6	44.3	47.7	3.4
Prince Edward Island	66.5	68.4	2.9	62.0	63.9	1.9
Nova Scotia	405.4	418.2	3.2	54.7	56.1	1.4
New Brunswick	341.3	343.9	0.8	56.6	56.8	0.2
Quebec	3,403.7	3,415.6	0.3	57.4	57.2	-0.2
Ontario	5,530.6	5,708.6	3.2	61.6	62.6	1.0
Manitoba	550.7	551.4	0.1	63.9	63.9	0.0
Saskatchewan	491.8	489.1	-0.5	64.7	64.1	-0.6
Alberta	1,484.5	1,538.9	3.7	68.8	69.2	0.4
British Columbia	1,875.4	1,892.7	0.9	60.5	60.1	-0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,377.6	1,280.1	-7.1	8.8	8.0	-0.8
Newfoundland	48.6	44.7	-8.0	19.6	17.4	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	7.7	6.9	-10.4	10.4	9.2	-1.2
Nova Scotia	53.5	46.4	-13.3	11.7	10.0	-1.7
New Brunswick	48.6	45.0	-7.4	12.5	11.6	-0.9
Quebec	397.0	377.3	-5.0	10.4	9.9	-0.5
Ontario	511.2	434.6	-15.0	8.5	7.1	-1.4
Manitoba	36.2	30.4	-16.0	6.2	5.2	-1.0
Saskatchewan	27.1	28.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	0.3
Alberta	82.9	82.2	-0.8	5.3	5.1	-0.2
British Columbia	164.8	184.2	11.8	8.1	8.9	0.8

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators

First quarter 1998

Output in the service sector increased 0.8% in real terms in the first quarter of 1998. Within the sector, gross domestic product in the postal and courier services grew 9.4%, as the industry recovered output lost during the November 1997 postal strike. The advertising services and computer services industries also had buoyant output growth this quarter.

Much of the service sector growth resulted from higher consumer spending on services, which increased 1.3% in the first quarter. Consumption grew most rapidly on communications services, and restaurants and accommodation services.

The gross domestic product in the service sector was 3.5% higher than it was in the first quarter of 1997. Much of this increase came from the communications services and business services industries. As a result, over the past four quarters, higher output levels enabled the communications (+13.7%) and the business services (+12.1%) industries to expand their workforces.

Since the first quarter of 1997, overall service sector employment rose 2.6% to 10.2 million in the first quarter of 1998, with most of the gains being full-time jobs. This translated into a 3.5% increase in full-time service jobs from the first quarter of 1997. As a result, 75.8% of the service jobs in the first quarter of 1998 were full time, up slightly from 75.2% in the first quarter of last year.

The communications (+15.2%) and the finance and insurance (+17.4%) industries continue to have high profit margins, with levels well above the economy-wide average of 7.2%. However, the profit margin of the property, casualty and other insurers industry plummeted to 2.6% in the first quarter of 1998 from 10.6% in the first quarter of last year. This decline was due to higher claims arising from damages caused by the January ice storm that devastated much of Quebec and eastern Ontario.

Services indicators also features two articles. The first, "Job gains and job losses: A study of the service sector", demonstrates the extent to which jobs are simultaneously created and eliminated in the services industries. This job turnover tends to be highest in knowledge- and information-intensive industries such as business services. However, job reallocation patterns are not necessarily similar across all dynamic industries because of between-industry differences (such as markets, regulatory environments and the

ability to absorb displaced workers to produce new goods and services). The article also shows that high job reallocation prompts worker movement between firms and industries, with important implications for training and knowledge flows in the economy.

The second article, "Leasing services industries in the 1990s", examines how leasing, rather than buying, is becoming an increasingly attractive option for both consumers and businesses. Industries that rent out or lease automobiles, trucks, machinery and equipment are profiled, and their financial performance, employment patterns, and remuneration and output levels from 1991 to 1995 are examined.

The first quarter 1998 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

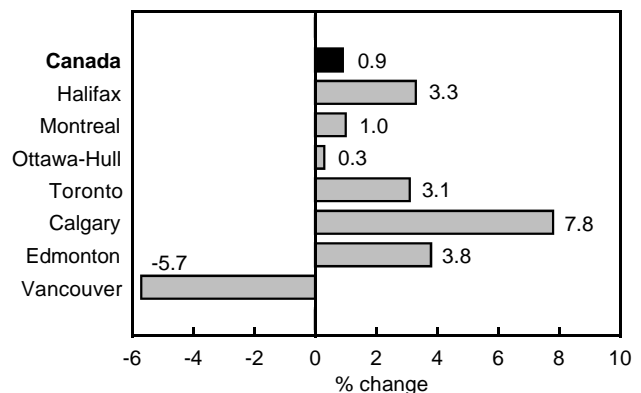
For further information on this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; littdon@statcan.ca), Services Division. ■

New Housing Price Index

May 1998

The New Housing Price Index was 0.9% higher in May 1998, compared with the same period a year earlier.

New housing price indexes
May 1997 to May 1998



This index, which tracks the selling price of new homes by contractors, increased 0.1% from April to May 1998.

The largest monthly increase occurred in Calgary (+0.6%), followed by Halifax (+0.5%), Kitchener-Waterloo (+0.4%) and Edmonton (+0.4%), as some builders passed on increases in construction costs to new home buyers. Smaller increases were noted in several other cities as builders reacted to improving market conditions. However, these increases were moderated by monthly decreases in Victoria (-1.5%), Hamilton (-0.5%) and St. John's (-0.4%) along with smaller decreases in several other cities. With the exception of Victoria, where numerous respondents reported poor market conditions, contractors generally attributed these decreases to various competitive factors.

New housing price indexes
(1992=100)

	May 1998	May 1997 to May 1998	April to May 1998
	% change		
Canada	100.0	0.9	0.1
House only	100.4	1.5	0.2
Land only	101.7	0.4	-
St. John's	96.1	-1.3	-0.4
Halifax	109.0	3.3	0.5
Charlottetown	101.4	-2.0	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	93.5	-1.7	-0.3
Quebec	98.8	1.2	-
Montreal	102.3	1.0	-0.2
Ottawa-Hull	97.3	0.3	0.2
Toronto	101.8	3.1	0.3
Hamilton	101.7	3.7	-0.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	99.4	3.6	0.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	100.1	2.6	0.4
London	97.7	0.1	-
Windsor	105.3	0.9	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	100.3	-2.9	-0.1
Winnipeg	111.9	0.8	-
Regina	123.7	3.3	0.3
Saskatoon	112.5	2.9	-
Calgary	122.3	7.8	0.6
Edmonton	107.6	3.8	0.4
Vancouver	88.2	-5.7	-
Victoria	79.1	-5.6	-1.5

- Nil or zero.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9921.

The second quarter 1998 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848;

infounit@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Criminal prosecutions resources, expenditures and personnel
1996/97

The cost of prosecuting criminals in various levels of courts across Canada declined slightly between 1994/95 and 1996/97 (adjusted for inflation).

The federal and provincial governments spent \$265 million prosecuting criminals in 1996/97, down 1% in constant dollars from 1994/95. (In current dollars, spending increased 3%.)

Nationally, about three-quarters (77%) of this total was spent on employee salaries, wages and benefits, an additional 11% on private lawyers, and the remaining 12% on other operating expenditures.

On a per capita basis, this spending amounted to \$8.80 for each Canadian in 1996/97, slightly higher than the \$8.76 spent in 1994/95 — the first fiscal year for which national figures are available.

Among the provinces, per capita expenditures ranged from \$5.13 in Quebec to \$14.13 in British Columbia. However, in the case of Quebec, the cost of prosecutions in municipal courts with criminal jurisdiction was not included in this report. As approximately one-fifth of the province's criminal court workload occurs in municipal courts, overall spending on prosecutions in Quebec would be somewhat higher than reported.

In total, criminal prosecution branches employed just over 3,100 staff across Canada in 1996/97, down 2% from 1994/95. Six out of 10 of these employees were staff lawyers. Most of the remainder were clerical support staff, as well as some paralegal workers and students.

Female lawyers accounted for 36% of all permanent and contract lawyers employed by criminal prosecution branches, up slightly from 34% in 1994/95.

These and other findings are included in the report *Criminal prosecutions resources, expenditures and personnel, 1996/97*, which is released today. The report presents information on the human resources and costs associated with the delivery of criminal prosecution services in Canada. It includes data for all provinces as well as Justice Canada, which is responsible for prosecution services in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as well as for prosecutions under federal statutes.

The report *Criminal prosecutions resources, expenditures and personnel, 1996/97* (Internet version:

85-402-XIE, \$23) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; 1 800 387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Oil pipeline transport

April 1998

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 12 752 167 cubic metres in April, up 13.0% from April 1997. Year-to-date receipts to the end of April 1998 (51 990 454 cubic metres) rose 8.4% over the same period in 1997. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in April (6 180 311 cubic metres) increased 3.7% from April 1997. Year-to-date receipts increased 5.5% to 25 967 634 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (6 055 759 cubic metres) increased 20.3% from April 1997, and pipeline imports (1 569 604 cubic metres) increased 48.4%. Year-to-date exports (24 183 900 cubic metres) were up 14.1% from 1997. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years. Year-to-date imports (6 146 980 cubic metres) increased 26.7 %.

April deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 4 918 383 cubic metres, no increase from 1997. April deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 0.9% to 678 330 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of April 1998 totalled 21 871 016 cubic metres, up 1.9% from the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 181 and 591-595.

The April 1998 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Air fare statistics

Third quarter 1997 (preliminary)

In the third quarter of 1997, the average domestic air fare (all types) paid by passengers was \$187, up 5.9% from the third quarter of 1996. This was

the second increase after seven consecutive quarterly decreases. The average international air fare was \$390, up 4.0% from the same quarter of 1996. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase in the international sector. Both domestic and international average air fares remained well below their record levels of \$204 and \$419, respectively.

In the third quarter of 1997, a record 85.9% of passengers on domestic scheduled services flew on a discount fare, up 3.2 percentage points from the previous record of 82.7% in the third quarter of 1996.

The greatest use of discount fares was on international scheduled services, where a record 90.9% of passengers travelled on a discount. The lowest use was in the northern domestic sector, where a record 70.6% of passengers travelled on a discount, up 14.3 percentage points from the third quarter of 1996.

Preliminary estimates are now available for the third quarter of 1997. Information on the types of fares used by passengers is based on data from four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express.

These estimates will appear in the July 1998 issue of *Aviation: Service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82), which is published monthly on the Internet. A print-on-demand service is also available at a different price. It can be ordered directly from www.statcan.ca or by calling 1 800 267-6677.

For further information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (613-951-0071; snidbra@statcan.ca), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

May 1998

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 70 560 tonnes in May, down 2.3% from 72 198 tonnes from May 1997. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1998 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Etienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; saineti@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

May 1998

Rolled steel shipments totalled 1 180 014 metric tonnes in May, down 5.3% from 1 246 560 tonnes in April 1998 and down 8.2% from 1 285 781 tonnes in May 1997.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of May 1998 totalled 6 124 706 tonnes, up 1.2% from 6 050 302 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1998 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; shinand@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 21, 1998

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending June 21, 1998, increased 1.1% to 4.8 million tonnes from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.9%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 330 000 tonnes, a 4.5% decrease from the same

period last year. The year-to-date figures show a decline of 5.0%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 0.7% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 123.0 million tonnes, up 1.2% from the same period a year earlier.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Egg production

May 1998 (preliminary)

Egg production estimates for May 1998 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of eggs* (\$110/year), (23-003-XPB), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat — A weekly review, April 24, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3; outside Canada: US\$3).

Infomat — A weekly review, April 24, 1998
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15	New motor vehicle sales	May 1998
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1998
16	Consumer Price Index	June 1998
17	Canadian international merchandise trade	May 1998
17	Composite Index	June 1998
