



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 27, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Canada's international transactions in securities

March 1999

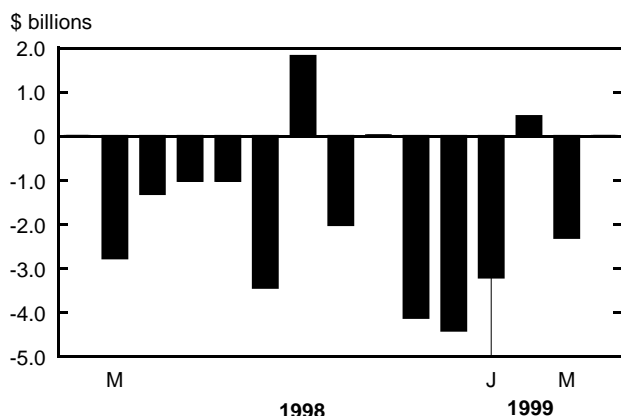
Canadian investors continued to accumulate foreign securities, adding \$2.3 billion to their holdings in March. At the same time, foreigners further reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$1.3 billion.

#### Canadian investors stepped up their purchases of foreign securities

In March, Canadian investors purchased a significant \$1.9 billion of foreign stocks, three-quarters of which were U.S. equities. This marked a return to their general focus on U.S. stock markets in 1998. Underlying this investment were strong U.S. stock prices, which rose 3.9% in March and have risen 34% since August 1998.

Canadians also acquired a modest amount of foreign bonds (\$0.4 billion) following a reduction of their holdings (\$0.8 billion) in February. Over the seven months starting in September 1998, Canadian investors have accumulated \$8.2 billion of foreign bonds, three-quarters of which were U.S. treasury bonds.

Canadian investment in foreign securities\*



\* Includes bonds and stocks.

#### Related market information

##### Interest rates

In March, the differential on short-term government instruments, which favours investment in Canada, held at about 30 basis points for the third consecutive month. The differential on long-term government instruments again favoured investment in the United States (25 basis points); for six months prior to February it had favoured investment in Canada.

##### Stock prices

After a one-month decline of 6.2% in February, Canadian stock prices (TSE 300 composite index) resumed their upward climb in March with a 4.5% increase. A 3.9% gain in U.S. stock prices (Standard & Poor's 500 index) in March erased the 3.2% lost in February.

##### Canadian dollar

After climbing a full two-and-a-half cents from its historical low against the U.S. dollar over the August 1998 to February 1999 period, the Canadian dollar closed in March at US\$66.28, virtually unchanged from February.

#### Foreign investors reduced their overall holdings of Canadian securities for the third consecutive month

Foreigners continued to sell Canadian equities, reducing their holdings by \$0.8 billion in March. Excluding portfolio investment through new treasury shares (related to direct investment acquisitions), foreign investors have actually divested \$9.2 billion since June 1998. Over this ten-month period, U.S. investors accounted for almost two-thirds of these sales with the balance coming from European investors. Canadian stock prices, although up in March, have not performed as well as their U.S. counterparts and are still some 14% below their highs set in April 1998.

There was a modest decline in foreign holdings of Canadian money market instruments in March (\$0.4 billion), which partly offset the increase in February. Over the first three months of 1999, foreign investors have reduced their holdings of Canadian short-term paper issued by governments and corporations by \$4 billion. The exception is Canadian Treasury bills, which were largely unchanged. The differential on short-term instruments, which continues to favour investment in Canada, was unchanged in March at 30 basis points.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds was negligible following two moderate reductions in January and February. In March, Canadian bonds issued in foreign markets (\$3.5 billion) were exceeded

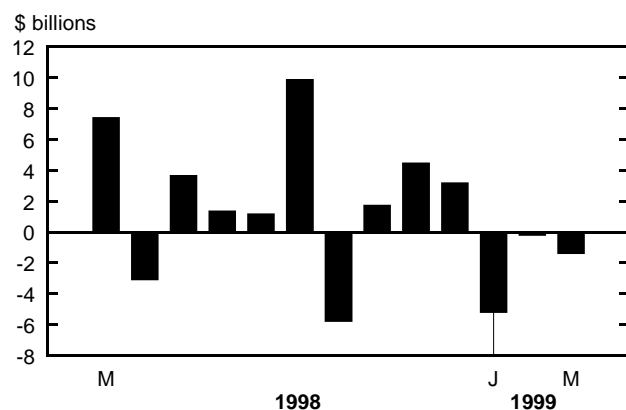
by retirements of foreign-held issues (\$4.2 billion); however, this difference was largely offset by foreign purchases of Canadian bonds on the secondary market. By the end of March, the differential on Canada-U.S. long-term government instruments (25 basis points) continued to favour investment in United States, in contrast to the six months prior to February.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2328-2330, 2378-2380 and 4195.**

The March 1999 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) will be available in June. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Barry Mersereau (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division. □

#### Foreign investment in Canadian securities\*



\* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

## Canada's international transactions in securities

	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999	March 1999	Jan. to March 1998	Jan. to March 1999
\$ millions						
<b>Foreign investment in Canadian securities</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>-5,156</b>	<b>-161</b>	<b>-1,337</b>	<b>7,830</b>	<b>-6,654</b>
Bonds (net)	3,024	-821	-725	-79	5,161	-1,624
Outstanding	3,077	-382	222	844	665	683
New Issues	2,744	1,418	4,077	3,506	13,075	9,000
Retirements	-2,125	-2,012	-4,951	-4,185	-8,417	-11,147
Change in interest payable <sup>1</sup>	-672	155	-72	-244	-161	-161
Money market paper (net)	886	-4,390	803	-420	-308	-4,007
Government of Canada	286	-3,297	1,626	1,842	-1,774	171
Other paper	600	-1,093	-823	-2,262	1,466	-4,178
Stocks (net)	18	55	-240	-837	2,977	-1,023
Outstanding (net)	-34	38	-533	-918	3,064	-1,413
New Issues (net)	52	17	293	80	-87	391
<b>Canadian investment in foreign securities</b>	<b>-4,639</b>	<b>-3,202</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>-2,302</b>	<b>-6,401</b>	<b>-5,053</b>
Bonds (net)	-1,484	-1,869	797	-403	-2,647	-1,474
Stocks (net)	-3,154	-1,334	-346	-1,899	-3,754	-3,579

<sup>1</sup> Interest accrued less interest paid

**Note:** A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada (i.e. a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad).



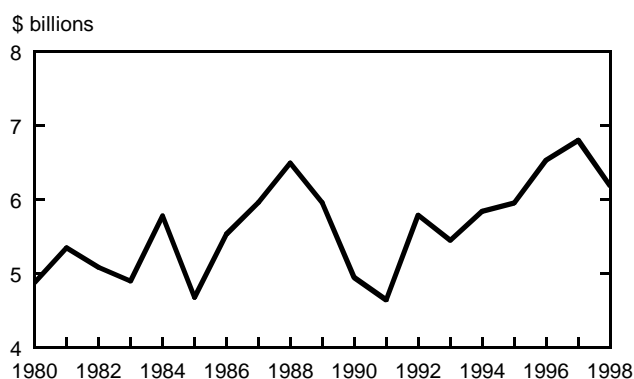
## Net farm income and farm cash receipts

1998 and first quarter 1999

Farmers recorded a sharp decline in their net cash income in 1998 largely because of plummeting hog prices and sagging grain markets.

Net cash income fell 9.1% from 1997 to \$6.2 billion, although this level was still slightly higher than the five-year average of \$6.1 billion for the period from 1993 to 1997.

Net cash income



Net cash income reflects the cash flow of farm businesses and is the difference between farm cash receipts and operating expenses. In 1998, farm cash receipts declined 1.7% to \$29.3 billion, while operating expenses rose a marginal 0.5% to a record \$23.2 billion. This marks the first time since 1990 that farm cash receipts decreased.

The Prairie provinces were hardest hit by the low hog and grain prices. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick recorded increases in net cash income supported by both higher marketings and prices for potatoes.

### Farm cash receipts down from record high

Lower market receipts for cereal grains and hogs were responsible for the decline in farm cash receipts in 1998 from a record high of \$29.8 billion set in 1997. Previously, receipts had climbed steadily from \$22.0 billion in 1990. However, 1998 farm cash receipts still remain above the five-year average (1993-97) of \$27.3 billion.

A weaker Asian market in 1998 and expanding hog inventories in North America pushed down hog receipts (-25.8%) to \$2.2 billion. Improved efficiency

#### Note to readers

**Net cash income** (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) represents the amount of cash generated by the farm business that is available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

**Realized net income** (net cash income minus depreciation plus income-in-kind) represents the financial flows, both cash and non-cash, attributable to the farm business. Realized net income does not account for changes in stocks (i.e. value of inventory change).

**Total net income** (net cash income minus depreciation plus income-in-kind and value of inventory change) represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labor, management and risk. Total net income accounts for agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced.

**Farm cash receipts** measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments.

**Revisions:** Historical revisions back to 1986 are now available and reflected in the data in this release. Revisions resulted primarily from using the 1996 Census of Agriculture as a benchmark. At the same time, conceptual and methodological changes, improved coverage and changes in sources were implemented as required. Estimates of receipts, income-in-kind, expenses, depreciation and value of inventory change have been revised. These revisions resulted in changes to net cash, realized net and total net income.

**New industrial classification system:** Beginning in 1997, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which includes hatcheries and farms with only Christmas trees in the agricultural sector, replaced the Standard Industrial Classification system. This new system added less than 1% to total operating expenses and farm cash receipts.

and competitiveness in large-scale enterprises continued to boost production, outstripping slaughter capacity and driving down prices to their lowest levels in 25 years.

Expanding global stocks of wheat, barley and corn led to downward pressure on prices. Cash receipts for wheat (excluding durum) fell 40.5%, from a record high of \$2.9 billion in 1997 to \$1.7 billion in 1998. While lower prices were a factor, lower marketings also contributed as farmers planted less wheat.

In contrast to wheat, canola receipts recorded a substantial 36.8% gain to a record \$2.8 billion. Record production, along with increased crushing capacity, boosted deliveries to all-time highs. Lower grain prices have encouraged diversification into oilseeds and other specialty crops.

Cattle receipts reached a record \$5.0 billion in 1998 because of higher prices, heavier slaughter weights and increased marketings. Dairy receipts rose 3.4% to \$3.8 billion. With increased production, producers sold more milk and cream at higher prices.

Potato receipts posted a 20.4% gain to \$0.6 billion as increased demand for processed potato products in North America pushed production to record levels.

Direct program payments increased 29.9% to \$1.4 billion to help offset the decline in receipts in 1998. NISA (Net Income Stabilization Account) payments were up \$115 million, while provincial stabilization payments in Quebec rose \$325 million. The direct program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

### Increase in expenses lowest since 1990

The modest 0.5% increase in operating expenses in 1998 was the smallest since 1990. There were some significant changes in expense items. Interest costs increased 11.2% to \$2.0 billion, the result of a 9.0% jump in the farm debt load.

Livestock and poultry purchases rose 25.1% to \$0.9 billion, with the majority of the gain in Western Canada. The demise of the *Western Grain Transportation Act* resulted in the expansion of the livestock sector in Western Canada and, in particular, the growth in Alberta's slaughter market.

These increases were partially offset by declining prices for machinery fuel and lubricants (-10.0%), prepared feed (-13.6%) and fertilizer (-5.3%).

### Record durum and corn production boost on-farm inventories

Total net income, which adjusts net cash income for the value of inventory change, depreciation and income-in-kind, increased 16.0% to \$2.9 billion in 1998. Despite the increase, total net income in 1998 was 18.0% below the five-year average of \$3.5 billion for 1993-97.

Record durum and corn production in the fall of 1998 led the way to boost on-farm inventories of grains toward more average levels. Conversely, total livestock inventories kept falling as farmers continued liquidating cattle herds.

### First quarter of 1999: farm cash receipts decreased slightly

Total farm cash receipts in the first quarter of 1999 fell \$30 million compared with the first quarter of 1998. At \$7.8 billion, total receipts still remained 4.0% higher than the first-quarter average of the past five years. The largest decreases were

recorded in Saskatchewan (-6.6%) followed by Ontario (-1.8%) and Alberta (-1.5%).

### Provincial farm cash receipts

	Jan. to March 1998 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. to March 1999	Jan.-March 1998 to Jan.-March 1999
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>7,795</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Newfoundland	17	18	5.9
Prince Edward Island	84	102	21.4
Nova Scotia	85	85	-
New Brunswick	74	82	10.8
Quebec	1,035	1,088	5.1
Ontario	1,626	1,596	-1.8
Manitoba	839	904	7.7
Saskatchewan	1,881	1,756	-6.6
Alberta	1,759	1,733	-1.5
British Columbia	425	430	1.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

- Nil or zero.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Crop receipts slipped 2.2% to \$4.0 billion during the first quarter of 1999. Receipts for all major grains and oilseeds were lower except for corn. Despite lower prices, corn receipts posted gains, up \$55 million. A record harvest last fall boosted domestic deliveries 78.6% in the first quarter of this year compared with 1998, while corn prices were still pressured downward by abundant world supplies of feed grains on world grain markets. Potatoes were among other crops that did well in the first quarter of 1999. Receipts continued to climb (+12.8%), fuelled by the growing demand for processed potato products, both in Canada and the United States.

Canola recorded the most notable decrease in crop receipts to \$471 million from a record \$590 million in the first quarter of 1998. Lower prices and marketings pushed canola receipts down in the first quarter of 1999. This decline could also be attributed to higher deliveries in the beginning of the crop year, which reached a record level of 4.2 million tonnes from August to December 1998.

Livestock receipts rose 1.8% to \$3.6 billion compared with the first quarter of 1998. A large part of this increase was due to cattle and calves receipts that reached \$1.4 billion, up 4.5%. The gain in receipts resulted from higher prices while fewer cattle and calves were slaughtered.

Dairy receipts totalled \$985 million, up 4.9% from the previous year. More milk and cream were sold as production and prices increased.

Hog receipts fell to \$556 million, down 5.4% from the first quarter of 1998. Slaughter hog prices rebounded 31.6% in the first quarter of 1999 compared with the dismal last quarter of 1998. The impact of lower prices (-22.1%) was not offset by a larger number of hogs slaughtered (+21.0%) in the first quarter of 1999 compared with the same period last year.

## Farm cash receipts

	Jan. to March 1998 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. to March 1999 <sup>p</sup>	Jan.-March 1998 to Jan.-March 1999
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>7,795</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
All wheat <sup>1</sup>	1,008	974	-3.4
Wheat excluding <sup>1</sup>	696	750	7.8
Durum wheat <sup>1</sup>	312	225	-27.9
Barley <sup>1</sup>	188	142	-24.5
Deferments	-160	-43	-73.1
Liquidations of deferments	974	920	-5.5
Canola	590	471	-20.2
Soybeans	183	157	-14.2
Corn	148	203	37.2
Other cereals and oilseeds	144	113	-21.5
Other crops	984	1,035	5.2
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Cattle and calves	1,301	1,359	4.5
Hogs	588	556	-5.4
Dairy products	939	985	4.9
Poultry	374	369	-1.3
Other livestock	298	293	-1.7
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Net Income Stabilisation Account	44	83	88.6
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	—	—	...
Crop Insurance	76	43	-43.4
Provincial stabilisation	85	83	-2.4
Other payments	58	52	-10.3
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>-0.8</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments

— Amount too small to be expressed.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Program payments fell 0.8% to \$261 million in the first quarter of 1999. Increases in Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) payments were more than offset by a drop in Crop Insurance payments and other programs. NISA payments grew 88.6% to \$83 million, reflecting an increase in the number of withdrawals, the average amount withdrawn by farmers, and improvements in delivery and administration of this program. Crop Insurance payments decreased mainly due to higher yield for the 1998 harvest.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 171-172, 208-215, 225, 244, 249-259, 263-272, 3571-3603, 5631 and 5678.**

The *Agriculture economic statistics supplement* (21-603-UPE, Issue 99-001, \$26/\$52) will be released in July. The January-March 1999 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001-XIB, \$15/\$48) will be available soon. See *How to order publications*.

For more information on net farm income, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [breegai@statcan.ca](mailto:breegai@statcan.ca)) or Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; [rosiber@statcan.ca](mailto:rosiber@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. For more information on farm cash receipts, contact Martin Beaulieu (613-951-6357; [beaulma@statcan.ca](mailto:beaulma@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. □

## Net farm income

	Canada	Nfld.	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$ millions										
<b>1997<sup>r</sup></b>											
+ Total cash receipts	29,849	77	274	377	305	4,784	6,847	3,032	5,910	6,483	1,759
- Operating expenses after rebates	23,050	61	250	303	277	3,668	5,592	2,317	4,296	4,876	1,409
= Net cash income	6,799	16	24	74	28	1,116	1,254	715	1,613	1,607	350
+ Income-in-kind	158	0	2	3	3	56	48	10	12	16	7
- Depreciation charges	3,538	4	29	38	30	418	833	317	794	885	191
= Realized net income	3,419	13	-3	39	1	753	470	408	832	738	167
+ Value of inventory change	-951	0	12	-6	6	-26	15	-116	-648	-169	-20
= Total net income	2,468	13	10	33	7	727	485	292	184	570	146
<b>1998<sup>p</sup></b>											
+ Total cash receipts	29,344	74	311	374	321	4,823	6,811	2,848	5,573	6,382	1,828
- Operating expenses after rebates	23,164	58	250	294	277	3,661	5,562	2,368	4,287	4,988	1,419
= Net cash income	6,180	16	60	80	45	1,162	1,249	480	1,285	1,393	409
+ Income in kind	151	0	2	3	3	53	46	9	12	15	7
- Depreciation charges	3,665	4	28	39	32	437	865	325	810	930	194
= Realized net income	2,666	13	34	44	16	777	430	164	487	479	222
+ Value of inventory change	196	0	-15	0	-3	1	52	131	56	-32	6
= Total net income	2,862	13	19	44	12	778	482	295	543	447	228

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Employment, earnings and hours

March 1999 (preliminary)

In March, employees' average weekly earnings were estimated at \$605.47, virtually unchanged from February and about the same level as March 1998.

For employees in most industries, there were no gains in average weekly earnings compared with March 1998. The exception was for employees in business services and in real estate operators and insurance agencies. In business services, the strongest year-over-year earnings growth was in computer and related services and accounting and bookkeeping services.

Average earnings in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick declined by approximately 1% since March of last year. Contributing most to these declines were reductions in average weekly hours for hourly rated employees in New Brunswick and Quebec and reductions in pay for commissioned and other employees in Quebec and Ontario.

Hourly rated employees in all industries worked an average of 31.3 hours (including overtime hours) in March, up from 31.0 in February. Average hourly earnings paid to hourly rated employees were \$15.23 in March, up 1.4% from March 1998.

Employment increased in March as employers added an estimated 38,000 additional workers to their payrolls. The largest additions to employees on payrolls were made by employers in business services and wholesale and retail trade. Employment gains in wholesale and retail are consistent with the gains in wholesale and retail trade volumes in the first quarter of 1999.

**Note:** Beginning with the May 1998 release, Statistics Canada completed the third phase of its redesign in the use of administrative records for the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates. With the change in methodology, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data, which were derived from survey questionnaires. The impacts on seasonal patterns due to this change in methodology can only be assessed over a longer time period. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor these impacts and will help users interpret its data. To minimize the effect of impacts, data from the Survey on Employment, Payrolls and Hours, particularly employment data, should be used in the context of longer time periods for detailed industry distributions.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.**

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in June through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1998 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)), Labour Division. □

## Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	March 1998	Feb. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	March 1999 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. to March 1999	March 1998 to March 1999
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>607.03</b>	<b>605.38</b>	<b>605.47</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Logging and forestry	777.89	743.13	768.70	3.4	-1.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,121.50	1,092.72	1,107.27	1.3	-1.3
Manufacturing	753.85	742.81	743.32	0.1	-1.4
Construction	694.66	698.14	697.34	-0.1	0.4
Transportation and storage	735.59	740.93	734.54	-0.9	-0.1
Communication and other utilities	811.41	803.87	806.57	0.3	-0.6
Wholesale trade	663.29	657.77	658.37	0.1	-0.7
Retail trade	366.20	373.19	369.00	-1.1	0.8
Finance and insurance	793.40	789.05	789.47	0.1	-0.5
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	634.36	646.33	655.81	1.5	3.4
Business services	682.67	691.69	698.66	1.0	2.3
Education-related services	676.24	658.74	659.42	0.1	-2.5
Health and social services	511.70	521.28	520.19	-0.2	1.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	233.33	238.27	237.03	-0.5	1.6
Public administration	739.28	731.00	731.64	0.1	-1.0
Miscellaneous services	406.15	410.99	410.15	-0.2	1.0
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	521.02	533.67	535.21	0.3	2.7
Prince Edward Island	485.13	483.88	486.06	0.5	0.2
Nova Scotia	507.09	510.74	515.35	0.9	1.6
New Brunswick	522.72	519.73	516.88	-0.5	-1.1
Quebec	571.91	566.89	565.68	-0.2	-1.1
Ontario	649.68	644.99	644.95	0.0	-0.7
Manitoba	534.00	544.32	540.16	-0.8	1.2
Saskatchewan	534.05	539.57	538.37	-0.2	0.8
Alberta	614.46	619.00	621.08	0.3	1.1
British Columbia	616.71	623.84	624.17	0.1	1.2
Yukon	688.64	678.74	681.11	0.3	-1.1
Northwest Territories	720.17	709.85	714.00	0.6	-0.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

## Number of employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	March 1999 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. to Feb. 1999	Feb. to March 1999
seasonally adjusted					
	thousands			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>11,772</b>	<b>11,809</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Logging and forestry	64	64	66	0.0	3.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	137	137	137	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,890	1,901	1,901	0.6	0.0
Construction	523	525	525	0.4	0.0
Transportation and storage	498	500	502	0.4	0.4
Communication and other utilities	386	385	384	-0.3	-0.3
Wholesale trade	741	754	760	1.8	0.8
Retail trade	1,421	1,434	1,440	0.9	0.4
Finance and insurance	523	522	525	-0.2	0.6
Real estate operators and insurances agencies	198	194	194	-2.0	0.0
Business services	821	831	840	1.2	1.1
Education-related services	926	923	924	-0.3	0.1
Health and social services	1,218	1,216	1,212	-0.2	-0.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	851	850	852	-0.1	0.2
Public administration	674	675	675	0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous services	694	694	695	0.0	0.1
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	153	153	151	0.0	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	48	49	49	2.1	0.0
Nova Scotia	327	329	329	0.6	0.0
New Brunswick	264	268	270	1.5	0.7
Quebec	2,792	2,805	2,813	0.5	0.3
Ontario	4,602	4,628	4,645	0.6	0.4
Manitoba	451	456	457	1.1	0.2
Saskatchewan	351	353	355	0.6	0.6
Alberta	1,207	1,208	1,210	0.1	0.2
British Columbia	1,485	1,488	1,494	0.2	0.4
Yukon	16	17	16	6.3	-5.9
Northwest Territories	26	27	27	3.8	0.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

## Civil aviation operating statistics March 1999

In March, Canadian Airlines reported a 2% decrease in its international passenger-kilometres flown. In recent months, Air Canada has had roughly 60% more domestic passenger-kilometres flown than Canadian, and 30% more international passenger-kilometres flown.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 385 (series 1 to 6).

The March 1999 data on civil aviation (operational data) for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines will appear in the June issue of *Aviation: service bulletin* (51-004-XIB, \$8/\$82). A print-on-demand service is

also available at a different price. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Robert Lund (613-951-0125) or Lisa Di Piéto (613-951-0146), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

## Cereals and oilseeds review March 1999

Data from the March issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices,

crop quality, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The April situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the March issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in early June. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; [graykar@statcan.ca](mailto:graykar@statcan.ca)) or Les Macartney (613-951-8714; [macales@statcan.ca](mailto:macales@statcan.ca)), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division ■

## **Revised quarterly energy supply and demand**

1990-1997

Quarterly revisions on energy supply and demand for 1990-1997 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; [smalgar@statcan.ca](mailto:smalgar@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**The dairy review**, January-March 1999  
**Catalogue number 23-001QXPB**  
(Canada: \$36/\$119; outside Canada: US\$36/US\$119).

**The dairy review**, January-March 1999  
**Catalogue number 23-001-XIB**  
(Canada: \$27/\$89).

**Refined petroleum products**, February 1999  
**Catalogue number 45-004-XPB**  
(Canada: \$21/\$206; outside Canada: US\$21/US\$206).

**Consumer prices and price indexes**,  
July-September 1998  
**Catalogue number 62-010-XPB**  
(Canada: \$25/\$83; outside Canada: US\$25/US\$83).

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