



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 28, 1999
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial Product Price Index, April 1999**
Industrial product prices in April were unchanged from their March level and stood 0.8% above their level a year earlier. However, if not for the effect of the exchange rate on export-related prices quoted in U.S. dollars, there would have been a monthly increase and a year-over-year decline in the overall price level in manufacturing.

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- **Raw Materials Price Index, April 1999**
Driven by crude oil, the Raw Materials Price Index grew 4.9% in April, the second consecutive month of strong increases.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

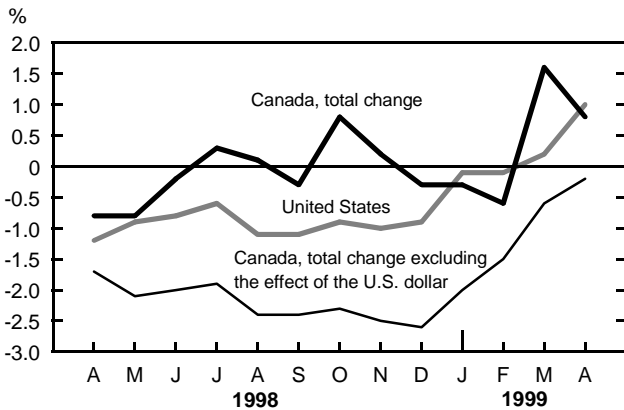
April 1999 (preliminary)

Industrial product prices in April were unchanged from their March level and stood 0.8% above their level a year earlier. However, if not for the effect of the exchange rate on export-related prices quoted in U.S. dollars, there would have been a monthly increase and a year-over-year decline in the overall price level in manufacturing.

The Industrial Product Price Index in April was 119.9 (1992=100), unchanged from March's revised level.

The most significant price increases in April were for products of the petroleum refining industry and for primary meat products. The most significant declines were for exported motor vehicles and newsprint.

12-month change in manufacturing prices, excluding the effect of the U.S. dollar, up again



Effect of exchange rate significant in April

Between mid-March and mid-April, the value of the U.S. dollar weakened somewhat against the Canadian dollar, falling back to about C\$1.49 in mid-April from about C\$1.53 in mid-March. A year earlier, in mid-April 1998, it was about C\$1.44.

If the effects of the changes in the value of the Canadian dollar were excluded for export prices quoted

Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time when a good leaves the plant and the time when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by approximately 0.3%.

in U.S. dollars, industrial product prices would have increased 0.6% in April, while the 12-month change would have been -0.2%.

12-month price changes April 1998-April 1999

	Change	Excluding exchange rate effect
%		
Manufacturers' prices		
All goods	0.8	-0.2
Intermediate goods ¹	-0.7	-1.5
First stage goods ²	-3.7	-4.7
Second stage goods ³	-0.2	-0.9
Finished goods ⁴	2.8	1.6
Foods and feeds	1.7	1.6
Capital goods	3.0	1.3
Other finished goods	3.2	1.7
Other prices		
Raw material prices (RMPI)	0.4	..
Retail prices (CPI)		
Food purchased from stores	1.7	..
Goods excluding food purchased from stores	1.6	..
U.S. manufacturers' prices	1.0	..

¹ Used as inputs into industry.

² Used as inputs into basic industries

³ Used as inputs into other industries.

⁴ Used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

.. Not available

Twelve-month change in manufacturing industry prices, excluding the effect of the exchange rate, continues to rise

In April, the 12-month change in manufacturing prices, excluding the exchange rate effect on prices quoted in U.S. dollars, rose to -0.2%. This was the fourth consecutive increase since December 1998, when it had been -2.6%.

In the United States, manufacturing industry output prices jumped 1.0% in April (mainly due to petroleum product prices) to also stand 1.0% higher than a year earlier. The 12-month change in U.S. manufacturing industry prices has been increasing since November 1998 when it was -1.0%.

Prices up for refined petroleum and primary meat products

Prices in the refined petroleum product industry jumped a further 9.1% in April after a 7.8% increase in March and a slight drop in February.

Also in April, crude oil prices paid by manufacturers jumped 16.7% following a 25.6% increase in March. Prices had edged down in February.

At the same time, as shown by the Consumer Price Index, consumers paid 8.5% more for gasoline in April after a 3.5% increase in March. Prices at the pumps had declined in February.

Meat producers saw pork prices recover 6.6% in April, following an 11.6% drop in the previous month. Although April's price level was 14.0% above its December 1998 low, it remained 36.8% below its May 1997 peak. April also saw hog prices recover 13.3% following a 9.5% price decline in March.

For their part, consumers saw store prices for pork edge down marginally in April.

Meat producers also saw an increase in beef product prices in April, up 2.2%. This may have been partly due to producers looking forward to the summer barbecue season.

Prices down for motor vehicles

Motor vehicle prices were down 2.3% in April. The largest part of the decrease was due to the effect of the fall in the value of the U.S. dollar in terms of the Canadian dollar. About 90% of motor vehicles manufactured in Canada are exported, mostly to the United States. Export prices were down for automobiles (-2.4%) and trucks (-2.5%). Domestically, prices edged down 0.2% for cars and 0.9% for trucks as manufacturers adjusted their incentive programs.

Prices down for newsprint but up for pulp

Overall, prices in the paper and allied product industries were down 1.4% as newsprint prices fell 7.0% to stand 11.1% lower than a year earlier. Domestic prices were down 5.9% in April while export prices were down 7.1%. In the United States, newsprint prices fell 2.1% to stand 11.0% lower than a year earlier. Across North America, production continues to exceed what is needed to bring about a price recovery for newsprint.

While newsprint prices were down in April, the overall level of pulp prices was up. The increase was primarily due to a sharp rise in prices for mechanical wood pulp. This jump was made possible by lower than expected mechanical wood pulp inventories held by producers in North America and Scandinavia.

Overview

In Canada, seasonally adjusted total employment edged up in April and full-time employment increased by a somewhat larger number. Manufacturing employment, however, was down slightly after the previous month's noticeable increase. Housing starts were down as April's increase in single-family dwelling starts was outpaced by a decline in multiple-unit starts.

March's seasonally adjusted figures showed increases in manufacturing shipments, exports, retail sales and sales by wholesalers.

In the United States, Canada's major trading partner, total industrial production in April rose 0.6%, as did manufacturing output. Seasonally adjusted housing starts fell sharply in April, their third consecutive decline. After being at near record levels during the winter months, housing starts have retreated to more usual levels in the first quarter. Unemployment edged up to 4.3% despite an increase in non-farm employment of 234,000 in April.

In Japan, Canada's second largest national export market, industrial production increased in March. According to revised figures, this followed an increase in February. The 12-month change in Japanese domestic wholesale prices, after an increase to -1.9% in March, was unchanged in April.

Elsewhere in east Asia, there were also some hopeful signs. In the first quarter of the year, the People's Republic of China saw both GDP and industrial production rise over 8% compared with a year earlier. In March, South Korean industrial production was sharply higher than a year earlier. March also saw positive 12-month changes in industrial production in Taiwan, Thailand and Singapore. Even in Indonesia, the first quarter of the year saw GDP up

compared with the previous quarter, though it was still well below that of a year earlier. Recent Indonesian inflation was also down by over half from its peak in September 1998.

The European Union (EU) is an even larger export market for Canada than Japan. The four European G7 members dominate it. For these countries, the most recent figures for the 12-month change in industrial prices were: -1.8% in Italy (March), -2.3% in Germany (March) and -3.0% in France (March). In the United Kingdom, the 12-month change in manufacturing prices in March was +1.0%, or -0.3% excluding excise taxes.

In March, industrial production in the United Kingdom edged up for a second month. It also rose in Italy, where it more than made up for February's

decline. In Germany, industrial production was unchanged after a decline in February. Industrial production in France recovered part of February's decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1878.

The April 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of June. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	April 1998	March 1999 ^r	April 1999 ^p	April 1998 to April 1999	March to April 1999
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.00	119.0	119.9	119.9	0.8	0.0
Intermediate goods¹	59.28	119.6	118.6	118.8	-0.7	0.2
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.91	120.2	113.9	115.8	-3.7	1.7
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	51.37	119.5	119.3	119.3	-0.2	0.0
Finished goods⁴	40.72	118.0	121.9	121.3	2.8	-0.5
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	112.1	113.8	114.0	1.7	0.2
Capital equipment	10.21	121.6	126.9	125.3	3.0	-1.3
All other finished goods	20.13	119.2	123.5	123.0	3.2	-0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	116.2	116.8	118.0	1.5	1.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	113.5	111.1	110.9	-2.3	-0.2
Beverages	2.12	112.2	117.0	116.9	4.2	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	131.6	131.5	131.5	-0.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	113.6	112.7	112.7	-0.8	0.0
Textile products	1.82	110.1	109.0	108.6	-1.4	-0.4
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	109.3	110.2	110.0	0.6	-0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	136.9	143.4	143.0	4.5	-0.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	115.0	115.5	115.5	0.4	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.65	129.1	126.2	124.4	-3.6	-1.4
Printing and publishing	3.05	130.5	133.9	133.4	2.2	-0.4
Primary metal products	7.58	123.9	116.6	117.3	-5.3	0.6
Metal fabricated products	4.11	122.5	122.9	122.8	0.2	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.08	113.0	115.0	114.5	1.3	-0.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	127.1	134.6	132.0	3.9	-1.9
Electrical and communications products	6.03	105.6	107.6	106.8	1.1	-0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	113.1	113.4	113.5	0.4	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.01	96.2	92.6	100.7	4.7	8.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	114.7	113.3	114.2	-0.4	0.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	116.9	118.5	117.9	0.9	-0.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	119.8	112.4	117.4	-2.0	4.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Intermediate goods are used principally to produce other goods.

² First-stage intermediate goods are used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

³ Second-stage intermediate goods are most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁴ Finished goods are most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1999 (preliminary)

Driven by crude oil, the Raw Materials Price Index grew 4.9% in April, the second consecutive month of strong increases. Overall, higher prices for crude oil, non-ferrous metals, wood and animal products were marginally offset by lower prices for vegetable products and ferrous materials.

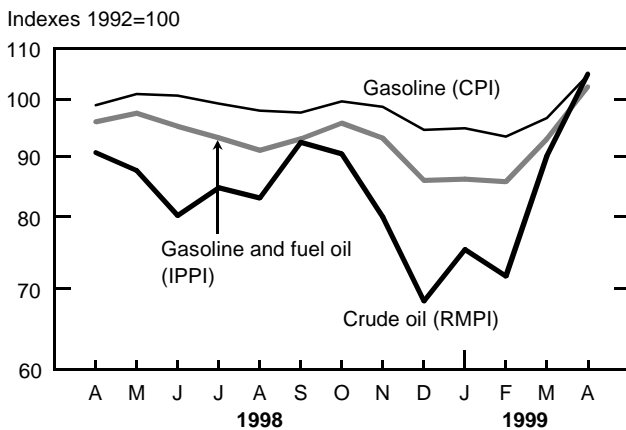
Raw material prices showed a positive 12-month change in April (+0.4%) for the first time in over two years. However, this was primarily caused by the recent increases in crude oil prices. If mineral fuels were excluded, raw material prices for April would have risen 1.0% and the 12-month change would have been negative (-5.0%).

The Raw Materials Price Index stood at 112.1 in April, up from March's revised figure of 106.9 (1992=100).

Crude oil prices climb

Mineral fuel prices climbed 15.1% in April, largely the result of a 16.7% jump in prices of crude oil. After reaching a 10-year low in December, crude oil prices have picked up considerably over the past two months (+39.3%) but they still remain well below the December 1996 peak.

Fuel prices up again



In an effort to stabilize prices, major oil-producing countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran agreed to cut world supply. Subsequently, prices were boosted on expectations that these countries would follow through. As supply is being reduced, upward pressure on crude oil prices has come from the Balkans, where

Note to readers

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Also, unlike the Industrial Product Price Index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

military action has been underway for many weeks. Also contributing is the onset of the summer driving season when more gasoline is usually consumed.

Coal prices strengthened in April (+1.9%), while natural gas prices remained unchanged.

On a yearly basis, mineral fuel prices rose 15.6%, the largest annual increase in over two years. All three components of mineral fuels advanced over the year, with crude oil (+16.0%) and natural gas (+18.1%) posting the largest gains.

Copper prices rebound

As a group, non-ferrous metal prices climbed 3.0% in April, the first increase in five months. Copper concentrates and aluminum materials were largely responsible for these gains, which were tempered somewhat by lower prices for zinc concentrates and gold.

Copper concentrate prices increased 6.4% amid signs that demand for the material is firming up. Indicators from Japan, South Korea and China suggest a potential end to the slowdown in Asia as spending on industrial activity picked up. The perception is that stronger Asian economies could help erode existing copper stockpiles. At the same time, potential cutbacks in Chile and the United States could threaten supply.

Aluminum material prices were also up this month (+9.8%), partly on the strength of American demand. In contrast, gold prices dropped 4.0% to their lowest level in over a year, amid concern over potential sell-offs by central banks and the International Monetary Fund. Following two months of gains, zinc concentrate prices declined 2.5% in April, while nickel prices edged down for the first time this year.

Despite this month's upturn, non-ferrous metal prices remained 10.5% below April 1998 levels. Copper, zinc and aluminum materials all experienced substantial yearly declines, mainly due to weak Asian demand.

Wood prices recover

Wood prices gained 1.3% in April due to a 2.1% increase in the value of logs. Log prices were buoyed

by the prospect of a revitalized Asian market. In contrast, lumber prices (as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index) declined 0.6% in April. Pulpwood prices slipped 1.2% as excess newsprint production put downward pressure on prices.

On a 12-month basis, wood prices were 2.8% higher, the first such increase in over a year. The recent upturn in log prices translated into a positive 12-month change (+4.4%), while pulpwood prices lost ground (-2.5%). Pulpwood prices have remained relatively flat over the last few years, staying 27.4% below their recent peak of July 1995.

Animal product prices edge up

Prices for animal products edged up 1.4% as higher hog prices (+13.3%) were partly offset by lower prices for cattle (-1.7%). Hog prices, which tumbled 66.9% in the second half of 1998, have been recovering throughout most of 1999. A smaller than expected increase in frozen pork supply, combined with a lower hog count on U.S. farms, raised concerns that supplies may dwindle as demand peaks this summer. Despite the recent rally, hog prices still stood 8.9% below their levels of a year earlier and 46.8% below the August 1996 peak.

Cattle prices edged down 1.7% amid indications that the number of cattle sent to feedlots will provide plenty of beef for this summer's barbecue season. Unlike hogs, cattle prices have remained relatively stable over the past few years.

In general, animal product prices have been following a downward trend since August 1997. This is reflected in April's 12-month change for the group (-1.9%). The decreases were widespread with prices for hogs (-8.9%), cattle (-1.8%) and chickens (-8.7%) all down on a yearly basis. Fish prices were more robust, posting an 8.3% increase.

Vegetable product prices decline

As a group, vegetable product prices declined 2.1% in April, mainly due to lower sugar, coffee, canola and soybean prices.

Unrefined sugar prices fell a further 13.9% in April on news that Brazil, the largest grower, is producing a record sugar cane crop. Meanwhile, Russia, a major sugar buyer, has recently reduced imports and its demand is not expected to pick up anytime soon. Unrefined sugar prices, which have been steadily losing ground for the past three months, remained 33.2% below January's level.

Coffee prices weakened 4.7% in April amid speculation that Columbia will devalue its currency in order to boost exports at a time when Brazil is already adding to the extensive stockpiles. At the same time, demand is beginning to wane as consumption usually slows in the summer. Coffee prices have fallen dramatically over the past two years, tumbling 62.2% below their peak of June 1997.

Prices dropped for both canola (-2.1%) and soybeans (-3.6%). Ideal growing conditions in the United States and Brazil's competitive pricing have put downward pressure on soybean prices.

Similarly, ideal growing conditions also weakened wheat prices (-0.7%) amid speculation that a third U.S. bumper crop would leave stockpiles at their highest level in 12 years. After peaking in May 1996, wheat prices have been following a downward trend, falling 46.3% to date.

Vegetable product prices were down 14.6% over the year, the result of widespread price declines. Coffee, canola, sugar, wheat and soybean prices fell substantially throughout the year — a trend that continued into April. Many of these commodities reaped bumper crops that overwhelmed demand.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1879.

The April 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of June. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Raw materials price indexes
(1992 = 100)

	Relative importance	April 1998	March 1999 ^r	April 1999 ^p	April 1998 to April 1999	March to April 1999
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.00	111.7	106.9	112.1	0.4	4.9
Mineral fuels	31.47	91.6	92.0	105.9	15.6	15.1
Vegetable products	9.41	136.9	119.4	116.9	-14.6	-2.1
Animals and animal products	24.41	109.4	105.8	107.3	-1.9	1.4
Wood	14.88	132.1	134.1	135.8	2.8	1.3
Ferrous materials	3.17	133.8	116.7	115.8	-13.5	-0.8
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	116.0	100.8	103.8	-10.5	3.0
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	117.1	117.5	118.2	0.9	0.6
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.53	120.9	113.8	114.9	-5.0	1.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities - correction

The May 27 *Daily* release on Canada's international transactions in securities contained an error in the last paragraph, referring to Canada rather than the United States.

The correct sentence should read, 'By the end of March, the differential on Canada-U.S. long-term government instruments (25 basis points) continued to favour investment in the United States, in contrast to the six months prior to February.'

For more information, contact Barry Mersereau (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division. ■

Earnings of men and women

1997

Another report from the Survey of Consumer Finances is now available. *Earnings of men and women, 1997* presents the latest data on average and median annual earnings of women and men by work activity ("full-year full-time" and "other") and on the distribution of earners by earnings groups and various characteristics. Historical data on averages, estimated numbers and female-to-male earnings ratios by work activity and selected characteristics for the period from 1980 to 1997 are also presented.

Historical data on average annual earnings and number of earners by sex are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), under *Canadian statistics*, then *The people - Labour, employment and unemployment* followed by *Earnings*.

The publication *Earnings of men and women, 1997* (13-217-X1B, \$21) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending May 22, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 22, 1999 totalled 321 112 tonnes, up 3.6% from the week-earlier 309 937 tonnes and up 18.5% from

the year-earlier 270 881 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 177 524 tonnes, a 3.1% decrease compared with 6 376 533 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

May 1999

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of May amounted to 63,645 tonnes as compared with 64,912 tonnes last month and 44,543 tonnes a year ago.

Note: During the last six months, Statistics Canada has updated the Canadian Food Inspection Agency list that is used as a basis for the Stocks of Frozen Meat Survey. These updates have increased the number of responding companies. Estimates from February 1999 onwards reflect these changes; revisions to the estimates for the May 1998-January 1999 period have also been made. To obtain the revised data or for any additional information, call our toll-free number (1-800-216-2299)

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Data for stocks of frozen meat (23-009-XIE, free) are now available at www.statcan.ca under *Products and services* followed by *Downloadable publications* then *Index of downloadable publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Jamie Duffy (613-951-6356; duffjam@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of poultry and eggs

1998

The production, supply and disposition for turkey meat, chicken meat, stewing hen and eggs for 1998 are now available.

Preliminary data for 1998 and revised data for 1997 (Canada and the provinces) are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136, 1137, 1139-1141 and 1144.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; gielsan@statcan.ca), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Electric lamps

April 1999

Manufacturers sold 19.6 million light bulbs and tubes in April, an 8.0% decrease from the 21.3 million sold a year earlier. Year-to-date sales at the end of April totalled 90.4 million light bulbs and tubes, an 8.5% decrease from the 98.8 million sold a year earlier.

The April 1999 issue of *Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes* (43-009-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; kowarus@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

April 1999

Manufacturers shipped 3 167 955 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April, up 73.9% from 1 821 564 square metres (revised) a year earlier and up 29.3% from 2 449 375 square metres a month earlier. Year-to-date shipments to the end of April totalled 10 916 004 square metres, a 2.1% increase from the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this

release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-3531; travrob@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

March 1999

Pulpwood receipts in March totalled 3 330 588 cubic metres, down 1.8% from 3 392 282 cubic metres in March 1998. Wood residue receipts increased to 7 172 499 cubic metres, up 12.3% from 6 389 662 cubic metres in March 1998. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 942 884 cubic metres, a 10.6% increase from 8 990 870 cubic metres in March 1998.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 4.8% to 15 861 035 cubic metres, up from 15 130 494 cubic metres in March 1998. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (28 824 679 cubic metres) increased 9.9% from 26 239 716 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1999 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

January - April 1999

Electric power selling price indexes (1992=100) are now available for January to April 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1880.

The April 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of June. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, May 28, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109; outside Canada: US\$3/US\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, May 28, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Earnings of men and women, 1997
Catalogue number 13-217-XIB
(Canada: \$21).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, March 1999
Catalogue number 25-001-XIB
(Canada: \$6/\$55).

Electric lamps, light bulbs and tubes, April 1999
Catalogue number 43-009-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Production of poultry and eggs, 1998
Catalogue number 23-202-XIB
(Canada: \$29).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
April 1999
Catalogue number 44-004-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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May 31 to June 4
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	March 1999
31	International travel account	First quarter 1999
2	Help-wanted Index	May 1999
4	Labour Force Survey	May 1999
4	Port activity	1998
