



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, June 2000** 3
Energy costs continued to exert upward pressure on the prices that manufacturers received for their products as well as what they paid for their raw materials.

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Postal code conversion file

June 2000

The June 2000 *Postal code conversion file* (PCCF) is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 1996 Census geographic areas, such as enumeration areas, Census tracts and Census subdivisions. It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The June 2000 version of the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (1996 representation order) is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (commonly known as federal ridings). By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

The *Postal code conversion file* (92F0027XDB, \$9,000) and the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (92F0028XDB, \$2,900) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM. For more information, or to order these files, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

June 2000

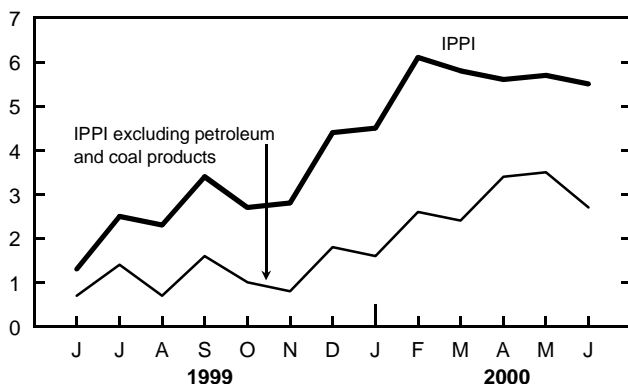
Energy costs continued to exert upward pressure on the prices that manufacturers received for their products as well as what they paid for their raw materials.

Prices manufacturers received for industrial products, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were up 5.5% in June compared with June 1999. This rate of growth was down slightly from year-over-year increases of 5.7% in May and 6.1% in February, the most recent peak.

Roughly half of June's year-over-year rise was the result of a 52.0% increase in prices for petroleum and coal products. If the impact of petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, June's advance in industrial product prices would have been 2.7% instead of 5.5%.

Petroleum product prices influence the IPPI

12-month % change



On a month-to-month basis, prices for industrial products were unchanged, as a 4.8% increase in petroleum and coal products prices was offset by declines in prices for other industrial goods.

Prices that manufacturers paid for raw materials, as measured by the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI),

Note to readers

This release combines, for the first time, two separate releases on the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI). They have been combined to provide a consolidated view of industrial prices.

The 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, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time 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. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

were 28.3% higher than a year ago, owing mostly to higher prices for mineral fuels.

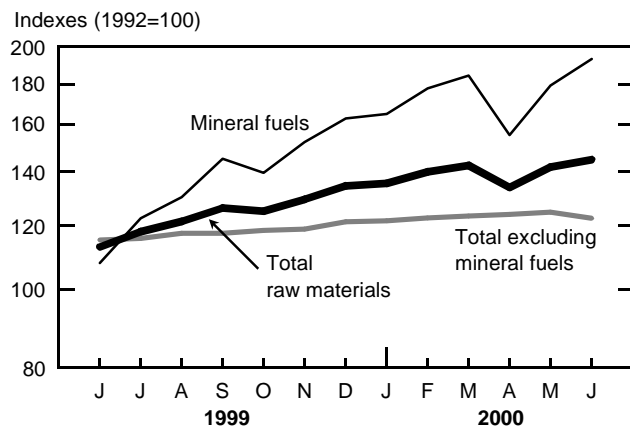
On a month-to-month basis, raw material prices rose 2.1% in June, as climbing crude oil prices overshadowed declining prices for hogs and cattle, copper and nickel, grains, oilseeds and wood.

If mineral fuels were excluded, the year-over-year increase in the RMPI would have been only 6.3% instead of 28.3%. On a month-to-month basis, the index would have declined 1.8% instead of increasing 2.1%.

The IPPI (1992=100) was 127.3 in June, unchanged from May. The RMPI (1992=100) rose to 144.8 in June from 141.8 in May.

Mineral fuels soar as copper, nickel prices weaken

Rising crude oil and refined petroleum prices reflected in part concern over tight supplies and questions of when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would boost output. Prices in the mineral fuels component of the RMPI, which consists mostly of crude oil, advanced 79.1% between June 1999 and June 2000, and 7.8% between May and June of this year.

Crude oil prices continue increase

Following increases in May, copper and nickel prices declined 8.0% in June. Concerns over supplies eased, as a major nickel manufacturer averted a strike.

The lumber market continued its downward trend, as Canadian and U.S. housing starts declined further in June. Prices were also down for buyers of logs for sawmills.

Grain prices were down 4.3% in June, as wet weather in the U.S. Midwest eased the threat of drought damage. This in turn put downward pressure on prices for oilseeds (-4.6%), which includes soybeans, a substitute for corn.

After six months of increases, hog prices declined 5.2% in June, while cattle prices dropped for a second month (-3.3%) following April's record high.

Prices for finished goods virtually stable

"Finished goods" are considered to be goods generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by investing companies, government agencies or governments. Consumers buy much of the remainder.

Selling prices received by manufacturers for finished goods were virtually stable in June, edging up only 0.1%

from May. Declines in prices for autos, trucks and other transport, as well as electrical and communications products, partly offset the impact of continued advances in prices for petroleum and coal products.

On a year-over-year basis, prices for finished goods were up 3.7% in June, almost on par with the annual rise of 3.6% in May. A deceleration in the annual growth of prices for capital goods moderated the rate of increase in prices for finished goods.

Slight decline in prices for goods destined for further processing

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are those that are generally bought by other manufacturers and used to make other goods. Goods that are generally only purchased by basic industries tend to be semi-processed goods, and have a relatively low labour content. Their price movements tend to reflect those of their component raw materials. The remainder of input goods tend to have a higher labour content, and their price movements tend to be considerably less volatile over the business cycle.

Despite rising prices for petroleum products, overall prices for intermediate goods or goods requiring further processing edged down 0.2% between May and June. Weaker prices for non-ferrous metal products, particularly those using copper and nickel, as well as those using softwood lumber, provided the downward pressure.

Prices for goods destined for further processing were 6.6% higher than they were at the same time in 1999, mainly because of rising prices for petroleum and coal products, pulp, paper and allied products and prices for primary metal products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1879.

The June 2000 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in August. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or 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	June 1999	May 2000 ^r	June 2000 ^p	June 1999 to June 2000 % change	May to June 2000
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	120.7	127.3	127.3	5.5	0.0
Intermediate goods¹	59.28	120.5	128.6	128.4	6.6	-0.2
First-stage intermediate goods ²	7.91	118.8	140.8	140.2	18.0	-0.4
Second-stage intermediate goods ³	51.37	120.7	126.7	126.6	4.9	-0.1
Finished goods⁴	40.72	121.0	125.4	125.5	3.7	0.1
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	114.1	117.1	117.3	2.8	0.2
Capital equipment	10.21	124.4	126.1	125.5	0.9	-0.5
All other finished goods	20.13	122.9	129.3	129.7	5.5	0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	118.7	127.4	127.9	7.8	0.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	110.6	110.7	110.7	0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.12	116.5	119.9	120.3	3.3	0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	139.4	141.6	141.6	1.6	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	113.2	119.5	119.6	5.7	0.1
Textile products	1.82	107.8	107.4	107.3	-0.5	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	109.9	110.2	110.3	0.4	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	156.1	137.4	135.1	-13.5	-1.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	115.8	118.8	118.8	2.6	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.65	124.8	142.2	142.1	13.9	-0.1
Printing and publishing	3.05	133.3	138.4	138.5	3.9	0.1
Primary metal products	7.58	116.9	130.0	127.2	8.8	-2.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	122.8	125.9	125.3	2.0	-0.5
Machinery and equipment	4.08	114.5	116.4	116.3	1.6	-0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	130.3	132.4	131.5	0.9	-0.7
Electrical and communications products	6.03	105.8	105.2	104.8	-0.9	-0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	115.1	118.2	118.2	2.7	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁵	6.01	106.3	154.2	161.6	52.0	4.8
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	115.3	122.7	122.8	6.5	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	117.8	120.9	121.1	2.8	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	117.3	117.2	119.6	2.0	2.0

^r Revised figures.^p Preliminary figures.¹ Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.² First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.³ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.⁴ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.⁵ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw materials price indexes (1992=100)

	Relative importance	June 1999	May 2000 ^r	June 2000 ^p	June 1999 to June 2000 % change	May to June 2000
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	112.9	141.8	144.8	28.3	2.1
Mineral fuels	31.47	107.8	179.1	193.1	79.1	7.8
Vegetable products	9.41	116.1	114.1	112.3	-3.3	-1.6
Animals and animal products	24.41	108.4	122.9	119.7	10.4	-2.6
Wood	14.88	138.1	141.4	140.5	1.7	-0.6
Ferrous materials	3.17	115.4	121.8	120.3	4.2	-1.2
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	101.5	118.3	116.0	14.3	-1.9
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	119.1	121.0	121.0	1.6	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.53	115.2	124.7	122.5	6.3	-1.8

^r Revised figures.^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

May 2000 (preliminary)

Employees earned an additional \$1.99 per week in May. Average weekly earnings were estimated at \$625.43, up 2.6% from May 1999. Weekly earnings gains were mostly in goods-producing industries, especially logging, mining and manufacturing.

Average weekly hours for hourly rated employees were down 0.2 hours in May at 31.5 hours per week. Most industries recorded a small decline in average hours, led by mining and wholesale trade. Average overtime hours were unchanged in May.

Average hourly earnings for hourly rated employees were also almost unchanged in May at \$15.71, but were up 3.8% from May 1999.

Payroll employment rose slightly in May (+11,600), continuing a pattern of monthly employment increases that began in September 1999. By industry, employment gains in manufacturing and business services were partially offset by losses in construction.

Note: In May 1998, Statistics Canada completed the incorporation of administrative records in the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates (the third phase of the re-design). As a result of this change in methodology, estimates derived from administrative records may show a different pattern than the previous data, which may affect the historical comparability of

employment and earnings series. Beginning with the January 2001 data, estimates from the Survey on Employment, Payrolls and Hours will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. At the same time, the historical series will be revised to reflect the new Phase 3 levels of employment and earnings derived from administrative records on a NAICS basis. In addition, seasonal factors will be revised, thus improving the historical consistency of seasonally adjusted estimates. For more information on the NAICS, consult Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) or contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 4493, 4494, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in August through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1999 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

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

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	May 1999	April 2000 ^r	May 2000 ^p	April to May 2000	May 1999 to May 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	609.30	623.44	625.43	0.3	2.6
Logging and forestry	766.09	817.61	835.30	2.2	9.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,104.64	1,135.57	1,142.00	0.6	3.4
Manufacturing	755.52	776.90	783.23	0.8	3.7
Construction	695.34	723.79	722.53	-0.2	3.9
Transportation and storage	741.77	749.03	749.62	0.1	1.1
Communication and other utilities	817.13	821.52	821.84	0.0	0.6
Wholesale trade	664.18	662.77	665.45	0.4	0.2
Retail trade	369.06	371.76	373.89	0.6	1.3
Finance and insurance	806.41	829.55	824.06	-0.7	2.2
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	647.75	620.63	623.19	0.4	-3.8
Business services	695.97	721.26	726.33	0.7	4.4
Education-related services	657.83	673.70	671.15	-0.4	2.0
Health and social services	526.77	535.62	537.48	0.3	2.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	232.14	242.47	242.74	0.1	4.6
Public administration	742.22	757.15	760.81	0.5	2.5
Miscellaneous services	408.91	420.22	423.01	0.7	3.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	550.11	552.78	555.12	0.4	0.9
Prince Edward Island	480.76	484.31	491.27	1.4	2.2
Nova Scotia	517.89	522.61	525.11	0.5	1.4
New Brunswick	523.99	546.73	549.35	0.5	4.8
Quebec	570.15	582.34	581.92	-0.1	2.1
Ontario	648.34	666.01	667.72	0.3	3.0
Manitoba	543.26	561.56	563.51	0.3	3.7
Saskatchewan	544.32	554.60	556.46	0.3	2.2
Alberta	618.21	638.65	641.22	0.4	3.7
British Columbia	626.89	638.00	638.16	0.0	1.8
Yukon	649.40	700.78	697.20	-0.5	7.4
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	742.64	810.83	825.24	1.8	11.1

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	March 2000	April 2000 ^r	May 2000 ^p	March to April 2000	April to May 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	12,079	12,109	12,121	0.2	0.1
Logging and forestry	69	69	68	0.0	-1.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	144	143	142	-0.7	-0.7
Manufacturing	1,992	1,996	1,998	0.2	0.1
Construction	563	565	555	0.4	-1.8
Transportation and storage	515	517	518	0.4	0.2
Communication and other utilities	389	391	390	0.5	-0.3
Wholesale trade	796	796	798	0.0	0.3
Retail trade	1,465	1,465	1,463	0.0	-0.1
Finance and insurance	527	528	528	0.2	0.0
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	196	195	195	-0.5	0.0
Business services	933	938	947	0.5	1.0
Education-related services	925	930	932	0.5	0.2
Health and social services	1,224	1,225	1,225	0.1	0.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	873	877	876	0.5	-0.1
Public administration	680	680	681	0.0	0.1
Miscellaneous services	724	723	723	-0.1	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	156	156	157	0.0	0.6
Prince Edward Island	54	54	52	0.0	-3.7
Nova Scotia	339	339	338	0.0	-0.3
New Brunswick	269	270	269	0.4	-0.4
Quebec	2,864	2,871	2,870	0.2	0.0
Ontario	4,766	4,767	4,759	0.0	-0.2
Manitoba	472	473	475	0.2	0.4
Saskatchewan	359	360	359	0.3	-0.3
Alberta	1,260	1,268	1,272	0.6	0.3
British Columbia	1,510	1,518	1,526	0.5	0.5
Yukon	16	16	16	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	27	28	28	3.7	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Crude oil and natural gas

May 2000 (preliminary)

Crude oil production totalled 10 807 000 cubic metres in May, up 5.3% from May 1999. The advance was mainly due to record Hibernia conventional crude oil production (834 838 cubic metres) and higher oil sands production. In May, Hibernia accounted for 7.7% of total Canadian crude oil production. Exports rose 15.9% over May 1999, reaching a record 7 412 600 cubic metres.

Year-to-date production of crude oil increased 6.3% over the same period in 1999. Exports were up a strong 18.9% owing to higher demand for Canadian crude oil by U.S. refineries.

Marketable natural gas production increased 1.4% over May 1999. Domestic sales rose a healthy 6.0%, reflecting higher demand by the residential, commercial and industrial sectors. The increases posted by the

residential and commercial sectors were the result of colder-than-normal temperatures throughout most of Canada. Exports of natural gas dropped 1.6% from May 1999.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas increased by 1.8% over the same period in 1999. Exports of natural gas were up 4.4%, while Canadian domestic sales rose 5.6%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999 to May 2000 % change
	thousands of cubic metres		
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 259.7	10 807.0	5.3
Exports	6 397.0	7 412.6	15.9
Imports ²	4 190.1	4 348.7	3.8
Refinery receipts	7 858.9	8 021.6	2.1
	millions of cubic metres		
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 548.8	13 738.0	1.4
Exports	7 870.8	7 747.0	-1.6
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	4 544.0	4 817.3	6.0
	January to May 1999	January to May 2000	Jan.-May 1999 to Jan.-May 2000
	thousands of cubic metres		
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	49 445.1	52 560.7	6.3
Exports	28 168.3	33 484.8	18.9
Imports ²	20 182.5	21 463.1	6.3
Refinery receipts	40 523.2	40 296.9	-0.6
	millions of cubic metres		
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	68 317.1	69 574.6	1.8
Exports	38 900.9	40 625.5	4.4
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	33 592.0	35 460.3	5.6

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The May 2000 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in August. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjg@statcan.ca) or Michael Westland (613-951-3060; westmic@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production 1999

Natural gas production rose 1.1% in 1999 to 162.4 billion cubic metres as a result of sustained demand from the United States and increasing domestic sales. Crude oil and equivalent production declined 4.8%, owing to sharply lower exports to the United States. This decrease was largely attributable to weak crude oil prices during the first half of 1999. Synthetic crude oil production (including crude bitumen) has increased solidly in the last 10 years; in 1999 it accounted for 26.9% of total crude oil and equivalent production, compared with 19.5% in 1989.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent were down sharply in 1999, decreasing 6.4% from 1998. The decline reflects decisions by Canadian producers to curtail production because of weak prices in the first half of 1999 rather than lower demand by U.S. refineries. Despite the decline, Canada remains one of the major suppliers of oil to the United States, along with Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Venezuela.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 1999 totalled an estimated \$18.7 billion. This sharp 44.6% increase was attributable to significantly stronger wellhead prices during the second half of 1999. The value of natural gas production is estimated at \$14.2 billion in 1999, which is a 30.2% increase from 1998.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	1999	1998 to 1999 % change
Crude oil and equivalent		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	122 247.7	-4.8
Value \$ millions	18,698.3	44.6
Natural gas		
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	162 366.1	1.1
Value \$ millions	14,205.0	30.2
Natural gas by-products¹		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	28 804.8	8.0
Value \$ millions	2,534.7	43.8

¹ Excludes volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.

The 1999 issue of the *Oil and gas extraction industry* (26-213-XPB, \$29) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567;

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release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; smalgar@statcan.ca) or Denis Ouellette (613-951-5452; ouelden@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures 1999

Capital expenditures for the conventional oil and gas extraction industry totalled \$13.6 billion in 1999, down 9.5% from 1998. This downturn in spending reflected weak crude oil prices during the first half of 1999. Expenditures in the exploratory and development drilling categories declined 10.6% from 1998 levels. Production facilities expenditures dropped 16.4%, owing largely to the downturn in development drilling completions during 1999.

For the non-conventional sector, capital expenditures amounted to a record \$2.4 billion, an increase of 58.7% over 1998. Future capital expenditures on oil sands and heavy oil development are anticipated to amount to more than \$32.0 billion. Spurred by higher oil and natural gas prices, capital expenditures by the oil and gas extraction industry are expected to rise 26% in 2000.

Operating costs for the conventional sector increased 20.2% from 1998 to \$11.9 billion. Higher production of natural gas in 1999, combined with strengthening crude oil prices during the last half of 1999, resulted in higher royalty payments, a major component of operating expenditures. Operating costs for the non-conventional sector reached \$2.5 billion, up 26.8% from 1998. The increase was primarily due to higher field costs and royalty payments.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

	1999	1998 to 1999
	\$ millions	% change
Capital		
Conventional	13,575.0	-9.5
Non-conventional	2,421.7	58.8
Operating		
Conventional	11,945.2	20.2
Non-conventional	2,486.2	26.8

The 1999 issue of the *Oil and gas extraction industry* (26-213-XPB, \$29), will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

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

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 22, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 22 totalled 326 864 tonnes, up 1.7% from 321 250 tonnes a week earlier and up 15.5% from 282 919 tonnes in the same week of 1999. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 9 522 046 tonnes, a 6.6% increase compared with 8 932 174 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; houlej@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power capability and load 1998

Total net generating capability of electric power in Canada decreased 2.0% in 1998/99 to 105 510 megawatts. Electric power utilities predict a compound growth rate of 0.8% (or 8 860 megawatts) in net generating capability over the next 10 years.

The 1998 issue of *Electric power capability and load* (57-204-XPB, \$30) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lucie Cloutier (613-951-5706; clouluc@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

July 2000

Total frozen red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of July amounted to 58 737 tonnes, compared with 71 693 tonnes (revised) in June and 59 922 tonnes in July 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.

Data on stocks of frozen meat products (23-009-XIE, free) are available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). On the *Products and services*

page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*, then *Agriculture*.

For data enquires, please call 1-800-216-2299.
For more information, or to enquire about the

concepts, methods or data quality of this release,
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
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