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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, May 2002**

Foreign investors increased their holdings of Canadian securities by \$1.9 billion in May, mainly through continued investment in Canadian bonds. Canadian investors slowed their purchases of foreign securities after three months of heavy buying.

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- **Private and public investment, 2002**

Total capital spending in Canada on plant, equipment and housing should surpass \$200 billion in 2002, up sharply from February's forecast. However, there is still little sign of resurgence in business investment.

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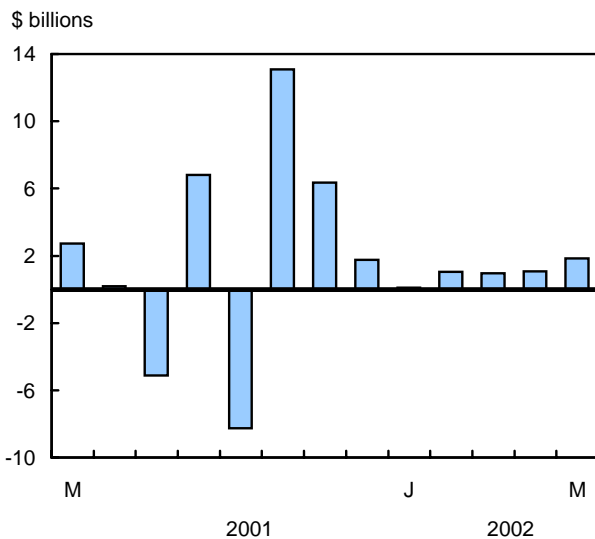
Canada's international transactions in securities

May 2002

Foreign investors increased their holdings of Canadian securities by \$1.9 billion in May, mainly through continued investment in Canadian bonds. For the first time in 2002, foreign investors also acquired some Canadian equities.

Canadian investors slowed their purchases of foreign securities after three months of heavy buying.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Foreign buying of Canadian securities goes mainly to bonds

Foreign investors added \$1.3 billion to their holdings of Canadian bonds in May, bringing their investment over the first five months of 2002 to \$7.5 billion. This is about half the pace for the same period of 2001, when new corporate issues in foreign markets were double those of this year.

So far in 2002, foreign investors have added \$10.7 billion to their holdings of Canadian corporate bonds, but have reduced their holdings of government and government enterprise bonds

Related market information

A jump of almost one-quarter of a percentage point in Canadian short-term **interest rates**, along with virtually no change in comparable US rates, pushed up the differential from 65 to 87 basis points in May. This is the largest gap favouring investment in Canada since the differential moved in Canada's favour in March 2001.

Conversely, a decline of 15 basis points in the Canadian 10-year government bond rate, along with no change in a comparable US rate, pushed down the differential from 53 to 38 basis points in May, continuing to favour investment in Canada.

Canadian **stock prices** (S&P/TSX composite index) were relatively stable in May, declining a marginal 0.1%. After a 2.8% gain in March and a loss of similar size in April, the index was just marginally below the close of 2001. However, for American stock prices (based on the S&P 500 composite index), a 0.9% loss in May following April's 6.1% loss brought the index about 7% below the close of 2001.

In May, the **Canadian dollar** registered its largest monthly gain against the US dollar in more than three years, adding nearly one and three-quarters cents. This erased the declines of the past 10 months and brought the Canadian dollar back to US 65.45 cents at the end of May, a level last seen in June 2001.

Definitions

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks and bonds (both Canadian and foreign issues) and Canadian money market instruments (or paper).

Stocks include common and preferred equities, as well as warrants.

Debt securities include bonds and money market instruments.

Bonds have an original term to maturity of more than one year.

Money market instruments have an original term to maturity of one year or less. **Government of Canada paper** includes treasury bills and US-dollar Canada bills. **Other money market instruments** includes treasury bills and other paper issued by other Canadian governments or their enterprises, bankers' acceptances, bearer demand notes of banks, commercial paper and other short-term paper.

by \$3.2 billion. American investors were the main buyers of Canadian bonds in 2002, adding \$12.3 billion to their holdings; the combined holdings of Asian and European investors fell \$4.8 billion.

For the first time in 2002, foreign investors added to their holdings of Canadian equities, albeit by a small \$0.5 billion. American investors led the way in May, adding \$1.1 billion to their holdings, but Europeans

sold off \$0.5 billion. Canadian stock prices (S&P/TSX composite index) were relatively stable in May, declining a marginal 0.1%.

Foreign investors' holdings of Canadian money market paper were virtually unchanged in May for the second month in a row. A \$0.8 billion increase in foreign holdings of federal and provincial paper was almost entirely offset by a reduction in the short-term paper of federal enterprises and other corporations.

The foreign investment in money market paper since the beginning of 2002 (\$1.3 billion) is made up entirely of paper of federal enterprises and provincial governments, as there has been little net foreign activity in federal treasury bills and a decline in holdings of corporate paper.

A jump of almost one-quarter of a percentage point in Canadian short-term rates, along with virtually no change in comparable US rates, pushed up the differential from 65 to 87 basis points in May. This is the largest gap favouring investment in Canada since the differential moved in Canada's favour in March 2001.

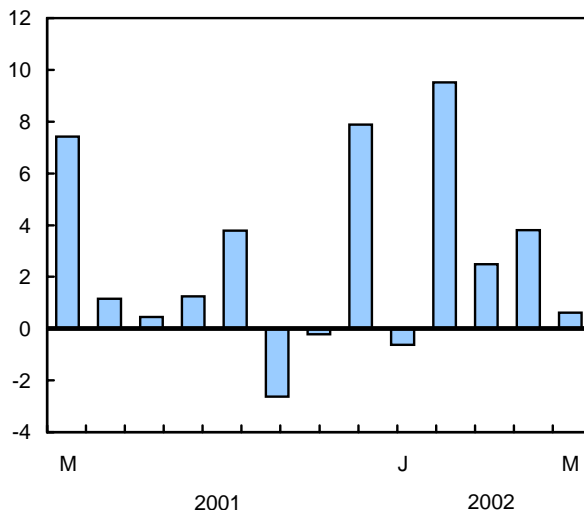
Canadian investors slow their purchases of foreign securities

Canadian investors slowed their purchases of foreign equities in May, with a small investment of \$0.6 billion. This was in sharp contrast to the \$10.5 billion that resident investors poured into foreign shares in February, March and April.

Canadian investment in foreign equities over the first five months of 2002 reached \$11.6 billion; two-thirds went to US shares and one-third to overseas shares. Although there was a negligible investment in foreign bonds in May, the \$4.2 billion invested so far this year has mainly gone to US treasuries.

Canadian investment in foreign securities¹

\$ billions Reverse of balance of payments signs



¹ Includes bonds and stocks.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029 and 376-0042.

The May 2002 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132; 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) 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 Donald Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	February 2002	March 2002	April 2002	May 2002	January to May 2001	January to May 2002
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	1,042	960	1,071	1,850	16,044	5,025
Bonds (net)	1,612	3,308	1,357	1,276	16,876	7,484
Outstanding	2,317	124	1,063	-109	5,823	1,933
New issues	1,905	4,632	3,814	4,584	31,487	17,304
Retirements	-2,602	-1,705	-4,021	-3,961	-21,753	-13,888
Change in interest payable ¹	-8	257	501	762	1,318	2,135
Money market paper (net)	-282	1,244	-103	51	-3,536	1,253
Government of Canada	-162	450	-274	483	-2,096	40
Other	-120	794	171	-433	-1,441	1,213
Stocks (net)	-288	-3,591	-183	524	2,705	-3,712
Outstanding	565	-2,701	-353	219	1,523	-2,459
Other transactions	-852	-890	169	305	1,182	-1,253
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-9,508	-2,497	-3,807	-612	-26,038	-15,800
Bonds (net)	-3,863	318	-1,745	-48	-1,673	-4,228
Stocks (net)	-5,645	-2,815	-2,061	-563	-24,365	-11,572

¹ 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.



Private and public investment

2002 (revised intentions)

Total capital spending in Canada on plant, equipment and housing should surpass \$200 billion in 2002, up sharply from a February measurement of about \$194.0 billion, according to revised intentions of public and private investment.

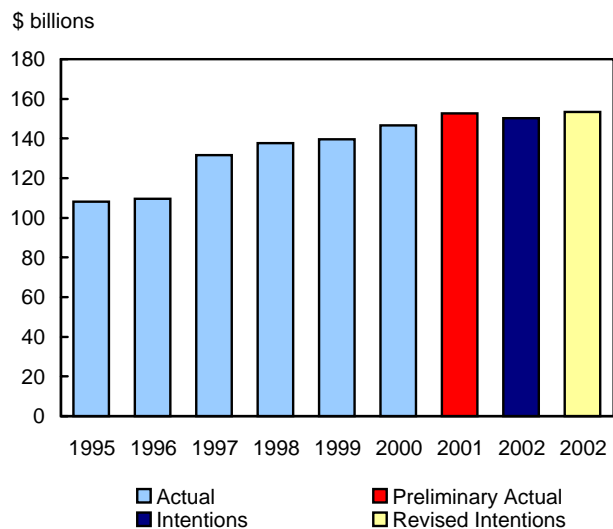
Total investment is expected to reach \$201.7 billion in 2002. This would represent a 3.0% increase from 2001, as opposed to the 1.0% decline anticipated in first intentions announced in *The Daily* on February 27.

However, there is still little sign of resurgence in business investment. Government departments and Canadian homebuyers, who are clamoring for new homes, are expected to account for most of this increase in investment intentions, rather than private businesses.

Housing investment alone is expected to rise 11.9% to \$48.2 billion as a result of increases in the two major components: new housing and renovations.

Businesses, governments and institutions are expected to invest \$153.5 billion on plant and equipment, compared with the \$150.4 billion forecast in February for 2002. This would be an increase of only 0.4% from 2001. The upward revision of \$3.1 billion is largely concentrated in government departments and utilities.

Slight increase in plant and equipment spending



Strong increase in local government spending

Capital spending by municipalities in 2002 is expected to reach \$10.7 billion, up 26.5% from 2001.

Note to readers

Revised investment intentions are based on a sample survey of 27,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey, which was conducted from April to June 2002, had an 80% response rate that covered 91% of the designed sample weight. The coefficient of variation, which measures the precision of the estimated data, is 0.5% at the Canada level. Data in this release are calendarized and expressed in current dollars.

The increase is concentrated in construction spending on infrastructure.

Combined with all other levels of government, spending by departments should reach \$20.7 billion in 2002, up 20.5%.

It appears that capital spending by governments in 2002 (excluding health and education) will surpass that of manufacturing for the first time. The recent improvement in manufacturing operating profits and capacity utilization may reverse this trend in the future.

Electric power projects generate increases

Spending in the utilities sector continues to grow and is expected to reach \$11.1 billion, up 22.2%. This growth is derived from the electric power industry, which reported a 26.2% increase, largely from projects in Quebec and Ontario.

Investment in conventional oil and gas extraction this year is expected to decline by \$3.2 billion. This drop is reflected in the lowered level of well completions and drilling activity for 2002, as well as low prices for oil and gas.

Investment in information and communications technology eases off

Investment in the information and communication technology sector is expected to amount to \$14.7 billion in 2002, down 9.0%.

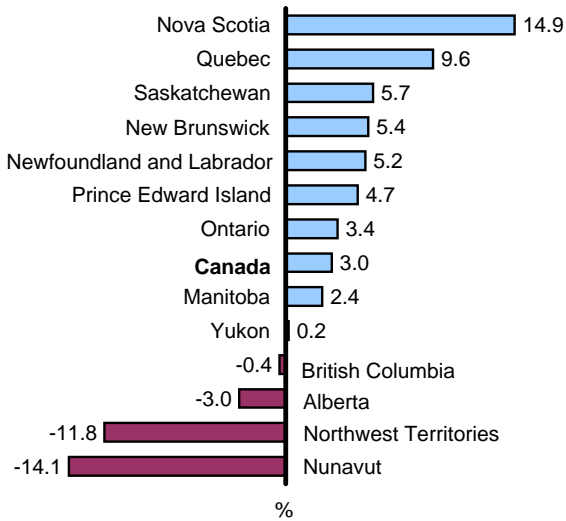
A decline of 16.4% is anticipated in the manufacturing component, where falling demand for goods is reflected in lower shipments and low capacity utilization.

Most regions expect increases

Most regions are still expecting increases in investment, largely a result of the stellar growth in the housing market. Two regions are expected to outpace all others in investment growth. Nova Scotia is expected to lead with a 14.9% increase, and capital spending in Quebec is expected to rise 9.6%.

Three regions are anticipating declines in capital spending, the largest of which is in Alberta (-\$1.2 billion).

Nova Scotia and Quebec expect to outpace other regions in spending increases



Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions 2002 (61-206-XIB, \$33) 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 Gilbert Paquette (1-800-571-0494; 613-951-9818; gilbert@statcan.ca) or Les Shinder (1-877-338-2368, 613-951-2030; shinder@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Year ¹	Capital expenditures			Intentions 2002 to revised intentions 2002	Preliminary actual 2001 to revised intentions 2002
		Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total		
		\$ millions				
Canada	2001	111,870.0	83,984.8	195,854.9		
	2002	109,006.2	84,971.6	193,977.8		
	2002	116,853.0	84,799.1	201,652.2	4.0	3.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	2001	2,332.8	829.8	3,162.5		
	2002	2,167.1	948.2	3,115.3		
	2002	2,335.8	991.5	3,327.3	6.8	5.2
Prince Edward Island	2001	345.1	220.9	566.0		
	2002	351.2	219.9	571.1		
	2002	376.2	216.3	592.4	3.7	4.7
Nova Scotia	2001	2,618.0	1,698.2	4,316.2		
	2002	2,810.0	1,885.8	4,695.8		
	2002	3,067.2	1,890.6	4,957.8	5.6	14.9
New Brunswick	2001	1,768.1	1,493.6	3,261.7		
	2002	1,822.0	1,470.2	3,292.2		
	2002	2,047.0	1,391.7	3,438.7	4.5	5.4
Quebec	2001	18,253.0	17,165.5	35,418.5		
	2002	19,106.3	16,706.3	35,812.7		
	2002	21,780.8	17,043.0	38,823.9	8.4	9.6
Ontario	2001	37,213.6	34,829.6	72,043.2		
	2002	36,676.1	35,924.9	72,601.0		
	2002	39,054.3	35,405.5	74,459.8	2.6	3.4
Manitoba	2001	2,638.7	2,698.7	5,337.4		
	2002	2,626.7	2,609.2	5,235.9		
	2002	2,766.6	2,700.8	5,467.5	4.4	2.4
Saskatchewan	2001	4,047.5	2,279.5	6,327.0		
	2002	4,380.9	2,532.9	6,913.7		
	2002	4,257.7	2,428.5	6,686.3	-3.3	5.7
Alberta	2001	27,270.1	13,628.2	40,898.3		
	2002	23,915.0	13,828.8	37,743.9		
	2002	25,812.4	13,859.3	39,671.7	5.1	-3.0
British Columbia	2001	13,712.8	8,812.6	22,525.4		
	2002	13,714.7	8,530.1	22,244.8		
	2002	13,913.2	8,522.2	22,435.4	0.9	-0.4
Yukon	2001	193.7	92.9	286.6		
	2002	200.3	88.2	288.5		
	2002	192.5	94.7	287.2	-0.4	0.2
Northwest Territories	2001	1,282.4	178.6	1,461.0		
	2002	1,086.5	181.4	1,267.9		
	2002	1,082.7	206.0	1,288.6	1.6	-11.8
Nunavut	2001	194.3	56.7	251.0		
	2002	149.3	45.7	195.0		
	2002	166.6	49.0	215.5	10.5	-14.1

¹ Preliminary actual 2001, followed by intentions 2002 and then revised intentions 2002.

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

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	2001 preliminary actual	2002 intentions	2002 revised intentions	2002 intentions to 2002 revised intentions	2001 preliminary actual to 2002 revised intentions
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	195,854.9	193,977.8	201,652.2	4.0	3.0
Plant and Equipment	152,781.3	150,351.7	153,455.9	2.1	0.4
Housing	43,073.5	43,626.1	48,196.3	10.5	11.9
North American Industry Classification					
System sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,145.1	4,243.1	4,170.6	-1.7	0.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	29,010.5	24,624.1	25,124.1	2.0	-13.4
Utilities	9,122.1	10,756.8	11,149.8	3.7	22.2
Construction	2,948.3	3,015.7	3,197.9	6.0	8.5
Manufacturing	18,093.8	17,906.3	17,607.2	-1.7	-2.7
Wholesale trade	3,531.3	3,522.6	3,599.5	2.2	1.9
Retail trade	5,228.3	5,511.9	5,727.1	3.9	9.5
Transportation and warehousing	11,120.0	10,127.8	11,136.8	10.0	0.2
Information and cultural industries	11,938.8	11,300.0	10,489.9	-7.2	-12.1
Finance and insurance	13,391.9	14,364.6	13,821.4	-3.8	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,423.7	8,399.0	8,293.4	-1.3	-1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,105.4	4,013.8	4,076.3	1.6	-0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	124.4	122.8	131.6	7.2	5.8
Administrative support, waste management and remediation services	760.6	683.1	668.2	-2.2	-12.1
Educational services	5,679.2	5,153.2	5,063.3	-1.7	-10.8
Health care and social assistance	4,385.9	4,430.5	4,807.0	8.5	9.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,177.3	1,224.4	1,291.2	5.5	9.7
Accommodation and food services	1,216.4	1,182.0	1,221.5	3.3	0.4
Other services (except public administration)	1,191.1	1,178.4	1,176.1	-0.2	-1.3
Public administration	17,187.1	18,591.4	20,703.2	11.4	20.5

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

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

May 2002 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in May was up 4.2% from April to 554,190. The largest month-to-month increases were in Manitoba (+7.4%), Saskatchewan (+7.3%) and Alberta (+6.2%). The Alberta figure represents the eighth consecutive monthly increase for that province. Compared with May 2001, the number of regular beneficiaries was up 9.9% at the national level.

Regular benefit payments made in May totaled \$739.6 million, down 1.3% from April and up 20.2% from May 2001. In May, 237,380 claims were received, down 2.7% from May 2001. The number of claims in May was about 10% lower than in April, but this should be viewed with caution since April claims data were artificially high because of the effect of Easter.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	May 2002 ^P	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	554,190	4.2	9.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,950	1.2	8.5
Prince Edward Island	7,870	-0.1	-2.6
Nova Scotia	30,070	2.0	3.4
New Brunswick	34,590	5.5	-5.6
Quebec	181,670	4.2	5.0
Ontario	138,400	4.5	18.3
Manitoba	14,270	7.4	8.4
Saskatchewan	11,970	7.3	10.9
Alberta	32,720	6.2	41.0
British Columbia	64,570	0.5	10.3
Yukon	750	2.7	-8.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,060	3.9	11.6
Unadjusted			
Northwest Territories	810	-1.2	17.4
Nunavut	340	6.3	-2.9

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. April's data are a good example of the latter. The Easter holiday, falling at the end of March, reduced claims processed and cheques issued in March, and boosted them in April. While the seasonally

adjusted regular benefits and number of weeks paid have been adjusted to remove this holiday effect, the unadjusted data and all claims data have not been adjusted.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies individuals received for the entire month. These different reference periods must be taken into consideration when comparisons are made between the two series.

Employment insurance statistics

	May 2002	April 2002	May 2001	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	554,190 ^P	531,830 ^P	504,480	4.2	9.9
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	739.6	749.4	615.1	-1.3	20.2
Claims received ('000)	237.4	264.8	243.9	-10.4	-2.7
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	762.1 ^P	885.4 ^P	645.4	-13.9	18.1
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	502.1 ^P	605.5 ^P	460.9	-17.1	8.9
Claims received ('000)	168.8	206.3	185.0	-18.2	-8.8
Payments (\$ millions)	1,069.7	1,657.7	953.2	-35.5	12.2
Year-to-date (January to May)					
		2002	2001	2001 to 2002	
				% change	
Claims received ('000)		1,108.0	1,130.3	-2.0	
Payments (\$ millions)		6,972.6	5,864.5	18.9	

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: All beneficiaries includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0012, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Natural gas sales

May 2002 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 935 million cubic metres in May, up 10.1% from May 2001. Colder-than-normal weather throughout most of Canada resulted in higher sales to the residential (+38.1%) and commercial (+33.2%) sectors. Use of natural gas by the industrial sector (including industrial direct sales) fell 1.2% from May 2001, the result of lower demand by electric utilities.

Year-to-date sales to the end of May were up 3.7% from the same period in 2001. Industrial sector sales (including industrial direct sales) posted a 3.5% increase from the same period in 2001.

Note: Since March, direct sales have been allocated to the appropriate sectoral sale category.

Natural gas sales

	May 2002 ^P	May 2001	May 2001 to May 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	4 935 068	4 483 228	10.1
Residential	1 041 993	754 434	38.1
Commercial	806 069	605 143	33.2
Industrial	1 368 146	1 608 376	-1.2
Direct	1 718 860	1 515 275	
	Year-to-date		
	2002 ^P	2001	2001 to 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	34 526 893	33 292 312	3.7
Residential	9 982 162	9 542 510	4.6
Commercial	7 442 352	7 226 068	3.0
Industrial	8 069 376	8 372 957	
Direct	9 033 003	8 150 777	3.5

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.
(The tables will be available in September.)

The May 2002 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Svab (613-951-7382; john.svab@statcan.ca) or Andrew Beimers (613-951-2624; andrew.beimers@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

May 2002

The freight loaded by railways in Canada in May totalled 20.9 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), down 2.8% from May 2001. The intermodal tonnage, represented by containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, increased 13.5% from May 2001 to reach 2.3 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

The May 2002 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 79, no. 5 (52-001-XIE, \$8/\$77) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; lacroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Monthly railway carloadings, May 2002, Vol. 79, no. 5
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE (\$8/\$77).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, February 2002, Vol. 52, no. 2
Catalogue number 55-001-XIB (\$9/\$86).

Canadian international merchandise trade, May 2002, Vol. 56, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-001-XIB (\$14/\$141).

Canadian international merchandise trade, May 2002, Vol. 56, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-001-XPB (\$19/\$188).

Imports by commodity, May 2002, Vol. 59, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$37/\$361).

Imports by commodity, May 2002, Vol. 59, no. 5
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$78/\$773).

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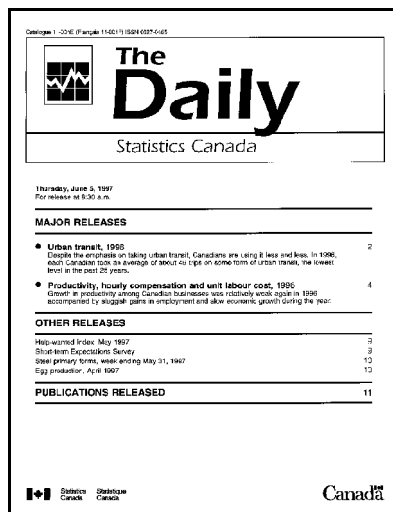
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