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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Wholesale Trade,** May 2004 — 2
  In May, wholesale sales rose for a third consecutive month, edging up 0.3% to $37.4 billion worth of goods and services.

- **Leading indicators,** June 2004 — 6
  The leading indicator grew 1.1% in June, comparable with the 1.2% advance in May—the largest increases since spring 2002.

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MAJOR RELEASES

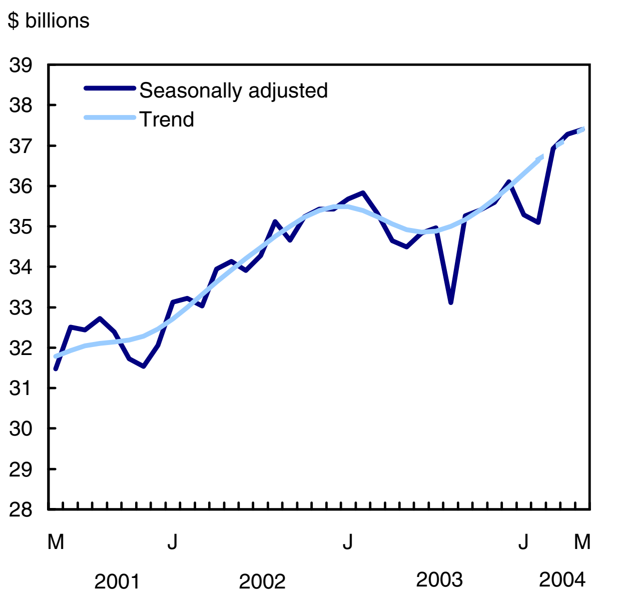
Wholesale Trade

May 2004

Wholesale sales rose slightly in May (+0.3%), primarily because of strong increases in food products and computers and other electronic equipment. May's increase followed a rise of 1.0% in April and 5.2% in March. Excluding the automotive sector, sales grew 0.8% in May.

Wholesale sales reached $37.4 billion in May. Increases were recorded in 7 of the 15 wholesale trade groups, which accounted for some 43% of total activity. Apart from the strength shown by the food products trade group (+2.6%), sizable increases were also recorded by wholesalers of computers and other electronic equipment (+4.4%) and office and professional equipment (+2.8%).

Third consecutive increase for wholesalers



Wholesale sales of motor vehicles declined in May (-2.0%). There were also sizable decreases in the other products category (-1.8%) and farm products (-8.8%).

The strong performance of the past 3 months contrasts with the previous 12, when wholesale trade was generally lackluster owing to declining motor vehicle sales. Prior to this, wholesale sales went through a strong period of growth, which ran from the fall of 2001 to February 2003.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey will publish its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002).*

Wholesale sales of food products rise

Wholesale sales of food products grew 2.6% in May, more than offsetting the drop reported for the previous month (-2.1%). After generally increasing up to March 2003, sales in this trade group have since gone through a period of declines.

Wholesalers of computers and other electronic equipment reported an increase in sales of 4.4% in May. Although sales have recovered somewhat since the power blackout of August 2003, they remain well below the record levels reached during 2000.

Wholesalers of automotive products register drop in sales

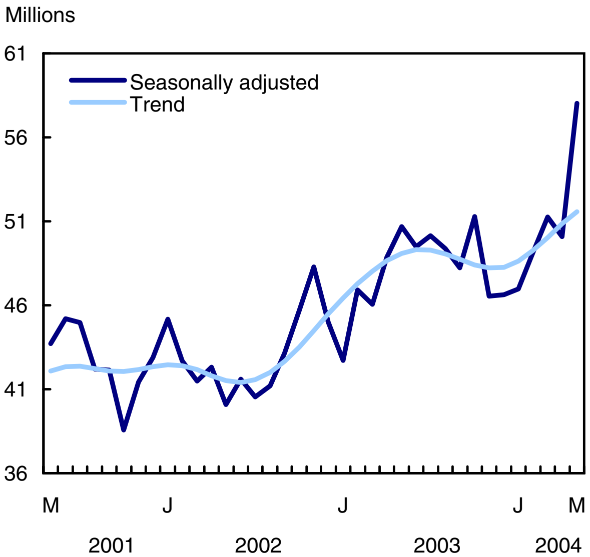
Wholesale sales of automotive products declined 1.8% in May, contrasting with the increases recorded in the previous two months. Wholesalers of motor vehicles (-2.0%) were harder hit by weak sales than parts and accessories wholesalers (-0.8%).

Increases in seven provinces

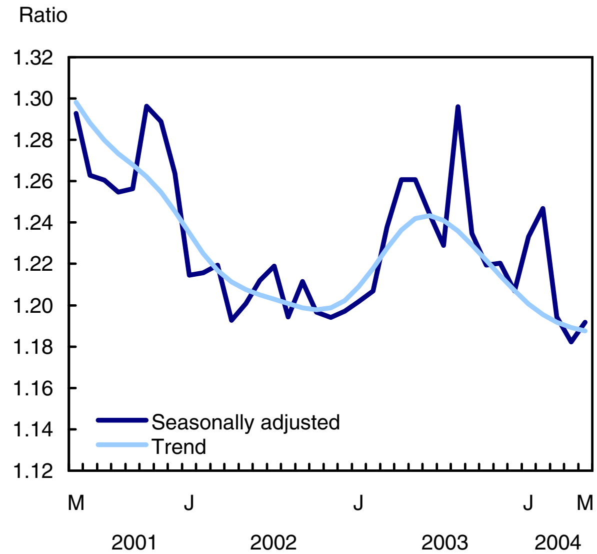
In May, seven provinces posted increased sales. The largest gains were registered in Prince Edward Island (+15.9%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.4%) and Manitoba (+2.2%).

Strong wholesale sales of food products were behind the increase registered in Prince Edward Island. Wholesalers of fish products played a major role in this regard. Wholesale sales in Prince Edward Island have been showing some recovery since the beginning of the year, following a period of decline that began in mid-2003.

Wholesale sales in Prince Edward Island on the rise since January 2004



The inventory-to-sales ratio remains at historical lows



Wholesalers in Newfoundland and Labrador saw increased sales of machinery and equipment and building materials. Manitoba wholesalers registered increased sales in the other products category (primarily in chemical products and other similar supplies).

Gain stronger in the United States

Like Canadian wholesalers, their US counterparts posted a modest increase in May (+0.2). However, since January 2003, the average monthly increase of US wholesalers' sales has been nearly three times higher (+0.8%, compared with only 0.3% for Canadian wholesalers). Part of this gap is attributable to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. In fact, the decrease in Canadian wholesalers' purchasing costs was followed by a reduction in their selling prices.

Inventory-to-sales ratio up slightly

Inventories rose in May (+1.1%). Much of the increase was as a result of higher inventories of all components of the building materials sector (building supplies, metal products, lumber and millwork), which account for about 25% of total wholesale inventories.

As a result, the inventory-to-sales ratio rose in May to 1.19 from 1.18 in April. Since the beginning of the year, this ratio has fluctuated between 1.18 and 1.25. It has generally been declining since September 2003, attributable in part to the recovery of motor vehicle sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0007 to 081-0010

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The May 2004 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-XIE, $15/$150) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade estimates for June 2004 will be released on August 20.

For data or general information, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Lebreux (613-951-4907; *jean.lebreux@statcan.ca*), Distributive Trades Division.

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Wholesale merchants' sales

	May 2003	February 2004r	March 2004r	April 2004r	May 2004p	April to May 2004	May 2003 to May 2004
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Total, wholesale sales	**34,493**	**35,091**	**36,926**	**37,281**	**37,394**	**0.3**	**8.4**
Farm products	**400**	**420**	**429**	**449**	**409**	**-8.8**	**2.3**
Food, beverages and tobacco products	**7,047**	**6,960**	**7,090**	**6,992**	**7,148**	**2.2**	**1.4**
Food products	6,442	6,377	6,465	6,328	6,492	2.6	0.8
Alcohol and tobacco	605	583	625	664	657	-1.1	8.5
Personal and household goods	**4,734**	**5,007**	**5,165**	**5,209**	**5,267**	**1.1**	**11.2**
Apparel	774	698	721	702	740	5.3	-4.5
Household and personal products	2,111	2,242	2,236	2,288	2,315	1.2	9.6
Pharmaceuticals	1,849	2,068	2,208	2,218	2,212	-0.3	19.6
Automotive products	**7,037**	**6,701**	**7,521**	**7,769**	**7,632**	**-1.8**	**8.5**
Motor vehicles	5,663	5,287	6,057	6,308	6,183	-2.0	9.2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,373	1,415	1,464	1,460	1,449	-0.8	5.5
Building materials	**4,210**	**4,733**	**5,059**	**5,045**	**5,057**	**0.2**	**20.1**
Building supplies	2,575	2,785	2,951	2,970	2,958	-0.4	14.8
Metal products	778	953	1,049	1,011	1,032	2.0	32.6
Lumber and millwork	857	995	1,059	1,064	1,068	0.3	24.6
Machinery and electronic equipment	**7,009**	**7,252**	**7,480**	**7,371**	**7,515**	**2.0**	**7.2**
Machinery and equipment	2,982	3,034	3,187	3,146	3,131	-0.5	5.0
Computer and other electronic equipment	2,385	2,588	2,618	2,571	2,685	4.4	12.6
Office and professional equipment	1,643	1,630	1,675	1,654	1,700	2.8	3.5
Other products	**4,055**	**4,017**	**4,182**	**4,447**	**4,365**	**-1.8**	**7.6**
Sales, province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	203	203	216	215	220	2.4	8.0
Prince Edward Island	51	49	51	50	58	15.9	14.5
Nova Scotia	536	513	526	521	501	-4.0	-6.5
New Brunswick	446	445	464	456	462	1.5	3.8
Quebec	6,474	6,900	7,210	7,068	7,086	0.2	9.4
Ontario	18,044	18,140	19,296	19,639	19,705	0.3	9.2
Manitoba	970	918	921	948	969	2.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	1,084	856	950	951	948	-0.4	-12.6
Alberta	3,418	3,687	3,794	3,812	3,832	0.5	12.1
British Columbia	3,243	3,359	3,473	3,600	3,591	-0.2	10.8
Yukon	9	7	7	7	7	1.1	-19.1
Northwest Territories	15	13	16	13	15	9.3	0.6
Nunavut	2	1	1	1	1	-32.9	-42.7

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

	May 2003	February 2004r	March 2004r	April 2004r	May 2004p	April to May 2004	May 2003 to May 2004	April 2004r	May 2004p
	Wholesale inventories							Inventory-to-sales ratio	
	seasonally adjusted								
	$ millions					% change			
Inventories	**43,491**	**43,755**	**44,104**	**44,074**	**44,565**	**1.1**	**2.5**	**1.18**	**1.19**
Farm products	101	106	133	136	141	3.6	40.6	0.30	0.35
Food products	4,631	4,737	4,695	4,464	4,514	1.1	-2.5	0.71	0.70
Alcohol and tobacco	292	286	283	296	299	1.3	2.6	0.45	0.46
Apparel	1,467	1,412	1,421	1,470	1,412	-4.0	-3.8	2.09	1.91
Household and personal products	3,088	3,316	3,276	3,454	3,508	1.6	13.6	1.51	1.52
Pharmaceuticals	2,142	2,290	2,317	2,408	2,492	3.5	16.4	1.09	1.13
Motor vehicles	4,211	4,146	4,350	4,304	4,315	0.3	2.5	0.68	0.70
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,304	2,928	2,848	2,924	2,965	1.4	-10.3	2.00	2.05
Building supplies	4,454	4,432	4,478	4,503	4,493	-0.2	0.9	1.52	1.52
Metal products	1,474	1,650	1,719	1,772	1,859	4.9	26.1	1.75	1.80
Lumber and millwork	815	910	949	1,003	1,043	4.0	28.0	0.94	0.98
Machinery and equipment	8,149	8,327	8,556	8,249	8,342	1.1	2.4	2.62	2.66
Computer and other electronic equipment	1,673	1,582	1,624	1,522	1,484	-2.5	-11.3	0.59	0.55
Office and professional equipment	2,482	2,435	2,247	2,428	2,519	3.8	1.5	1.47	1.48
Other products	5,211	5,197	5,209	5,142	5,177	0.7	-0.6	1.16	1.19

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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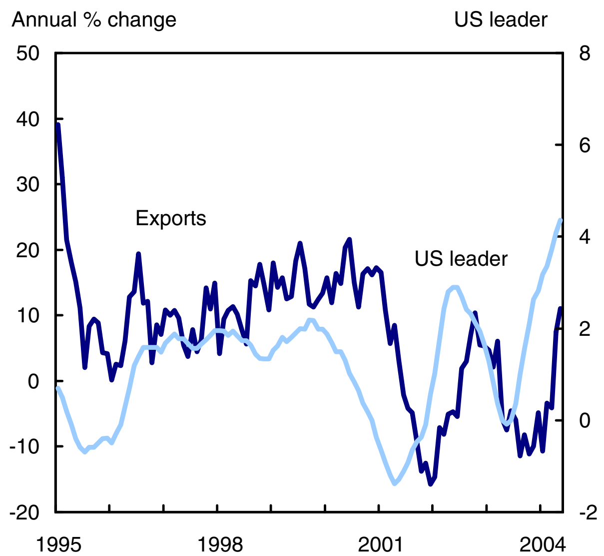
Leading indicators

June 2004

The leading indicator grew 1.1% in June, comparable with the 1.2% advance in May—the largest increases since spring 2002. Nine out of the 10 components continued to rise, led again by housing and the US leading indicator. Again, the three manufacturing components rose in unison.

The housing sector remained a pillar of strength, up 3.0% in June. This was the largest of four straight increases, as the West reinforced gains in central Canada. Driven by the housing boom, outlays for furniture and appliances accelerated for the third month in a row, up 1.1%.

US leading indicator and Canadian exports to the United States



The US leading indicator posted its 13th straight increase. Similar to Canada, growth was spread among 9 of its 10 components. This upturn has accompanied a sharp rebound in our exports to the United States.

The upswing in final demand reinforced the recovery in manufacturing. This was most evident in the ratio of shipments to stocks, which over the last eight months has recovered all of the ground lost over the previous three years. New orders posted their second straight increase after a one-month dip. Manufacturers met their growing demand for labour by extending the work week.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

A more detailed analysis of the components is available online. From the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian Economic Observer*. From that page, choose *Issues of CEO*, then *Composite Index*. For more information on the economy, consult the June 2004 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 17, no. 6 (11-010-XIB, $19/$182; 11-010-XPB, $25/$243), which is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; *ceo@statcan.ca*), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	January 2004	February 2004	March 2004	April 2004	May 2004	June 2004	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	**189.5**	**190.6**	**192.0**	**193.3**	**195.6**	**197.8**	**1.1**
Housing index (1992=100)[1]	137.1	135.0	136.6	139.0	141.9	146.2	3.0
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,633	2,632	2,627	2,621	2,613	2,608	-0.2
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	7,959	8,232	8,395	8,472	8,511	8,516	0.1
Money supply, M1 ($ millions, 1992)[2]	117,951	118,475	119,790	121,410	123,232	125,260	1.6
US composite leading indicator (1992=100)[3]	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	114.9	0.3
Manufacturing							
Average work week (hours)	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.0	39.1	0.3
New orders, durables ($ millions, 1992)[4]	20,637	20,977	21,671	21,473	21,814	22,108	1.3
Shipments/inventories of finished goods[4]	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.78	1.81	1.84	0.03[5]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	1,960	1,969	1,977	1,992	2,011	2,033	1.1
Other durable goods sales ($ millions, 1992)[4]	7,720	7,578	7,447	7,460	7,476	7,522	0.6
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	**191.0**	**193.5**	**195.5**	**196.8**	**201.1**	**202.3**	**0.6**

1. *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).*
2. *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.*
4. *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.*
5. *Difference from previous month.*

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OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

May 2004

Travel from overseas countries jumped in May as trips from nations other than the United States to Canada rose for the fourth straight month to its highest level in 18 months. At the same time, travel between Canada and the United States fell in both directions.

A total of 349,000 visitors arrived in Canada from overseas nations, up 7.0% from April. It was the 11th increase in overseas travel to Canada in the last 12 months. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

Travel was up in all of Canada's top 12 overseas markets, except South Korea. Meanwhile, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, the United Kingdom and Switzerland all experienced double-digit gains in trips to Canada. An estimated 17,000 people came from Australia, a record high.

The overall number of visitors to Canada decreased to 0.5% as 3.2 million visitors came to Canada in May. This was the result of a 1.4% decrease in travel to Canada from the United States. American residents made 1.5 million same-day car trips to Canada, down 1.9% from April. This was the third consecutive monthly drop and the sixth decline in the last seven months. Overnight trips to Canada by Americans rose slightly by 0.2% to 1.3 million visitors.

Meanwhile, 3.5 million Canadian residents travelled abroad in May, a 1.1% decline. This was partly because of a 0.8% drop in the number of trips by Canadian residents to overseas countries. Despite the decline, May was still the third highest month on record for travel to overseas countries.

Canadian travel to the United States decreased 1.1% as 3.0 million residents travelled south of the border. Although overnight travel by Canadians to the United States rose slightly, Canadians took 1.6% less same-day car trips to the United States in May, down to 1.8 million. This was the second consecutive decline and the fourth decrease in the last six months.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The May 2004 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 20, no. 5 (66-001-PIE, $7/$59) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; *frances.kremarik@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	April 2004[r]	May 2004[p]	April to May 2004	May 2004	May 2003 to May 2004	May 2002 to May 2004
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	'000		% change	'000	% change	% change
Canadian trips abroad[1]	**3,552**	**3,514**	**-1.1**	**3,582**	**13.8**	**7.4**
to the United States	3,061	3,027	-1.1	3,148	11.6	5.9
to other countries	491	487	-0.8	435	33.1	18.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,835	1,806	-1.6	1,894	6.8	4.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,668	1,667	-0.1	1,639	23.0	11.1
United States[2]	1,178	1,180	0.2	1,204	19.7	8.5
Car	691	688	-0.4	678	19.0	7.9
Plane	388	388	-0.2	392	15.4	7.9
Other modes of transportation	98	104	5.9	134	38.5	13.0
Other countries[3]	491	487	-0.8	435	33.1	18.3
Travel to Canada[1]	**3,231**	**3,214**	**-0.5**	**3,285**	**6.1**	**-17.3**
from the United States	2,904	2,865	-1.4	2,906	1.8	-20.8
from other countries	326	349	7.0	380	56.0	9.6
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,525	1,496	-1.9	1,532	-7.1	-28.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,590	1,620	1.9	1,588	21.8	-6.0
United States[2]	1,268	1,271	0.2	1,220	14.2	-10.8
Car	802	809	0.9	765	11.3	-12.6
Plane	335	329	-1.9	308	24.0	-1.6
Other modes of transportation	131	134	1.8	147	11.2	-20.5
Other countries[3]	322	349	8.4	367	56.3	9.7
Most important overseas markets[4]						
United Kingdom	67	75	12.6	80	36.1	15.3
Japan	31	38	24.1	39	173.0	5.2
Germany	25	26	2.4	31	26.3	4.6
France	24	24	1.4	21	22.7	1.9
Australia	15	17	16.1	23	35.5	26.9
Mexico	14	14	4.6	13	44.7	7.9
South Korea	16	14	-14.5	14	58.8	0.3
Taiwan	10	12	17.4	13	796.3	17.2
Hong Kong	10	11	6.7	10	138.4	-1.6
Netherlands	9	10	4.7	12	19.6	10.0
China	8	9	5.6	8	162.3	6.1
Switzerland	8	8	10.9	7	26.7	11.4

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1. *Totals exceed the sum of same-day car trips and total trips, one or more nights because they include all of the same-day trips.*
2. *Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other modes of transportation.*
3. *Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land via the United States.*
4. *Includes same-day and one or more night trips.*

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Total income of farm operators
2002

Average total income of farm operators advanced in 2002, but at a slower pace than in the two previous years, according to data from personal income tax returns.

Average total income reached $49,004, up 4.3% from the previous year. The gain was the result of a 4.7% rise in average off-farm income and a 3.7% increase in average net farm operating income, before depreciation.

The rise in average off-farm income was again largely driven by a 6.7% surge in labour income. Average net farm operating income increased for the third straight year, rebounding from the annual declines reported during the late 1990s.

Average net farm operating income was mainly supported by higher crop revenues, as higher prices across the country more than offset lower deliveries for major grains and oilseeds. The growth in crop revenues was also fuelled by higher revenues from the sales of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture products, forage crops and potatoes.

Higher feed costs and higher general expenses, mainly because of increases in paid salaries and custom work and machine rental expenses, moderated the advance in average net farm operating income. Tight supplies of grains put upward pressure on prices, and boosted feed costs.

Operators specializing in potato farming enjoyed a solid 27.0% growth in average total income in 2002. This put their average total income at almost $110,000, well above the average total income of all farm operators. The increase was largely the result of a 35.0% surge in average net farm operating income.

Operators specializing in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production saw the next largest percentage gain in average total income, followed by those specializing in fruit and tree nut farming, and in other animal production.

After recording the largest growth in average total income three years in a row, the average total income of farm operators specializing in hog and pig farming plunged 29.4% to $49,832. This was the result of a 44.7% decline in their average net farm operating income, mainly because of higher feed grain costs.

In terms of farm size, only individuals operating very large farms outperformed the national growth of 4.3% in average total income. Their average total income rose 4.7% to $125,503, the result of a gain in average net farm operating income.

These operators were also the only ones whose dependence on off-farm income decreased. In 2002, off-farm income accounted for 31% of their total income, compared with 33% the year before. Off-farm income includes employment, investment and pension income, government social transfers and so on.

Note: The release of these aggregate administrative data and its companion analysis are funded by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to complement survey-based sources of farm financial income. Although administrative-based data are released nine months later than their survey-based counterparts, these data help provide a more comprehensive picture of Canadian farm operations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

The publication *Farm and Off-Farm Income Statistics, 2001* (21-019-XIE, free) is available online. From the *Our products and services* pages, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*. Estimates for total income of farm families for 2001 were released in *The Daily* on July 6, 2004.

For custom data requests, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; *agriculture@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171, fax: 613-951-3868; *lina.dipietro@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. □

Sources of farm operators' income by farm size[1]
2002

	2001	2002					2001 to 2002
	Total	**Small farms**	**Medium farms**	**Large farms**	**Very large farms**	**Total**	
	$						% change
Off-farm employment income	15,946	20,778	15,535	10,973	26,355	17,010	6.7
Wages and salaries	14,431	18,917	13,766	9,730	24,902	15,423	6.9
Net non-farm self-employment	1,515	1,861	1,769	1,243	1,453	1,587	4.8
Investment income	4,137	3,492	3,322	3,833	8,041	4,035	-2.5
Pension income	3,721	6,083	3,911	2,207	2,037	3,956	6.3
Other off-farm income	1,925	1,702	1,865	2,203	2,054	1,941	0.8
Total off-farm income[2]	**25,729**	**32,055**	**24,632**	**19,216**	**38,487**	**26,942**	**4.7**
Net farm operating income[3]	21,269	1,208	11,175	31,545	87,016	22,062	3.7
Total operators' income	**46,998**	**33,262**	**35,808**	**50,761**	**125,503**	**49,004**	**4.3**
Off-farm income as a share of total income (%)	54.7%	96.4%	68.8%	37.9%	30.7%	55.0%	

1. *Gross farm revenues defines farm size: small farms have revenues between $10,000 and $49,999; medium farms have revenues between $50,000 and $99,999 ; large farms have revenues between $100,000 and $499,999 and; very large farms have revenues of $500,000 and over.*
2. *Excluding taxable capital gains.*
3. *Before capital cost allowance.*

Average total income of farm operators by type of farm
2002

	Number of farm operators	Total off-farm income[1]	Net farm operating income[2]	Total income	2001 to 2002
		$			% change
Potato farming	2,390	33,194	76,369	109,563	27.0
Poultry and egg production	7,100	36,935	51,102	88,037	0.1
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	6,190	38,014	41,744	79,758	22.4
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	4,150	26,536	27,740	54,277	7.8
Oilseed and grain farming	99,470	28,205	25,290	53,495	7.4
Dairy cattle and milk production	30,470	11,734	39,204	50,938	0.4
Hog and pig farming	9,370	21,377	28,455	49,832	-29.4
Fruit and tree nut farming	7,040	33,565	12,364	45,929	14.6
Other animal production	16,220	40,428	3,371	43,800	11.5
Other crop farming	22,630	27,565	14,595	42,160	5.2
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	83,750	26,437	11,979	38,416	2.2
Total	**288,790**	**26,942**	**22,062**	**49,004**	**4.3**

1. *Excluding taxable capital gains.*
2. *Before capital cost allowance.*

■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat
July 1, 2004 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on July 1 totalled 57,153 metric tonnes, down 2.4% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *Sandy.Gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas
May 2004 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data for May are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Primary Iron and Steel

May 2004

Data on primary iron and steel for May are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The May 2004 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel*, Vol. 59, no. 5 (41-001-XIB, $6/$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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Primary Iron and Steel, May 2004, Vol. 59, no. 5
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB ($6/$51).

International Travel, Advance Information, May 2004, Vol. 20, no. 5
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE ($7/$59).

Workplace and Employee Survey: Electronic Data Dictionary, 2001
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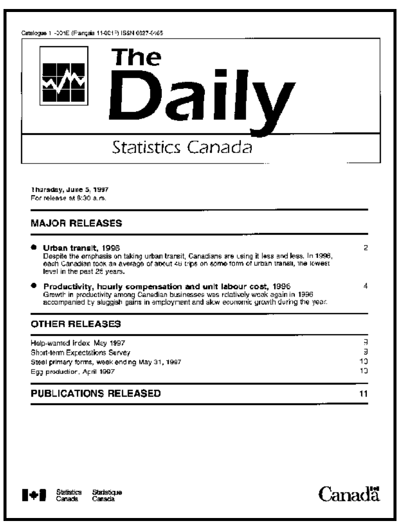
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
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