



The Daily

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Total stocks of grains and oilseeds, including commercial and on-farm inventories, rebounded from the low levels reported on July 31, 2003, according to a survey of Canadian grain farmers and commercial grain holders.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Stocks of grain

July 31, 2004

Total stocks of grains and oilseeds, including commercial and on-farm inventories, rebounded from the low levels reported on July 31, 2003, according to a survey of Canadian grain farmers and commercial grain holders.

As of July 31, 2004, total stock estimates of the six major grains and oilseeds reached 9.8 million tonnes compared with 8.9 million tonnes the same date a year earlier. Total stocks of flaxseed, canola and field peas fell, while the volumes of all other major crops rose. Farm stocks of corn in the East increased with a record stock value set in Ontario while farm stocks of soybeans dropped below average.

Total stocks of grain at July 31

Crop	2003	2004	2003 to 2004 % change
	'000 tonnes		
All wheat	5,725	6,062	5.9
Wheat excl. durum	4,107	4,273	4.0
Barley	1,475	2,106	42.8
Durum wheat	1,619	1,790	10.6
Canola	894	612	-31.5
Oats	524	800	52.7
Field peas	310	205	-33.9
Flax	128	97	-24.2
Mustard seed	60	92	53.3
Lentils	55	38	-30.9
Sunflower seed	35	25	-28.6
Canary seed	20	67	235.0

Total stocks of barley return to 10-year average

Total stocks of barley rose 631,000 tonnes to 2.1 million tonnes, a 43% increase over July 31, 2003, and a return to near the 10-year average of 2.4 million tonnes. On-farm stocks were estimated at 1.6 million tonnes this year, up 48% or 510,000 tonnes. The Prairie total showed similar gains, reaching a level of 1.5 million tonnes, with all three Prairie provinces contributing to the rise.

Total wheat stocks up marginally from 2003

Total wheat stocks were pegged at 6.1 million tonnes this July, an increase of 6% over July 2003. Farm stocks rose as commercial stocks decreased. Exports increased by 70% for the period August 1, 2003 to July 31, 2004, as higher production increased available supplies.

Note to readers

The July Farm Survey of 17,500 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews and over the Internet between July 21 and August 4. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of grains, oilseeds and special crops in on-farm storage.

Commercial stocks of western major grains originate mainly from the Canadian Grain Commission. Commercial stocks of specialty crops originate from a Statistics Canada survey of handlers and agents of special crops.

On-farm inventories of total wheat in Western Canada were up by 62% from July 2003. Farmers reported on-farm wheat stocks at 1.6 million tonnes in July, a rise of 610,000 tonnes over last year. Saskatchewan farmers reported the largest gain of 460,000 tonnes to 1.1 million tonnes. Farm stocks of durum wheat more than doubled from July 2003.

Flaxseed on-farm and commercial stocks fall

Total stocks of flaxseed were estimated at 97,000 tonnes, down from 128,000 tonnes in 2003. The 10-year average is 170,000 tonnes. Farm stocks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan both declined.

Canola stocks fall below average

Total stocks of canola were 612,000 tonnes, down 32% from 894,000 tonnes in 2003 and well below the 10-year average of 890,000 tonnes. The decline was across the board, with decreases reported in commercial stocks and at the Canada farm level. Declines were reported in all three Prairie provinces. The drop in stocks can be accounted for by a 60% increase in exports and a 35% climb in domestic use during the August 1, 2003 to July 31, 2004 period compared with the same period in 2002 and 2003.

Farm corn stocks jump—Ontario a record

On-farm corn stocks rose to 1.7 million tonnes from 1.4 million tonnes in July 2003. The 10-year average is 1.0 million tonnes.

Most of the increases were reported in Ontario, with a record 1.0 million tonnes on hand. The estimate remained unchanged in Quebec, tying the record set just last year at 600,000 tonnes.

On-farm stocks of soybeans fell in July from 95,000 to 55,000 tonnes. Declines were reported in both Ontario and Quebec.

Total corn and soybean stocks, including commercial stocks, as of the crop year-end of August 31 will be reported on October 6.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3443, 3464 and 3476.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 2004*, Vol. 83, no. 6 (22-002-XIB, \$12/\$71; 22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca), Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; dave.roeske@statcan.ca) or Heather Smith (613-951-0730; heather.smith@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Study: Fertilizer and Pesticide Management 2001

Three-quarters of Canadian farmers who grow crops use fertilizers, but the criteria used to decide when to apply fertilizers varies greatly across the country, according to the new study *Fertilizer and Pesticide Management in Canada*.

The study shows that the proper management of farm chemical inputs is complicated by the great regional diversity of agronomic conditions across Canada. Results are also influenced by different regulations among the provinces.

Fertilizer application methods vary across Canada. In the Prairie provinces, most farmers apply fertilizer with seed, while elsewhere, "broadcasting" is the most commonly reported method.

Almost half of Canadian farmers use soil test results to determine the amount of fertilizer required, but less than 20% test their soil on an annual basis.

In addition, about half of Quebec farmers have a formal nutrient management plan. This percentage is much higher than in other provinces.

In terms of alternative pest control methods, two-thirds of Canadian farmers report using mechanical weeding methods, while less than 4% employ biological methods to control pests.

The study shows that the management of commercial fertilizer and pesticide application on farms has an impact on the sustainability of agricultural production and the health of the environment.

Farmers have to find a way to effectively use chemical inputs both to minimize environmental risks and to enhance farm profitability through more efficient use of costly inputs.

The study is based on the 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey, which provides key information about seasonal crop residue management, chemical fertilizer use and application, soil testing and pesticide management practices, among other issues.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5044.

The article *Fertilizer and Pesticide Management in Canada*, Vol. 1, no. 3 (21-021-MIE2004002) is the third in a series of studies collectively called *Farm Environmental Management in Canada*. It is available free online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Public school indicators

1996/97 to 2002/03

This new report provides a comprehensive examination of public school indicators for the provinces and territories during a six-year period at the turn of the millennium.

It examines trends in enrolment and the number of educators for public elementary and secondary schools, as well as basic financial statistics, such as total spending on education, spending per student and spending as a percentage of the gross domestic product.

Between the school years 1996/97 and 2002/03, enrolment in public elementary and secondary schools based on full-time equivalents increased in only two provinces, Ontario and Alberta.

In Ontario, enrolment reached nearly 2.2 million, up 4.9% from six years earlier. In Alberta, enrolment hit nearly 539,000, a 2.4% gain. Ontario's increase was essentially due to high levels of immigration, and in the case of Alberta, the reason was migration from other provinces.

The largest decline occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador, where enrolment fell 20.7% from six years earlier to 84,268. This was largely because of a net outflow of migration to other provinces, as well as the nation's lowest fertility rate.

Elsewhere, enrolments declined by 5% or more in the other three Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. They were also down in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, but at a slower pace.

At the same time, spending on public elementary and secondary education rose. In 1996/97, total spending amounted to \$33.0 billion nationwide. Six years later, this total hit nearly \$39.6 billion, an increase of almost 20%.

Spending per student increased at a faster rate than inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index during the six-year period.

Nationally in 1996/97, it cost on average \$6,672 to educate a student in Canada. Six years later, this cost had increased 19% to \$7,946. In comparison, inflation rose only 12% during the same time frame.

Ontario was the only province in which total spending per student rose at a slower pace than the rate of inflation. In fact, in most jurisdictions, total spending per student increased at more than twice the rate of inflation.

Nationally, spending on public elementary and secondary education represented 3.3% of gross domestic production in 2002/03, down from 3.8% six years earlier.

The report *Summary of Public School Indicators for the Provinces and Territories, 1996/97 to 2002/03*, no. 22 (81-595-MIE2004022, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact François Nault (613-951-9039, francois.nault@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Production of eggs and poultry

July 2004 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 46.1 million dozen in July, down 5.5% from July 2003.

Poultry meat production reached 86.8 million kilograms in July, down 5.4% from July 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

The July 2004 issue of *Production of Eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Farm product prices

July 2004

Prices received by farmers in July for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The Alberta slaughter steer price in July was \$69.43 per hundredweight, down 2% from June 2004 and up 90% from \$36.61 in July 2003.

The soybeans price in Ontario was \$370.84 per metric tonne in July, 3% higher than January's price and up 20% from \$309.44 in July 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sophie Leduc (613-951-0486; fax: 613-951-3868; sophie.leduc@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Farm environmental management in Canada: Fertilizer and pesticide management in Canada, 2004, Vol. 1, no. 3
Catalogue number 21-021-MIE2004002
(free).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 83, no. 6
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$12/\$71).

Field Crop Reporting Series, Vol. 83, no. 6
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$17/\$95).

Production of Eggs, July 2004
Catalogue number 23-003-XIB
(free).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics—Research Papers: Summary Public School Indicators for the Provinces and Territories, 1996/97 to 2002/03, no. 22
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2004022
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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
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MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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