



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, November 25, 2005**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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After reaching a historical low in 2003 following back-to-back droughts and the closure of the US border to live cattle exports, realized net farm income was 3.5% under the average of the previous five years at \$2.1 billion in 2004.

#### **Farm cash receipts, January to September 2005**

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Market cash receipts for farmers, or revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, rose 1.0% to \$23.3 billion for the first three quarters of 2005. Higher livestock receipts more than offset lower crop sales.

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### **Canada Food Stats**

*Canada Food Stats* is an easy-to-use CD-ROM that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on food consumption and food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains over 65 formatted reports with up to 40 years of data in some cases, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers, or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

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*Canada Food Stats* (23F0001XBB) can now be downloaded directly from our Web site to your desktop for the same price as the CD-ROM.

For more information, contact Kim Boyuk (613-951-2510; [foodstats@statcan.ca](mailto:foodstats@statcan.ca)) or Client Services (1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division.



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## Releases

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### Net farm income

2004 (revised)

After reaching a historical low in 2003 following back-to-back droughts and the closure of the US border to live cattle exports, realized net farm income was 3.5% under the average of the previous five years (1999 to 2003) at \$2.1 billion in 2004.

Canadian producers saw their realized net incomes (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation plus income in kind) rise by \$1.8 billion from the low received in 2003.

All provinces recorded increases over 2003, except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario. However, compared to the previous five-year average, six provinces experienced decreases in realized net income in 2004.

Total farm cash receipts rose 6.3%, driven by higher revenues for crops and livestock, while farm operating expenses rose 1.6%. Inputs, such as machinery fuel, cash wages and machinery repairs, contributed to the higher expenses. After recording steady increases during the previous 16 years, depreciation went down slightly (-1.4%), due mainly to a decrease in new farm machinery purchases.

Realized net income can vary widely from one farm to another because of factors such as commodities produced, prices and weather. It does not take into account the value of on-farm inventory changes. For details on farm cash receipts in the first three quarters of 2005, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release in *The Daily*.

### Market cash receipts up after a 10% drop in 2003

After a drop of almost 10% in 2003, market cash receipts, or revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, increased by 6.9% in 2004. Higher revenues for crops and hogs pushed market cash receipts up to \$31.6 billion.

In total, farmers received \$36.5 billion from all three sources, livestock and crop receipts and program payments. The 2004 total was slightly higher than the previous record set in 2001.

Livestock receipts rose 6.1% to \$17.2 billion in 2004, but this was just marginally higher than the previous five-year average of \$17.1 billion. While receipts for hog producers hit a record high, revenues from cattle and calves fell to their lowest level since 1996 as the industry's BSE-related problems continued.

Crop receipts staged a solid rebound in 2004 from one of the lowest levels in a decade. Production of grains and oilseeds returned to more normal levels

#### Note to readers

**Net cash income** measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

**Realized net income** measures the financial flows, both cash and non-cash, attributable to the farm businesses, similar to an income statement (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind). Realized net income represents the net income from transactions in a given year in that it includes the sale of commodities regardless of the year they were produced.

**Total net income** measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

**Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Farm operating expenses** represent business costs incurred by farm businesses for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. Expenses are recorded when the money is disbursed by the farmer.

in 2003 following consecutive droughts in Western Canada (2001 and 2002).

Two main factors contributed to this gain: substantially higher deliveries for most major crops between January and June 2004; and higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments.

Receipts for wheat (excluding durum) increased 30.0% to \$2.4 billion in the wake of both higher CWB payments and marketings. Average prices were lower than 2003 levels due to higher production in most major exporting countries.

Farmers received \$2.1 billion for canola, up 13.1% from 2003. Deliveries in 2004 increased 12.6%, while prices rose steadily in the first half of the year.

Hog producers led the growth in livestock revenues as their 2004 receipts reached a record \$4.3 billion, up 25.4% from 2003. This jump was due mainly to a 26.3% growth in revenue from domestic slaughter. Hog prices strengthened throughout 2004 as a result of robust exports and strong domestic demand.

Revenues from cattle and calves decreased slightly from 2003 to \$5.1 billion, the lowest level since 1996. Despite an increase in marketings, cattle and calf receipts were 24.9% below the previous five-year average. Prices plummeted with the discovery of BSE

during the spring of 2003, and despite some gains, the average 2004 price remained 13.1% below that of 2003.

Receipts from international trade in live cattle and calves tumbled to zero in 2004 from the \$593 million posted in 2003. Since the US border remained closed to live cattle and calves during 2004, producers responded by sending a record 4.0 million head of cattle for domestic slaughter. This 27.6% increase more than compensated for an 8.1% decline in price, leading to a 16.3% rise in revenues for slaughter cattle.

After rising substantially in 2003, program payments grew by 2.5% in 2004 to a record \$4.9 billion. Payments remained well above the previous five-year average of \$3.3 billion.

Canadian farmers received over \$1.1 billion through BSE-related programs in 2004. The largest contributor was the Transitional Industry Support Program (TISP) which delivered almost \$806 million. The TISP was designed to provide assistance to producers in meeting the financial challenges resulting from the market impacts of BSE.

Withdrawals from the government portion of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) reached record levels in 2004. Farmers withdrew \$934 million from their government accounts, a 29.2% increase over 2003. The majority of this increase may be attributed to the scheduled completion of the NISA program. It was replaced by the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program.

Implemented in 2004, CAIS program delivered \$777 million. The CAIS program was designed to provide assistance to producers who have experienced a loss of income as a result of BSE or other factors.

Crop insurance delivered \$885 million in 2004, an \$841-million decline from the record payments in 2003. Higher levels of crop insurance in 2003 were the result of two consecutive years of drought in Western Canada in 2001 and 2002.

### **The increase of crude oil prices is being felt on farm operating expenses**

Despite soaring energy prices, farm operating expenses recorded the second smallest increase since 1990. Operating expenses rose 1.6% nationally in 2004 and were 9.1% above the previous five-year average.

Expenses increased in all provinces, except in Alberta where they dropped marginally. For the other provinces, the increases varied from 1.2% in Saskatchewan to 4.3% in New Brunswick.

More than one-third of the increase in gross operating expenses came from machinery fuel which

was 11.2% above the 2003 level. Higher machinery fuel costs reflected higher crude oil prices that peaked at over US \$50 per barrel in late 2004. Markets reacted to tight oil supply concerns and expectations of increased global demand by ratcheting up prices throughout the year.

Cash wages continued their steady long-term increase by reaching a record \$3.8 billion in 2004. This represented an increase of 2.5% from 2003 and was 11.1% above the previous five-year average. Higher labour prices were the main reason for the increase from 2003 to 2004.

Higher prices also led to an increase of 3.1% for machinery repairs.

In contrast, continued lower interest rates were the driving force behind the decrease of interest expenses over the past four years despite a continuous increase of the farm debt outstanding during the same period. In 2004, they were at \$2.3 billion, a decrease of 2.4% from 2003.

Livestock purchases fell for the third year in a row. The closure of cattle export markets caused by BSE led farmers to reduce their purchases of livestock. In 2004, livestock purchases stood at \$1.1 billion, which represented a 4.6% decrease from 2003 and a 25.2% drop compared to the previous five-year average.

### **Higher receipts and farm inventories bump up total net income**

After reaching an extremely low level in 2002, total net income rebounded in the following two years to reach \$3.8 billion in 2004, which was 64.1% above the previous five-year average. Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock.

The increase in receipts after two consecutive years of decreases in 2002 and 2003 and the value of farm inventories explained a large part of this increase. Receipts went up by \$2.2 billion between 2003 and 2004, while the value of inventory change increased by \$1.8 billion.

Back-to-back droughts in Western Canada sharply curtailed farm grain and oilseed inventories by the end of 2002. Consequently, the return to more normal production levels in 2003 and 2004 helped increase inventories. In the same way, the BSE crisis forced producers to keep their livestock on the farm, causing an increase in inventories.

The largest increases of the value of inventory were recorded in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Saskatchewan led with the total value of inventory change reaching \$835 million, while Alberta recorded \$544 million.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 3474.

The publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (21-010-XIE, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (21-011-XIE, free), *Farm Operating*

*Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (21-012-XIE, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (21-013-XIE, free) and *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (21-014-XIE, free) are now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

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## Net farm income

	2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2003 to 2004 % change
	\$ millions		
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	34,360	36,521	6.3
- Total operating expenses after rebates	29,609	30,092	1.6
= Net cash income	4,751	6,429	35.3
+ Income-in-kind	130	139	6.9
- Depreciation	4,554	4,491	-1.4
= Realized net income	327	2,078	535.5
+ Value of inventory change	2,411	1,754	...
= Total net income	2,738	3,831	39.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

... Not appropriate or not applicable.

## Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2003 <sup>r</sup>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	34,360	82	355	425	408	5,957	8,481	3,574	5,738	7,055	2,285
- Total operating expenses after rebates	29,609	78	318	378	363	4,868	7,317	3,068	4,995	6,294	1,928
= Net cash income	4,751	3	37	47	45	1,089	1,164	505	743	761	357
+ Income-in-kind	130	0	1	3	2	44	39	8	11	15	7
- Depreciation	4,554	6	36	51	43	603	1,103	413	913	1,132	256
= Realized net income	327	-2	2	-1	5	529	100	101	-159	-356	108
+ Value of inventory change	2,411	0	-4	-1	-5	106	79	401	852	941	40
= Total net income	2,738	-2	-2	-2	0	635	179	503	693	585	148
2004 <sup>r</sup>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,521	86	346	451	420	6,323	8,570	3,893	6,010	8,016	2,407
- Total operating expenses after rebates	30,092	81	329	392	379	5,040	7,441	3,143	5,057	6,272	1,958
= Net cash income	6,429	5	17	59	41	1,283	1,129	749	953	1,744	450
+ Income-in-kind	139	0	1	3	2	44	42	9	13	16	7
- Depreciation	4,491	6	38	52	44	582	1,075	403	922	1,109	260
= Realized net income	2,078	0	-20	10	-1	745	97	355	44	651	197
+ Value of inventory change	1,754	1	4	-1	-17	122	327	-38	835	544	-23
= Total net income	3,831	0	-16	8	-18	867	424	317	879	1,195	174

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Farm cash receipts

January to September 2005

Market cash receipts for Canadian farmers, or revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, rose 1.0% to \$23.3 billion for the first three quarters of 2005. Higher livestock receipts more than offset lower crop sales. These revenues were 1.5% above the previous five-year average between 2000 and 2004, but 3.7% below the 2001 peak.

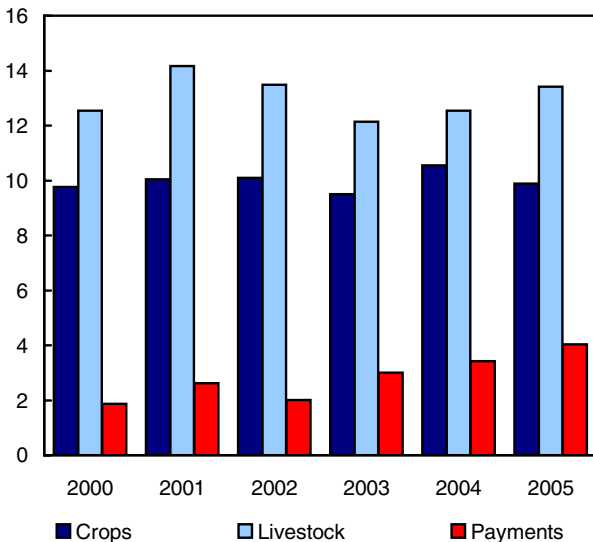
Livestock farmers saw their revenues increase by 7.0% to \$13.4 billion, 3.4% above the previous five-year average. Cattle and calf receipts were the main contributor to this rise, as prices and marketings improved from their low BSE-affected levels in 2004.

In contrast, crop receipts dropped 6.2% to \$9.9 billion, 1.0% below the previous five-year average. Increased production in major exporting countries in 2004 and an abundance of lower quality grains resulting from early frost and wet weather in 2004 reduced prices sharply.

Total farm cash receipts, which include program payments in addition to crop and livestock revenues, reached a record \$27.4 billion through the first nine months of 2005. This was up 3.1% from the same period in 2004 and 7.0% higher than the five-year average.

### Farm cash receipts, January to September

\$ billions



However, almost 15% of farmers' revenue came from farm support programs. Producers received a

#### Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

**Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Program payments** include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization Program (CAIS), the Crop Insurance Act and provincial stabilization programs. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

record \$4.0 billion in program payments, an increase of 17.8% over the same period in 2004. Most of this increase may be attributed to the large payments delivered through the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program and the Farm Income Payment program.

Farm cash receipts provide a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses such as wages, fuel and feed costs incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather. Net farm income statistics for 2005, which include expenses, will be released on May 26, 2006. (For 2004 estimates consult today's "Net farm income" release in *The Daily*.)

The largest percentage increase in total farm cash receipts occurred in British Columbia (+9.7%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+6.3%). Revenues declined 2.4% in Alberta and 1.9% in Manitoba.

### Livestock receipts up as border opens to cattle

After a 25-month moratorium, international exports of live cattle and calves resumed on July 18, 2005, which contributed to the increase in overall livestock receipts. In the last full year of unrestricted trade (2002), exports of live cattle and calves represented 9.7% of total livestock revenues and almost one-quarter of total cattle and calf receipts. Approximately, 211,000 animals were marketed internationally between July 18<sup>th</sup> and the end of September 2005. The price for cattle marketed internationally was still 15.3% below 2002 levels.

The reopening of the US border also helped to bolster the price for cattle and calves marketed domestically. January to September slaughter prices for cattle rose 9.4%, while the price for animals traded

inter-provincially increased 21.2% over the same period in 2004.

Despite the recent improvement in prices for domestically marketed cattle and calves, prices were well below historic averages. The average price for cattle sold for slaughter in Canada was 10.5% below the previous five-year average.

Cash receipts for hog producers declined 5.3%, mainly due to lower slaughter prices. Revenues from slaughter, representing 81.5% of total hog receipts, were adversely affected by a 7.3% drop in price and a 0.4% decline in marketings. Prices for slaughter hogs continued to moderate from the relatively high levels posted in 2004.

Receipts from international trade in hogs rose 6.5% as prices improved 11.5%. Despite a 7.5% decline in the number of hogs exported, the number of animals exported hovered 30% above the previous five-year average.

On the supply-managed side, receipts for dairy products, chicken and turkeys all increased, while revenues from eggs declined. Receipts for milk and cream rose 5.0% on the strength of a 6.6% increase in price.

Supply-managed livestock commodities accounted for over 40% of total livestock revenue in the first nine months of 2005.

#### **Lower grain and oilseed prices drag crop receipts down**

Increased production in major exporting countries in 2004 continued to weigh on prices of grains and oilseeds in the first nine months of 2005. Higher domestic supplies of lower quality grains and oilseeds also contributed to lower crop revenues.

Wheat (excluding durum) revenues dropped 28.9% from the first nine months of 2004 to \$1.3 billion as a result of lower prices and Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, even though marketings rose 5.0%. Barley receipts fell 36.7% to \$273 million amid lower prices, marketings and CWB payments.

Farmers received \$1.3 billion from canola, down from the previous year's peak of \$1.5 billion. Prices fell 27.4% while deliveries rose 16.9%, as canola production in 2004 had increased substantially from 2003.

Corn revenues dropped 28.9% to \$415 million, as prices tumbled 25.2% and deliveries fell.

Potato receipts fell 1.9% from 2004 as marketings declined 7.9% and prices rose 6.5%. Manitoba recorded the highest receipts with \$132.1 million followed by Alberta and Prince Edward Island.

Revenue from horticulture crops, which include fruits, vegetables, and the floriculture, nursery and sod industries, was up 4.1% to \$3.2 billion from January to September of 2005. These crops accounted for one-third of total crop receipts.

#### **Record program payments during first three quarters**

Program payments for January to September of 2005 jumped \$611 million from the same period in 2004 to a record \$4.0 billion, or 56.1% above the previous five-year average.

This increase was mainly attributable to large payments delivered through both the CAIS and Farm Income Payment programs.

The CAIS program delivered \$1.3 billion in the first nine months of 2005, up \$981 million from the same period in 2004. The CAIS program, which was introduced in the first quarter of 2004, was designed to help producers protect their farming operations from drops in income.

The Farm Income Payment program delivered \$733 million in the first nine months of 2005. This program was designed to provide immediate federal assistance to Canadian producers, as the first step in an aggressive effort to restructure the national agriculture and agri-food industry.

Crop insurance payments increased to almost \$600 million in the first nine months of 2005, up 19.4% from the same period last year.

**Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3473.**

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## Farm cash receipts

	Jan. to Sept. 2004	Jan. to Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	Jan.-Sept. 2004 to Jan.-Sept. 2005	July to Sept. 2004	July to Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	July-Sept. 2004 to July-Sept. 2005
Canada	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Total Farm cash receipts</b>	<b>26,523</b>	<b>27,355</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8,345</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Total market receipts<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23,092</b>	<b>23,313</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7,575</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>0.8</b>
All wheat <sup>2</sup>	2,145	1,639	-23.6	725	522	-28.0
Wheat excluding durum <sup>2</sup>	1,766	1,256	-28.9	591	394	-33.3
Durum wheat <sup>2</sup>	379	383	1.1	134	128	-4.5
Barley <sup>2</sup>	431	273	-36.7	111	79	-28.8
Deferments	-351	-185	-47.3	-152	-81	-46.7
Liquidations of deferments	641	627	-2.2	19	10	-47.4
Canola	1,533	1,300	-15.2	506	472	-6.7
Soybeans	335	479	43.0	44	95	115.9
Corn	584	415	-28.9	141	124	-12.1
Other cereals and oilseeds	268	292	9.0	82	91	11.0
Special crops	599	602	0.5	281	265	-5.7
Other crops	4,360	4,448	2.0	1,561	1,564	0.2
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>10,546</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Cattle and calves	3,568	4,343	21.7	1,171	1,543	31.8
Hogs	3,189	3,021	-5.3	1,144	959	-16.2
Dairy products	3,426	3,599	5.0	1,147	1,184	3.2
Poultry and eggs	1,808	1,876	3.8	619	618	-0.2
Other livestock	555	584	5.2	176	187	6.3
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>13,422</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Net Income Stabilisation Account	819	420	-48.7	116	33	-71.6
Crop Insurance	500	597	19.4	155	176	13.5
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	569	1,315	131.1	278	248	-10.8
Provincial Stabilization	507	540	6.5	116	167	44.0
Other programs	1,036	1,171	13.0	106	30	-71.7
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>-15.0</b>

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary.

1. Total market receipts is the sum of crop and livestock receipts.

2. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	Jan. to Sept. 2004	Jan. to Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	Jan.-Sept. 2004 to Jan.-Sept. 2005	July to Sept. 2004	July to Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	July-Sept. 2004 to July-Sept. 2005
Canada	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>26,523</b>	<b>27,355</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8,345</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	63	67	6.3	22	24	9.1
Prince Edward Island	256	262	2.3	87	80	-8.0
Nova Scotia	332	340	2.4	112	114	1.8
New Brunswick	300	299	-0.3	98	85	-13.3
Quebec	4,650	4,874	4.8	1,598	1,623	1.6
Ontario	6,283	6,667	6.1	2,014	2,092	3.9
Manitoba	2,801	2,749	-1.9	833	822	-1.3
Saskatchewan	4,230	4,474	5.8	1,221	1,198	-1.9
Alberta	5,939	5,794	-2.4	1,846	1,687	-8.6
British Columbia	1,669	1,831	9.7	513	561	9.4

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.



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## **Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults**

October 2005 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 55.6 million birds in October, down 5.1% from October 2004. Placements of turkey poults on farms increased 3.8% to 1.3 million birds.

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Steel primary forms, weekly data**

Week ending November 19, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 19 totalled 245 589 metric tonnes, down 16.9% from 295 420 tonnes a week earlier and down 23.8% from 322 229 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of November 19 was 13 540 589 tonnes, down 5.6% from 14 336 368 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.**

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Construction type plywood**

September 2005

Data on construction type plywood are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0056 and 303-0057.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.**

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **The supply and disposition of refined petroleum products**

July 2005

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for July.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

The July issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada* (previously titled *Refined Petroleum Products*), Vol. 60, no. 7 (45-004-XIE, \$18/\$166) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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
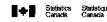

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