



The Daily

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Major releases

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, December 2004**

Foreign investors continued to increase their holdings of Canadian securities in December with equities leading the way. It was a record year for foreign investment in Canadian securities in 2004. Meanwhile, Canadian investors continued to purchase foreign bonds in December but made a substantial divestment in foreign stocks.

2
 - **Livestock estimates, as of January 1, 2005**

Canada's national cattle herd continued to swell last year, reaching a record 15.1 million head as of January 1, 2005, a little over a year and a half after the worldwide ban on Canadian cattle because of mad cow disease.

5
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Other releases

Travel between Canada and other countries, December 2004	8
Machinery and equipment price indexes, fourth quarter 2004	9
For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers, third quarter 2004	10
Cereals and oilseeds review, December 2004	11
Deliveries of major grains, January 2005	11

New products	12
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Major releases

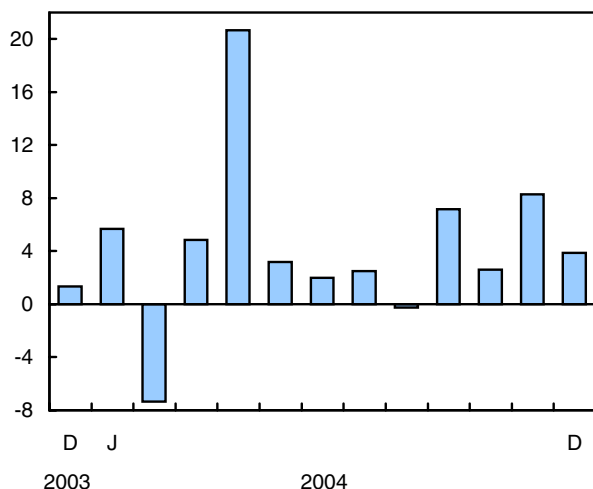
Canada's international transactions in securities

December 2004

Foreign investors continued to increase their holdings of Canadian securities in December acquiring \$3.9 billion worth. Canadian equities led the way as foreign investors sold off some of their holdings of Canadian debt instruments.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*

\$ billions



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

For 2004, foreign investors purchased \$53.2 billion worth of Canadian securities which marked the largest annual investment ever by foreign investors. This was due in large part to a record foreign investment in Canadian stocks for the year.

Meanwhile, Canadian investors offloaded \$482 million in foreign securities in December. They continued purchasing bonds but made a substantial divestment in foreign stocks.

Investment in Canadian stocks ends the year on a high note

With Canadian stock prices ending the year on a positive note (up 2.4% over the month and 12.5% for 2004), foreign investors purchased an

Related market information

Canadian short-term **interest rates** decreased 16 basis points to 2.47% while US rates increased 12 basis points to 2.19% resulting in a differential of 0.28%. While still favouring investment in Canada, the differential between the two countries fell 139 basis points in 2004.

Long-term interest rates also followed a similar pattern as Canadian rates fell 5 basis points to 4.39% while US rates increased 13 basis points to 4.33%. Still favouring investment in Canada, the resulting differential fell to 0.06%, its lowest level since November 2000.

Canadian **stock prices** increased by 2.4% in December as the S&P/TSX Composite index ended the month at 9,246.7. US stock prices also rose with the Standard and Poor's Composite Index finishing at 1,211.9, a gain of 3.2%. For the year as whole, Canadian and US stock prices increased by 12.5% and 9.0% respectively.

After seven consecutive months of increases, the **Canadian dollar** fell 1.12 US cents in December ending the year at 83.19 US cents. The dollar gained over six US cents during 2004.

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.

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 include 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.

additional \$4.6 billion in December (up from \$1.7 billion the month before). Investment for the month was entirely in outstanding issues, making December's investment in that segment the largest since March of 2000. Trading volume in Canadian stocks with foreign investors was up as well, climbing to a record turnover of \$59 billion. American investors did the bulk of the buying in December, as they did throughout 2004.

A number of large deals throughout 2004 led to a record level of money being raised on equity markets in Canada attracting foreign investors. The year also witnessed the largest Canadian takeover of a foreign company in history, where new treasury shares were

issued by the Canadian company. As a result of these factors, foreign investors increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$35.8 billion over 2004, the highest level of foreign investment in Canadian equities ever.

Foreign investors reduce their holdings of Canadian debt

For only the second time in 2004, foreign investors shed some of their holdings of Canadian bonds. December's divestment of \$321 million was almost entirely concentrated in Government of Canada bonds as non-resident investors sold off \$4.4 billion worth. Largely offsetting this however were \$4.0 billion in purchases of federal government enterprise issues, including \$2.6 billion in net new issues (new issues less retirements), the largest amount in that sector since June 2002.

For the year as a whole, foreign investors picked up \$20.2 billion in Canadian bonds; a substantial increase over the \$7.0 billion purchased in 2003 but just half the high of 2001. Virtually all of the buying in 2004 came from US investors. On a currency basis, the year's investment was roughly split between Canadian and US dollar denominated issues as non-resident investors sold some of their holdings of Canadian bonds denominated in other foreign currencies.

Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper fell a further \$421 million in December after \$256 million worth was sold off in November. December's reduction was across all sectors except federal government t-bills which saw its largest increase in investment for the year.

Throughout 2004, foreign investors regularly sold their holdings of money market paper culminating in an overall reduction of \$2.7 billion for the year. Every sector, other than federal government enterprises, experienced a decline.

While Canadian short-term rates remained relatively stable throughout the year, US rates increased markedly from their historic low in January of 2004. The resulting differential between the two countries, while still favoring investment in Canada, fell to 0.28% in December, its lowest level in three years.

Holdings of foreign bonds rise as those of equities fall

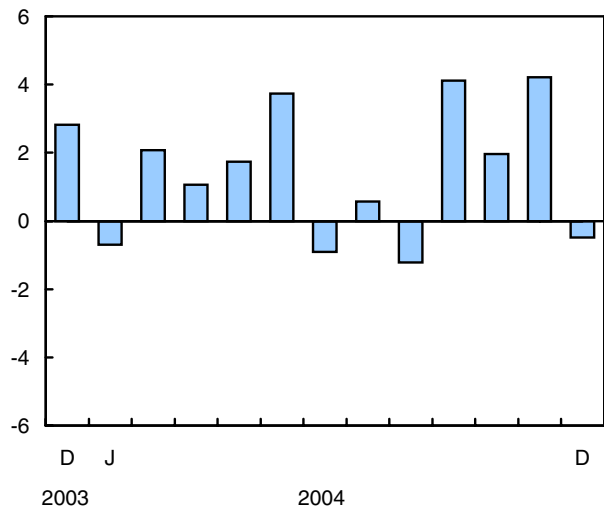
Bucking a trend in which Canadian investors have been fairly consistent in their purchases of foreign securities, they ended 2004 by selling \$482 million worth. The divestment occurred in foreign stocks with \$2.4 billion being sold off — a record monthly divestment of foreign stocks by Canadian investors. More than two-thirds of December's sell off occurred

in overseas equities. Partially offsetting this was the purchase of \$1.9 billion in foreign bonds.

Overall for 2004, Canadian investors purchased \$16.2 billion in foreign securities. Of this, outlays of \$15.1 billion were made in foreign bonds — almost double the amount from the year before and by far the largest ever yearly investment by Canadian investors in the foreign bond market. While buying of foreign equities was at its lowest point since the mid-eighties (\$1.1 billion), there was a shift to US equities (+\$7.0 billion) as Canadian investors sold \$6.0 billion of overseas shares.

Canadian investment in foreign securities*

\$ billions Reverse of balance of payments signs



* Includes bonds and stocks.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029 and 376-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1532, 1534, 1535 and 1537.

The December 2004 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-XIE, \$15/\$142) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for January 2005 will be released on March 17.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Filipic (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	September 2004	October 2004	November 2004	December 2004	2003	2004
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	7,179	2,600	8,268	3,883	18,469	53,208
Bonds (net)	2,538	834	6,833	-321	7,000	20,156
Outstanding	532	-1,452	3,629	-256	-1,299	6,589
New issues	4,643	3,742	6,906	5,035	56,980	48,869
Retirements	-2,557	-2,111	-3,953	-3,587	-49,193	-35,802
Change in interest payable ¹	-80	655	250	-1,512	511	499
Money market paper (net)	375	1,026	-256	-421	-1,461	-2,719
Government of Canada	-269	147	-242	1,044	1,005	-2,475
Other	644	879	-14	-1,466	-2,466	-244
Stocks (net)	4,266	740	1,691	4,625	12,931	35,771
Outstanding	2,615	254	929	4,573	8,983	14,760
Other transactions	1,651	486	762	52	3,948	21,011
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-4,120	-1,960	-4,219	482	-12,519	-16,174
Bonds (net)	-3,199	-634	-3,839	-1,929	-8,071	-15,102
Stocks (net)	-921	-1,326	-380	2,411	-4,449	-1,073

1. Interest accrued less interest paid.

Note: A minus (-) sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada, that is, a withdrawal of foreign investment from Canada or an increase in Canadian investment abroad.

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Livestock estimates

As of January 1, 2005

Canada's national cattle herd continued to swell last year, reaching a record 15.1 million head as of January 1, 2005, a little over a year and a half after the worldwide ban on Canadian cattle because of mad cow disease.

According to the January Livestock Survey, Canadian farmers had 430,000 more cattle on their farms this year than they did on January 1, 2004. This was the equivalent of a 2.9% increase.

Compared with January 1, 2003 (before the ban was imposed) farmers had 1.6 million more head of cattle on their farms at the start of this year.

Livestock estimates, January 1

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	'000 of head					
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Canada	14,660	15,090	14,623	14,675	997	980
Atlantic	296	296	366	356	34	33
Quebec	1,420	1,415	4,250	4,280	250	245
Ontario	2,224	2,189	3,670	3,610	270	265
Manitoba	1,450	1,510	2,852	2,870	82	70
Saskatchewan	2,855	3,040	1,265	1,342	125	130
Alberta	5,675	5,930	2,050	2,045	175	171
British Columbia	740	710	170	172	61	66

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

Survey results reflect the impact of a ban on Canadian cattle and beef following the disclosure of a single case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease, on May 20, 2003. The border remained closed to all Canadian beef exports until September 2003.

At that time, the United States, followed by a number of other countries, agreed to allow imports of Canadian boneless beef from animals younger than 30 months.

Subsequently, in December 2003, a dairy cow in Washington State, which was originally from Alberta, tested positive for BSE. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency confirmed two more cases of BSE in January 2005. The border is expected to be open to Canadian cattle as of March 2005.

The survey of 10,000 producers also found that hog inventories rose marginally to 14.7 million head. Exports of live hogs to the United States were at record levels.

Cattle herd builds up in the Prairies

Herd sizes did not rise in all provinces, as increases in the Prairies were partially offset by declines in eastern Canada and British Columbia. As of January 1, 2005, Saskatchewan's herd posted the largest increase, up 6.5% from the same time in 2004.

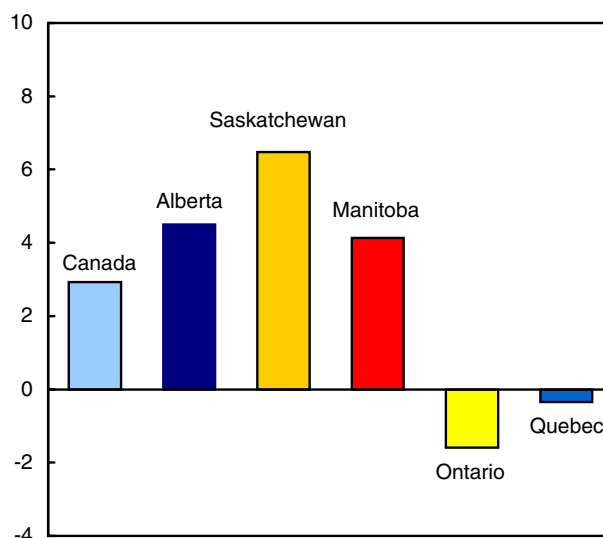
Manitoba's herd was 4.1% higher while Alberta cattle inventories advanced 4.5% over the year.

Alberta accounted for 39% of all cattle in Canada at January 1, 2005.

At the same time, inventories in Quebec dipped 0.4%, while Ontario's cattle herd fell 1.6%. British Columbia inventories declined 4.1%. The fact that some inventories were falling will be seen as a positive development by parts of the industry because of the US border closure to Canadian cattle.

More cattle in the Prairies at January 1, 2005

Percentage change from 2004



Farmers reported increased levels of cattle on cow-calf operations, which are often small operations. Cow-calf farms are holding 5.6% more cattle this year than last and 16.9% more than two years ago.

As of January 1, 2005 there were 9.5 million head of cattle on cow-calf operations. The largest increases were in Alberta (+9.5%) and Saskatchewan (+8.6%).

The number of beef cows on farms on January 1, 2005 stood at 5.3 million head, up 6.0% from a year ago. In times of expansion this news might be more welcome.

However, producers have reported that they are retaining cull cows because of the limited markets for these animals and poor prices. Some, but by no means all, of these animals that would have been culled if the market conditions were normal will calve in 2005.

Plunge in exports following border closure

The BSE crisis has resulted in record numbers of cattle on Canadian farms. However, it has also crippled the nation's value of beef exports to the world.

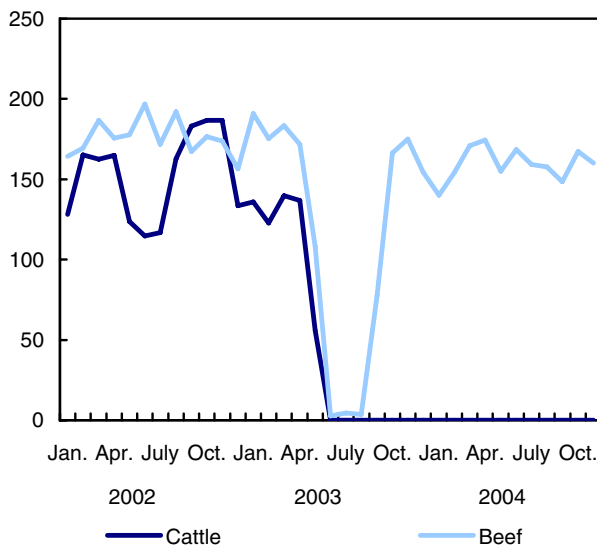
In 2002, pre-BSE, total cattle and beef exports hit \$3.9 billion, the equivalent of \$11 million in sales each day.

By 2004, the value of these exports had plunged to only \$1.9 billion, less than half of the 2002 levels.

Trade has been a crucial factor for Canada's beef industry. Expansion in the industry during the 1980s coincided with freer trade, and was primarily driven by exports to the United States, Canada's largest trading partner.

World exports of Canadian cattle and beef

millions of CDN\$



By 2002, the Canadian cattle industry had expanded to the point where it was worth an estimated \$7.7 billion a year to farmers. Analysis illustrates that the accumulated impact of BSE on cattle farm cash receipts, from May 2003 to the end of 2004, was in the range of \$5.3 billion. The losses to cattle producers were partially offset by BSE-related government payments that paid out \$1.4 billion from May 2003 to the end of September 2004.

A number of other factors have offset the plunge in exports. First, slaughter has climbed to record levels. In 2004, slaughter was 25.7% above 2003 levels and 15.7% above those in 2002. These gains were fuelled by domestic demand, combined with lower levels of beef imports.

Generally, domestic consumption remained stable or declined between 1976 and 2002. However, in 2003, Canadians consumed 5% more beef than they did the year before.

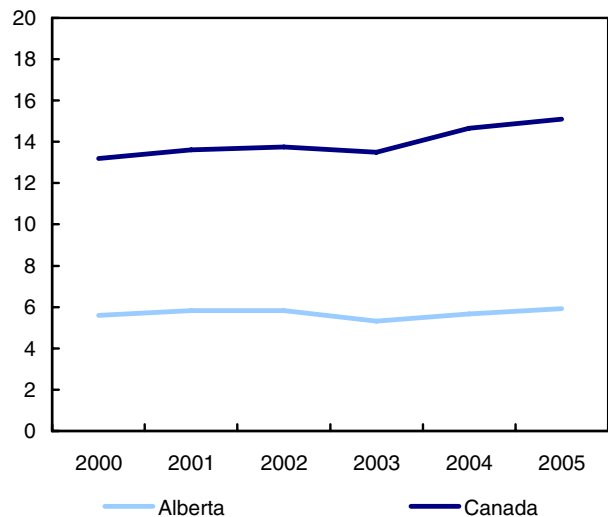
Meanwhile, Canada has been importing less beef meat. Imports dropped quickly during the summer of 2003. During 2004, monthly beef imports averaged 7,600 tonnes — 70% below the pre-BSE levels.

At the same time, prices for all cattle (slaughter animals, feeders as well as calves) tumbled because of the domestic oversupply resulting from the plunge in exports.

Although they have improved since the months following the ban, slaughter prices during the fall of 2004 amounted to 73% of prices last seen in the spring of 2003.

Closed US border leads to record cattle inventories at January 1, 2005

Million head



Hog exports surge

Hog producers' inventories barely inched up during the fourth quarter of 2004 as exports surged. Farmers had 14.7 million hogs on their farms as of January 1, 2005, virtually the same as October 1, 2004, and only 0.4% higher than the same date in 2003.

Hog exports jumped following the border closure to Canadian cattle. In 2004, exports spiked to a record 8.6 million animals, 15% higher than exports in 2003, but an impressive 49% over 2002. Many of the exported animals were younger hogs for feeding in the United States.

Hog prices, which were soft in 2002 and 2003, rebounded in 2004. High US demand has pushed prices upwards since early 2004. Even though anti-dumping duties were imposed in October of 2004,

the December 2004 hog price was 30% above the same month in 2003. The average price in 2004 was 18% above 2003.

Higher hog prices, low feed costs and record exports have had a beneficial impact on producers' pocket-books. Hog farm cash receipts rose 23% during the first nine months of 2004 compared with the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0004 and 003-0030 to 003-0032.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

The reports *Cattle Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (23-012-XIE, free), *Hog Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (23-010-XIE, free) and *Sheep Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (23-011-XIE, free) are now available on our Web site. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991), to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716, robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Other releases

Travel between Canada and other countries

December 2004

Canadian travel to overseas countries rose to its second highest level ever in December. Travel to Canada however witnessed declines in almost every trip category and fell to its lowest level in four months.

Overall, travel by Canadians to the United States and overseas countries decreased 0.9% to an estimated 3.6 million in December. Overnight Canadian travel abroad however increased 0.8% to just over 1.7 million visitors, the highest level recorded since August 1993. Travel to Canada dropped 2.4% in December compared with November. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

The total number of trips to overseas destinations rose 1.7% to 501,000. This was only the second time that the number of trips to overseas destinations has crossed the half a million mark.

About 3.1 million Canadian residents travelled to the United States in December, down 1.3% from November. Overnight travel south of the border however rose to 1.2 million, the highest level since January 2001. While overnight car travel declined 2.2%, overnight plane travel jumped 4.9% to 416,000. Meanwhile, the number of same-day car trips decreased for the first time in five months as 1.5% fewer Canadians made a same-day car trip to the United States in December.

The Canadian dollar declined 1.9% against the American dollar between November and December. The Canadian dollar fell to 82.03 US cents following six consecutive months of increases against the greenback.

While more Canadians went abroad, fewer visitors arrived in Canada in December. The total number of trips to Canada fell 2.4% to less than 3.2 million. The number of American residents who travelled to Canada in December declined 2.7% to 2.8 million. The number of trips from the United States declined for all trip categories.

About 347,000 overseas visitors came to Canada in December, the second consecutive monthly decline. Of Canada's top 12 overseas markets, 7 recorded declines in December with China (-13.4%) and Japan (-9.5%) recording the largest drops. However, South Korea (+16.1%) and Mexico (+6.7%) posted noticeable increases.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The December 2004 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 20, no. 12 (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

	November 2004 ^r	December 2004 ^p	November to December 2004	December 2004	December 2003 to December 2004
	seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,647	3,615	-0.9	3,139	6.6
to the United States	3,155	3,114	-1.3	2,704	6.7
to other countries	492	501	1.7	435	5.8
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,885	1,857	-1.5	1,760	4.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,702	1,715	0.8	1,333	9.4
United States ²	1,210	1,215	0.4	899	11.2
Car	716	700	-2.2	453	7.5
Plane	397	416	4.9	395	15.9
Other modes of transportation	97	98	0.9	50	10.3
Other countries ³	492	501	1.7	435	5.8
Travel to Canada¹	3,231	3,152	-2.4	2,420	-5.6
From the United States	2,883	2,805	-2.7	2,159	-7.1
From other countries	348	347	-0.3	261	9.2
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,471	1,434	-2.5	1,207	-11.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,589	1,566	-1.4	1,141	2.8
United States ²	1,254	1,228	-2.1	883	0.9
Car	775	768	-0.9	554	-0.6
Plane	333	319	-4.2	286	3.9
Other modes of transportation	145	140	-3.4	43	1.1
Other countries ³	335	338	1.0	257	9.8
Most important overseas markets⁴					
United Kingdom	67	67	0.1	55	7.1
Japan	37	34	-9.5	21	8.2
France	30	30	0.3	21	15.3
Germany	26	25	-1.4	12	0.4
South Korea	14	17	16.1	12	21.1
Mexico	14	15	6.7	13	20.0
Australia	16	15	-1.4	16	10.6
Netherlands	10	10	3.5	6	12.7
Hong Kong	9	9	-7.0	8	-14.9
China	9	8	-13.4	6	-2.5
Taiwan	7	7	-1.1	4	-4.2
Italy	8	7	-3.0	5	10.8

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised 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 methods.

3. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

4. Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Fourth quarter 2004

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986=100) stood at 125.6 in the fourth quarter, down 2.9% from the third quarter of 2004. Both the domestic (-0.5%) and imported (-5.2%) components fell. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2003, the index fell 1.8% due to a drop in the import series (-4.4%).

On a quarterly basis, all industries declined. Paper and allied products (-4.3%), chemical (-3.0%), primary metals (-3.1%) and transport equipment (-4.1%) contributed the most to the manufacturing decrease. Transport, communication, storage and utilities was

led by the fall in electricity power (-1.7%), telephones (-4.3%) and in air transport (-5.3%).

The year-over-year decline (-1.8%) was mainly due to manufacturing (-1.6%) and agriculture (-3.8%).

At the commodity level, the greatest contributors were specialized industrial equipment (-3.8%), tractors for farms and gardens (-6.6%), other agricultural machinery (-3.9%), aircrafts (-5.8%) and telephone and telegraph line apparatus (-4.9%).

On a quarterly basis, the Canadian dollar continued to strengthen versus the American dollar (+7.1%), helping to lower import prices. Annually, the Canadian dollar rose 7.7% over the fourth quarter of 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0013, 327-0014 and 327-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The fourth quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in April.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-3357; fax: 613-951-1539, infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes (1986=100)

	Relative importance	Fourth quarter 2004 ^P	Third quarter to Fourth quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2003 to Fourth quarter 2004
			% change	
Machinery and equipment price index	100.0	125.6	-2.9	-1.8
Agriculture	11.0	143.3	-1.8	-3.8
Forestry	1.5	138.5	-2.3	-0.6
Fishing	0.6	126.2	-2.5	1.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	129.0	-3.5	-1.9
Manufacturing	29.9	133.0	-3.4	-1.6
Construction	3.5	128.6	-4.5	-3.2
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.9	121.4	-2.5	-0.8
Trade	4.0	113.3	-2.4	-2.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	107.3	-1.7	0.3
Community, business and personal services	11.1	102.2	-2.5	-2.5
Public administration	4.7	122.0	-3.3	-1.9

^P Preliminary figures.

For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

Third quarter 2004

There were an estimated 3,115 for-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenues of \$1 million or more in the third quarter of 2004, up from 2,799 carriers in the third quarter of 2003. Operating revenues totalled \$6.59 billion and operating expenses reached \$6.10 billion, both up 26.7% from the third quarter of 2003.

Both average operating revenues (+13.8%) and expenses (+13.9%) were up in the third quarter compared with the same quarter of 2003. Average expenses were at \$1.96 million compared with \$1.72 million in the third quarter of 2003. The increase in expenses was driven by higher payments to owners and operators, maintenance expenses and other expenses. The operating ratio (operating expenses

divided by operating revenues) remained unchanged at 0.93.

For-hire trucking transportation revenues from domestic movements increased by 26.7% to \$4.08 billion, from \$3.22 billion one year ago. Revenues from international movements followed a similar pattern up by 26.1%, with inbound movements up by 36.5%.

Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Chrétien (613-951-8774; fax: 613-951-0009; ron.chretien@statcan.ca) or Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; denis.pilon@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.

Cereals and oilseeds review

December 2004

Chicago corn and soybean futures' prices slid in January. Nearby corn futures' prices dipped below \$2 a bushel at mid-January pressured by abundant US and world feed grain supplies and competition from Chinese corn exports. Soybean futures' prices were pressured by large global edible oil supplies and prospects of another record high Brazilian crop.

Winnipeg canola futures' prices responded to lower US soybean prices and lost about \$15 during January. Lower feed barley futures' prices reflected weak coarse grain markets, increased producer deliveries and weak end-user demand. Consistent with tight fundamentals, country elevator flaxseed bids remained strong.

Data from the December 2004 issue of the *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries, and supply-disposition analyses.

The January situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the December issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120), which will soon be available.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

January 2005

Data on January grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The January 2005 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in March.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; sue.anderson@statcan.ca), or please contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Canadian Economic Observer, February 2005,
Vol. 18, no. 2
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

Hog Statistics, 2005, Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number 23-010-XIE
(free).

Sheep Statistics, 2005, Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number 23-011-XIE
(free).

Cattle Statistics, 2005, Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number 23-012-XIE
(free).

International Travel, Advance Information,
December 2004, Vol. 20, no. 12
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE (\$7/\$59).

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
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Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, Apr. 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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