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## Major releases

- Wholesale trade, February 2005

Wholesale sales increased for the fourth time in the past five months, gaining $1.1 \%$ in February. Wholesalers curtailed the build-up of inventories, reducing them for the first time in six months.

- Leading indicators, March 2005

The Composite Index grew $0.2 \%$ in March, boosted by the export sector. The Index had hit its low when it stalled in November, coincident with the Canadian dollar hitting its recent high.

## Other releases

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# Major releases 

## Wholesale trade <br> February 2005

Wholesale sales increased for the fourth time in the past five months, gaining $1.1 \%$ in February. Since September 2003, total wholesale sales have generally been rising. Previously they went through a period of declines that started in March 2003. Prior to that, wholesale sales went through a strong period of growth that began in the fall of 2001.

Of the 15 trade groups, 7 posted gains in February which accounted for $65 \%$ of total sales. Wholesalers in the "other products" category ( $+3.9 \%$ ), food products ( $+2.6 \%$ ) and machinery and equipment ( $+4.3 \%$ ) registered the largest gains in terms of value. Computer and electronic products ( $-2.3 \%$ ) and pharmaceuticals $(-2.5 \%)$ posted the steepest declines. However, these same two groups had enjoyed strong growth the previous month.

In constant dollars, wholesale sales increased 0.4\% in February.


## The external market boosts sales of "other products"

After declining $2.5 \%$ in January, sales of "other products" advanced $3.9 \%$ in February. This increase
was attributable to some components that enjoyed strong gains, including products related to the agricultural industry (such as seed and fertilizer as well as agricultural chemical products). These sales account for approximately a quarter of this sector. External demand for these types of products, primarily in the Asian market, contributed heavily to the increase registered in this sector.

Since September 2003, sales in the "other products" sector have generally been rising, buoyed by higher prices for some of its components including agricultural chemical products and recycled metals. The prices of these goods are dictated by the world market, in which China is an ever-larger player.

## Higher sales of wholesale food products

Wholesale sales of food products rose $2.6 \%$ in February. This increase completely wiped out the previous month's decrease ( $-1.7 \%$ ). After posting generally rising sales since March 2003, this trade group has since seen its sales level off. This may be due in part to lower import prices since 2003, along with stronger competition in this sector.

## Companies invest in machinery and equipment

Wholesale sales of machinery and equipment registered a second consecutive increase in February $(+4.3 \%)$. This group is highly dependent on sales to the industrial production sector (manufacturing, mining and utilities). The Private and Public Investment Survey foresaw a $15 \%$ increase in investment in machinery and equipment for 2005 in the industrial production sector.

Among wholesalers, the machinery and equipment group ranks fourth in sales and first in inventories. Since September 2003, this group has seen its sales explode, partly owing to the appreciation of the dollar, which made these products (many of which are imported) less costly for Canadian purchasers.

Conversely, computer and electronic product wholesalers sold $\$ 2.6$ billion worth of goods and services in February, down 2.3\% from January. Between September 2003 and August 2004, wholesale sales of computers and electronic products increased after the introduction of new products and the promotion of some items (such as portable computers and cell phones). Subsequently, sales began to weaken and have had trouble making up lost ground.

## Pharmaceutical wholesalers see drop in sales

Wholesale sales of pharmaceuticals declined 2.5\% in February. This decrease followed a strong advance in January ( $+3.7 \%$ ). The average monthly growth of this group, which was very strong in 2003, slowed in 2004 because of slower growth of prescriptions filled by pharmacies. In 2004, prescriptions registered their smallest increase since 1998.

The slower growth may also be due to several other factors including: new drugs coming onto the market at a slower pace than in previous years; the introduction of generally less costly generic drugs; the imposition of tighter controls on Internet sales of drugs in the US market; and the withdrawal of some popular drugs.

## Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan post strongest sales

Prince Edward Island wholesalers posted strong sales in February ( $+8.2 \%$ ), the third rise in four months. Increases were observed in a number of sectors, including farm products and food products. For the first two months of the year, sales rose $6.4 \%$ compared to the same period in 2004.

In February, Saskatchewan wholesalers saw their first increase in sales ( $+17.5 \%$ ) in three months. The increase was attributable to the "other products" category and the machinery and equipment group. Wholesale sales in Saskatchewan have generally been rising since March 2004, following a period of contraction that began in March 2003.

Ontario ( $-0.6 \%$ ) was the only province where wholesale sales contracted, largely attributable to declines in the pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles parts and accessories, and household and personal products groups. Together, these three groups accounted for approximately $17 \%$ of Ontario's wholesale trade. Despite this decline, sales in Ontario were $8.4 \%$ higher in February than in the same period in 2004.

## Wholesalers' inventories decline for the first time in six months

In February, wholesalers reduced their inventories for the first time in six months ( $-1.0 \%$ ). Over the previous five months, wholesalers had increased their inventories by $\$ 2.9$ billion, with the growth in inventories outpacing sales during this time. Apart from the food product and pharmaceutical groups, this build-up was widespread among wholesalers. In particular, this was the case with the motor vehicles group, which built up $\$ 500$ million
in inventories during this period while its sales declined by $\$ 400$ million.


The reduction of inventories in February was mainly attributable to household and personal products, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and "other products. The trend in total inventories has generally been upward since November 2003.

The drop in inventories, combined with the robust increase in sales, pushed down the inventory-to-sales ratio to 1.21 in February, from 1.23 in January.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The February 2005 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008-XIE, $\$ 15 / \$ 150$ ) will be available soon.

Wholesale trade estimates for March will be released on May 18.

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 or 613-293-3368; jean.lebreux@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale merchants' inventories and inventory-to-sales ratio

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { February } \\ 2004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { November } \\ 2004^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { December } \\ 2004^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 2005^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { January } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { February } \\ 2005 \end{array}$ | February 2004 to February 2005 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { January } \\ 2005^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { February } \\ 2005^{p} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wholesale inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  | Inventory-to-sales ratio |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | \% change |  |  |  |
| Inventories | 43598 | 46113 | 46861 | 47422 | 46938 | -1.0 | 7.7 | 1.23 | 1.21 |
| Farm products | 105 | 162 | 149 | 155 | 160 | 2.9 | 52.4 | 0.33 | 0.32 |
| Food products | 4727 | 4269 | 4167 | 4306 | 4413 | 2.5 | -6.7 | 0.68 | 0.67 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 285 | 308 | 304 | 311 | 303 | -2.5 | 6.2 | 0.47 | 0.46 |
| Apparel | 1404 | 1441 | 1464 | 1578 | 1566 | -0.8 | 11.5 | 2.12 | 2.10 |
| Household and personal products | 3286 | 3261 | 3500 | 3727 | 3506 | -5.9 | 6.7 | 1.52 | 1.44 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 2308 | 2700 | 2694 | 2579 | 2531 | -1.8 | 9.7 | 1.11 | 1.12 |
| Motor vehicles | 4124 | 4178 | 4272 | 4364 | 4366 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.76 | 0.75 |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories | 2934 | 3193 | 3065 | 3250 | 3085 | -5.1 | 5.1 | 2.01 | 1.93 |
| Building supplies | 4397 | 4535 | 4713 | 4735 | 4789 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 1.55 | 1.52 |
| Metal products | 1652 | 2398 | 2462 | 2339 | 2351 | 0.5 | 42.3 | 1.92 | 1.93 |
| Lumber and millwork | 917 | 1070 | 1151 | 1138 | 1117 | -1.8 | 21.8 | 0.87 | 0.89 |
| Machinery and equipment | 8316 | 8687 | 8803 | 8753 | 8777 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 2.48 | 2.38 |
| Computer and other electronic equipment | 1564 | 1417 | 1448 | 1460 | 1431 | -2.0 | -8.5 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| Office and professional equipment | 2434 | 2478 | 2337 | 2521 | 2501 | -0.8 | 2.7 | 1.42 | 1.42 |
| Other products | 5144 | 6015 | 6333 | 6206 | 6043 | -2.6 | 17.5 | 1.35 | 1.27 |

[^0]The Daily, April 19, 2005

Wholesale merchants' sales

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { February } \\ 2004 \end{array}$ | November $2004^{\text {r }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { December } \\ 2004^{r} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 2005^{r} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February } \\ 2005^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { January } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { February } \\ 2005 \end{array}$ | February <br> 2004 <br> to <br> February <br> 2005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | \% change |  |
| Total, wholesale sales | 35208 | 38194 | 38636 | 38512 | 38946 | 1.1 | 10.6 |
| Farm products | 418 | 466 | 481 | 477 | 495 | 3.8 | 18.6 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco products | 6990 | 7070 | 7151 | 7031 | 7191 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Food products | 6403 | 6435 | 6480 | 6370 | 6538 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 588 | 635 | 666 | 661 | 653 | -1.2 | 11.1 |
| Personal and household goods | 4992 | 5321 | 5374 | 5516 | 5453 | -1.1 | 9.3 |
| Apparel | 697 | 712 | 732 | 746 | 747 | 0.1 | 7.1 |
| Household and personal products | 2236 | 2332 | 2409 | 2446 | 2441 | -0.2 | 9.2 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 2058 | 2278 | 2242 | 2324 | 2266 | -2.5 | 10.1 |
| Automotive products | 6738 | 7382 | 7751 | 7365 | 7390 | 0.3 | 9.7 |
| Motor vehicles | 5319 | 5795 | 6196 | 5745 | 5789 | 0.8 | 8.8 |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories | 1419 | 1587 | 1583 | 1620 | 1601 | -1.2 | 12.9 |
| Building materials | 4744 | 5412 | 5453 | 5582 | 5621 | 0.7 | 18.5 |
| Building supplies | 2785 | 3047 | 3045 | 3056 | 3147 | 3.0 | 13.0 |
| Metal products | 958 | 1244 | 1243 | 1219 | 1217 | -0.2 | 27.0 |
| Lumber and millwork | 1000 | 1121 | 1168 | 1306 | 1256 | -3.8 | 25.6 |
| Machinery and electronic equipment | 7275 | 8030 | 7678 | 7943 | 8020 | 1.0 | 10.2 |
| Machinery and equipment | 3059 | 3522 | 3427 | 3529 | 3681 | 4.3 | 20.3 |
| Computer and other electronic equipment | 2592 | 2705 | 2500 | 2645 | 2583 | -2.3 | -0.3 |
| Office and professional equipment | 1625 | 1803 | 1750 | 1769 | 1756 | -0.7 | 8.1 |
| Other products | 4052 | 4512 | 4717 | 4598 | 4775 | 3.9 | 17.8 |
| Total: Excluding automotive products | 28470 | 30811 | 30858 | 31146 | 31556 | 1.3 | 10.8 |
| Sales, province and territory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 203 | 206 | 216 | 204 | 208 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 49 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 8.2 | 9.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 509 | 514 | 483 | 490 | 526 | 7.4 | 3.4 |
| New Brunswick | 443 | 445 | 453 | 441 | 447 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Quebec | 6919 | 7482 | 7461 | 7503 | 7564 | 0.8 | 9.3 |
| Ontario | 18204 | 19549 | 19920 | 19857 | 19740 | -0.6 | 8.4 |
| Manitoba | 922 | 968 | 970 | 989 | 1021 | 3.3 | 10.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 859 | 1130 | 1050 | 1045 | 1229 | 17.5 | 43.0 |
| Alberta | 3688 | 4098 | 4236 | 4230 | 4313 | 2.0 | 17.0 |
| British Columbia | 3392 | 3725 | 3767 | 3674 | 3807 | 3.6 | 12.2 |
| Yukon | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 10.8 | 7.8 |
| Northwest Territories | 13 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 29 | 58.4 | 123.3 |
| Nunavut | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | -31.5 | 34.5 |

[^1]
## Leading indicators <br> March 2005

The Composite Index grew $0.2 \%$ in March, boosted by the export sector. The Index had hit its low when it stalled in November, coincident with the Canadian dollar hitting its recent high. A recovery in manufacturing orders led the advance, although labour demand stayed weak. Five components increased and four fell, while one was unchanged in March.


New orders posted their largest advance in over a year, thanks to an upturn for exports and steady gains for domestic spending. The largest increases were for autos, metals and paper. The improvement in demand slowed the rate of inventory accumulation, but not
enough to prevent another drop in the ratio of shipments to inventories.

Firms remained cautious about hiring. Employment fell in business services. Manufacturers also trimmed the average workweek. However, most of the drop was in the beverage and tobacco industries.

Households continued to buy more consumer goods. Higher auto sales led a rebound from a one-month drop in durable goods sales. Furniture and appliance demand continued to rise ( $+0.7 \%$ ), driven by the steady gains in house sales. Western Canada continued to dominate the increase in housing starts, with the Prairies matching British Columbia's 10\% hike and surpassing last year's record levels. Overall, starts were unchanged, due to declines in Eastern Canada.

The US leading indicator was flat for a third straight month, after three straight declines. The stock market improved. The components related to domestic demand continued to grow steadily. Canada's exports to the United States in February recovered all of the ground lost since last September. The interest rate spread remained the principal source of weakness.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

A more detailed analysis of the components is available on our Web site. 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 April 2005 issue of Canadian Economic Observer, Vol. 18, no. 4 (11-010-XIB, \$19/\$182), now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.ca) Current Economic Analysis Group.

Leading indicators

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { October } \\ 2004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { November } \\ 2004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { December } \\ 2004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { January } \\ 2005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { February } \\ 2005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { March } \\ 2005 \end{array}$ | Last month of data available |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% change |
| Composite leading indicator (1992=100) | 200.7 | 200.8 | 201.1 | 201.6 | 201.9 | 202.4 | 0.2 |
| Housing index (1992=100) ${ }^{1}$ | 142.6 | 142.1 | 141.5 | 138.4 | 137.9 | 137.4 | -0.4 |
| Business and personal services employment ('000) | 2,613 | 2,612 | 2,614 | 2,615 | 2,616 | 2,608 | -0.3 |
| S\&P/TSX stock price index ( $1975=1,000$ ) | 8,584 | 8,681 | 8,839 | 9,004 | 9,204 | 9,352 | 1.6 |
| Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{2}$ | 130,707 | 130,497 | 130,899 | 131,877 | 133,232 | 134,503 | 1.0 |
| US composite leading indicator (1992=100) ${ }^{3}$ | 115.4 | 115.2 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average workweek (hours) | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.2 | -0.3 |
| New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 23,307 | 23,377 | 23,697 | 23,727 | 23,847 | 24,518 | 2.8 |
| Shipments/inventories of finished goods ${ }^{4}$ | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.87 | -0.01 |
| Retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 2,074 | 2,090 | 2,107 | 2,118 | 2,123 | 2,137 | 0.7 |
| Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ${ }^{4}$ | 7,643 | 7,668 | 7,742 | 7,775 | 7,767 | 7,771 | 0.1 |
| Unsmoothed composite leading indicator | 202.1 | 200.9 | 201.1 | 202.3 | 203.1 | 204.6 | 0.7 |

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.

## Other releases

## Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey <br> Fourth quarter 2004

Consumer spending in retail stores in the fourth quarter of 2004 shifted away from motor vehicles, parts and services to other commodities such as sporting and leisure goods, clothing, footwear and accessories and furniture, home furnishings and electronics.

Every year, the Christmas season stimulates sales and influences how consumers allocate their retail dollar. As a result, interest normally shifts away from big ticket items to less expensive items in the fourth quarter.

In total, $\$ 93.5$ billion was spent in retail stores in the fourth quarter of 2004, up $3.8 \%$ over the third quarter. Data have not been adjusted for seasonality. This is the fourth release where data collected from this survey are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002), which is not comparable to the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980). Data prior to first quarter 2004 are not currently available on a NAICS basis.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services dropped to its lowest share of retail sales for the year in the fourth quarter at close to 20 cents of every retail dollar. Consumers were more likely to purchase motor vehicles, parts and services in the second quarter when these commodities peaked at 24 cents of every dollar.

Spending on sporting and leisure goods reached $\$ 4.3$ billion in the fourth quarter of 2004. This accounted for over one-third of the spending for the whole year. Spending on these items made up just under 5 cents of every retail dollar in the fourth quarter, compared to 3 cents of every dollar in the previous three quarters of the year.

Within this category, the commodities that boosted spending in the fourth quarter were toys, games and hobby supplies at $\$ 1.2$ billion and pre-recorded CDs and DVDs with sales of $\$ 779.5$ million. Sales of toys, games and hobby supplies increased two-and-a half times over third quarter sales.

General merchandise stores (which include department stores) benefited in terms of spending on these commodities. In the fourth quarter, more than one-half of total retail sales of toys, games and hobby supplies were in general merchandise stores compared to $30.5 \%$ in miscellaneous retail stores. Miscellaneous retail stores include speciality stores such as hobby, toy
and game stores and pre-recorded tape, CD and record stores.

The share of pre-recorded CD and DVD sales for general merchandisers rose from an average of $35.4 \%$ in the first three quarters of the year to $40.0 \%$ in the fourth quarter. This gain was at the expense of miscellaneous retailers whose market share dropped from an average of $41.5 \%$ in the first three quarters to $37.1 \%$ in the fourth quarter.

As expected, spending on clothing, footwear and accessories peaked in the fourth quarter at $\$ 9.5$ billion. About 10 cents of every dollar was spent on this commodity compared to between 7 and 8 cents of every dollar spent in the other quarters.

## Sales by commodity, all retail stores

|  | Fourth quarter 2004p | Distribution | $2004{ }^{\text {p }}$ | Distribution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | unadjusted |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions | \% |  | \% |
| Commodity |  |  |  |  |
| Food and beverages | 20,458 | 21.9 | 76,428 | 22.0 |
| Health and personal care products | 7,866 | 8.4 | 29,303 | 8.4 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 9,465 | 10.1 | 29,088 | 8.4 |
| Furniture, home furnishings and electronics | 9,948 | 10.6 | 31,903 | 9.2 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and services | 18,306 | 19.6 | 77,195 | 22.2 |
| Automotive fuels, oils and additives | 7,519 | 8.0 | 28,951 | 8.3 |
| Housewares | 2,081 | 2.2 | 7,166 | 2.1 |
| Hardware, lawn and garden products | 5,511 | 5.9 | 23,124 | 6.6 |
| Sporting and leisure goods | 4,254 | 4.5 | 12,490 | 3.6 |
| All other goods and services | 8,115 | 8.7 | 32,259 | 9.3 |
| Total | 93,524 | 100.0 | 347,906 | 100.0 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised data.
p Preliminary data.
Spending on furniture, home furnishings and electronics reached $\$ 9.9$ billion in the fourth quarter. This accounted for nearly 11 cents of every dollar compared to between 8 and 9 cents of every dollar in the other quarters of the year. Within this category, over one-half of the fourth quarter increase was spent on home electronics, computers and cameras. Almost one-quarter of the increase was spent on artwork and other home decorating products such as Christmas ornaments and lights.

Sales of hardware, lawn and garden products dropped to 6 cents of every retail dollar in the fourth quarter after peaking in the second quarter at 8 cents of every retail dollar.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality.

A historical series from 1998 to 2003 based on the NAICS 2002 classification is under development and should be available in the fall of 2005.

## Available on CANSIM: table 080-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo @statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division.

## Residential Telephone Service Survey December 2004

The microdata file Residential Telephone Service Survey (56M0001XCB, \$535) is now available. See How to order products.

Information in this file is from the December 2004 survey and refers to telephone service penetration rates in Canada's 10 provinces.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4426.

For more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division.

## Production and disposition of tobacco products

March 2005
Total cigarettes sold by Canadian manufacturers increased $6.8 \%$ in March from a month earlier
to 2.9 billion cigarettes, but was down $7.6 \%$ compared with March 2004.

Cigarette production for March increased 9.5\% from February to 3.4 billion cigarettes, and was $4.9 \%$ higher compared with March 2004.

At 4.6 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for March increased by 15.1\% from February, and was 20.1\% higher compared with March 2004.

## Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The March 2005 issue of Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, Vol. 34, no. 3 (32-022-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See How to order products.

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

## Stocks of frozen poultry meat

April 1, 2005 (preliminary)
Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on April 1 totalled 52,598 metric tonnes, up 3.9\% from the same day one year ago.

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 Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

## Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products <br> January 2005

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for January 2005.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005. release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

## New products

Infomat: A Weekly Review, April 19, 2005
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE (\$100).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, March 2005, Vol. 34, no. 3
Catalogue number 32-022-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Residential Telephone Service Survey, December 2004
Catalogue number 56M0001XCB (\$535).
New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 2005, Vol. 77, no. 2
Catalogue number 63-007-XIE (\$14/\$133).

Canadian Community Health Survey Profiles, 2003 Catalogue number 82-576-XIE (free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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[^0]:    $r$ revised.
    p preliminary.

[^1]:    $r$ Revised.
    p Preliminary.

