



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

### Characteristics of international travellers

Third quarter 2005 (preliminary)

Canadians travelled to overseas countries at a record pace between July and September last year, possibly taking advantage of the rising dollar to visit European destinations.

In total, a record 1.5 million Canadian residents travelled to nations other than the United States between July and September, up 8.2% from the previous high in the third quarter of 2004.

The value of the Canadian dollar continued to rise and was stronger against the euro, the US dollar and the British pound in the third quarter of 2005, compared to the same period in 2004.

Of the top 10 countries Canadians visited, 9 were in Europe. Canadian residents made nearly 1.5 million overnight visits to European countries, up 8.1% from the third quarter 2004. On the other hand, travel to the Caribbean, South America and Asia eased off.

Canadians took 20% fewer trips to Asia between July and September 2005 as concerns about the avian flu continued to surface. In contrast, during the same three months of 2004, overnight travel to Asia soared 50% as concerns about the 2003 SARS scare abated.

Canadian travellers spent an estimated \$2.4 billion on overseas trips in the third quarter, up 4.4% from the same three months in 2004.

Overnight travel to the United States rose 9.0% during the third quarter compared to the same period in 2004, coinciding with an 8.1% increase in the value of the loonie.

In the opposite direction, however, travel to Canada declined as a substantial drop in the number of visitors from the United States was partially offset by a gain in visitors from overseas countries.

#### Gain in visitors from overseas to Canada

Travel to Canada from overseas countries increased in the third quarter of 2005, compared to the same period in 2004. More than 1.7 million overseas residents made overnight trips to Canada, up 5.8% from the previous year.

The United Kingdom continued to lead the list of Canada's top overseas markets as about 354,000 residents travelled to Canada in the third quarter of 2005. This was a 9.1% gain, the largest increase among the top markets.

Of the top 10 overseas markets, 8 recorded increases in the number of overnight trips to Canada. However, travel from Japan and Mexico declined in the third quarter of 2005, compared to the previous year.

Overseas tourists spent \$2.4 billion in Canada between July and September, up 6.6% from the same three months in 2004. These travellers spent an estimated 23.8 million nights in Canada during this period.

#### Top 10 overseas countries of origin for travellers to Canada

	Third quarter 2004 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2005 <sup>p</sup>	2004 to 2005 % change
Overnight trips ('000)			
United Kingdom	324	354	9.1
France	156	162	3.9
Germany	143	153	6.9
Japan	148	145	-2.3
Mexico	75	73	-2.1
Australia	63	67	6.5
South Korea	64	66	4.4
Netherlands	57	57	0.5
Switzerland	44	48	8.6
Italy	42	45	8.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

#### Canadian travel to the United States rises with the dollar

Canadian travel to the United States increased at the same time as the loonie between July and September last year. More than 4.8 million Canadian residents visited the United States overnight during these three months, up 9.0% from the same months of 2004.

Canadian residents spent \$2.0 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the third quarter of 2005, up 9.7%. In total, they spent 24.9 million nights south of the border. Of every 10 overnight trips Canadians made to the United States, 7 were by automobile.

Combined, the three border states of New York, Washington and Maine hosted over 2.0 million Canadian overnight visitors between July and September last year.

New York remained the most popular state with 1.0 million Canadian residents making overnight visits. They also spent the most nights (3.3 million) and the most money (\$230 million) there.

Although Florida ranked seventh in the number of overnight visits by Canadians, it was second in terms of expenditures. Canadians spent an estimated \$171 million in Florida in the third quarter

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of 2005, up 17.5% from the same period in 2004. Canadians also spent 2.0 million nights in Florida, a 12.8% increase.

Trips to the United States rose in every purpose category. Of these, Canadians took 0.5 million business trips to the US in the third quarter of 2005, an 18.3% increase compared to the same period in 2004. Air travel also increased in popularity as nearly 1.1 million Canadians made overnight trips by plane, a 17.7% jump compared to the third quarter of 2004. Car travel, however, remained the most popular transportation mode as Canadians made almost 3.3 million overnight automobile trips to the US.

### **Fewer Americans going north**

Fewer Americans came north during the third quarter last year. About 6.1 million Americans took overnight trips to Canada, down 6.4% from 2004.

These visitors spent \$3.3 billion dollars, 11.8% less than in the same period in 2004. They also spent 26.9 million nights, a 6.8% decline.

Pleasure travel, which accounted for nearly two-thirds of all American overnight travel to Canada in the third quarter, was down 8.8%. The number of overnight business trips also declined 1.8%. In contrast, overnight trips to visit friends and relatives recorded a slight gain.

Both automobile and plane overnight travel by American residents to Canada decreased. The number of car trips dropped 7.2%, while the number of plane trips fell 5.0%.

Each of the top five American states of origin recorded declines in overnight travel to Canada, compared to the third quarter of 2004.

Residents of the state of New York made nearly 800,000 overnight trips to Canada, down 2.8%. Massachusetts recorded the largest decline among the top 10 states of origin (-21.1%). However, Florida residents made 15.2% more overnight trips to Canada.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.**

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using revised second quarter 2005 data and preliminary third quarter 2005 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the fourth quarter and full year 2005 will be released on May 29.

To obtain one or more of these products, or to get a more detailed description of the new initiatives, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; [kremfra@statcan.ca](mailto:kremfra@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

## Top US states visited by Canadians

State	Overnight visits			Expenditures		
	Third quarter 2004 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2005 <sup>p</sup>	2004 to 2005	Third quarter 2004 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2005 <sup>p</sup>	2004 to 2005
	'000		% change	\$'000,000		% change
New York	931	1,002	7.7	212	230	8.4
Washington	604	610	1.1	108	103	-4.5
Maine	414	434	4.9	103	105	2.3
Michigan	386	427	10.6	75	83	10.7
Vermont	254	300	18.4	30	37	22.1
Minnesota	271	246	-9.3	64	64	-1.4
Florida	207	231	12.0	145	171	17.5
California	215	214	-0.4	170	163	-4.2
Montana	196	212	8.0	45	48	5.8
Massachusetts	161	203	26.4	68	90	32.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

## Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Second quarter 2005 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2004 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2005 <sup>p</sup>	2004 to 2005	Second quarter 2005 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2004 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2005 <sup>p</sup>	2004 to 2005
	'000			% change	\$'000,000			% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>6,260</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>6.8</b>
To the United States	3,617	4,404	4,802	9.0	2,811	1,865	2,046	9.7
To other countries	1,485	1,347	1,458	8.2	2,235	2,320	2,422	4.4
<b>Travel to Canada</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>8,147</b>	<b>7,824</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
From the United States	3,723	6,517	6,100	-6.4	1,938	3,691	3,257	-11.8
From other countries	1,094	1,630	1,724	5.8	1,473	2,236	2,385	6.6

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

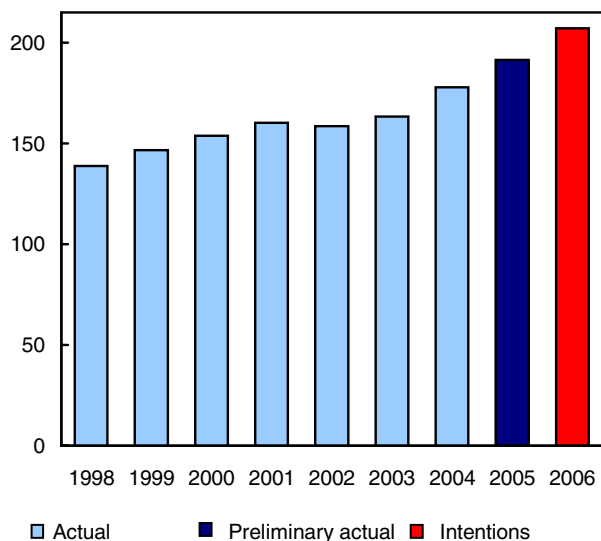
## Private and public investment

### 2006 Intentions

Investment in plants and equipment is expected to remain robust in 2006, fuelled by strong intentions in the booming oil and gas sector, and public utilities, according to a sample survey of 29,000 businesses, governments and institutions.

#### Investment on the rise

\$ billions



Businesses, governments and institutions are expected to spend \$207 billion on plants and equipment in 2006, up 8.2% from last year. This is a slightly faster rate of growth than the 7.6% gain in 2005.

At the same time, Canada's housing market is expected to remain virtually stable, with investment forecast at \$74.6 billion, compared with \$74.2 billion in 2005.

This would push total capital investment up by \$16.0 billion or 6.1% to \$281.6 billion.

High prices for oil, natural gas and electricity, and strong corporate profits are expected to result in a surge in investment in the exploration for new energy sources, and in the upgrading and expanding of existing operations.

Along with the oil and gas extraction and the utilities sectors, public transportation and government spending will lead the way.

#### Note to readers

Investment intentions are based on a sample survey of 29,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey, which was conducted from October 2005 to January 2006, had a 71% response rate that covers 82% of the designed sample weight.

The coefficient of variation, which measures the precision of the estimated data, is 0.4% at the Canada level. Data in this release are calendarized and expressed in current dollars.

#### Oil and gas extraction sector fuels investment

Investment by companies in the oil and gas extraction sector will reach an estimated \$39.2 billion in 2006, up \$2.5 billion from 2005.

Powered by a host of new projects in the Alberta oil sands, investment in non-conventional oil extraction is expected to rise 10.6% in 2006 to \$10.8 billion.

While the increase in investment in conventional oil and gas extraction will be more moderate at 5.5%, the total investment of \$28.4 billion will be almost three times that of the non-conventional sector.

#### Big jump in investment forecast by utilities

Total investment by Canada's utilities, which includes electric power, natural gas distribution and "water and sewage and other systems", is expected to jump considerably this year.

These utilities are expected to invest \$17.5 billion, up 27.8% (or \$3.8 billion) from 2005.

In the electricity sector, investment by public and private firms will soar 24.5% (or \$2.5 billion) to \$12.9 billion, to meet a surging demand for power.

Investment in natural gas distribution will see a healthy gain of 39.4% (or \$461 million) to \$1.6 billion.

Municipal water utilities anticipate investing heavily in water and sewage infrastructure. Spending in the "water and sewage and other systems" industry should increase by 37.2% (or \$802.6 million) to \$3.0 billion.

#### Unprecedented investment in municipal public transit

Investment in the transportation and warehousing sector will reach \$14.4 billion in 2006, a 23.7% increase from last year. The strength is anticipated in the transit and ground passenger industry, and pipeline transportation.

Public transportation will surge at an unprecedented pace, according to the survey. Total spending in the

transit and ground passenger industry is expected to hit \$3.3 billion, up 50.3% (or \$1.1 billion) from last year.

Spending in the pipeline transportation industry is anticipated at \$2.0 billion in 2006, a gain of 83.0% (or \$903.8 million) over last year.

### Manufacturers plan only moderate increases

Manufacturers plan a moderate increase of 3.4% in investment this year, according to the survey.

Manufacturing investment will grow by \$687.2 million to an estimated \$20.6 billion. Virtually all the increase will be concentrated in plant construction, leaving investment in machinery and equipment at 2005 levels.

Of 20 sub-sectors in manufacturing, 15 anticipated gains in spending, while 5 expected declines. The largest dollar increases are in food, chemical products and transportation equipment manufacturing.

Decreases were predicted in petroleum and coal products, and wood product manufacturing.

### Public administration: Federal investment holds steady

Provincial and municipal governments are increasing their 2006 spending on public administration at a similar rate: 7.1% for provincial and 6.9% for municipal.

However, investment in administration by the federal government will remain virtually unchanged (+0.2%).

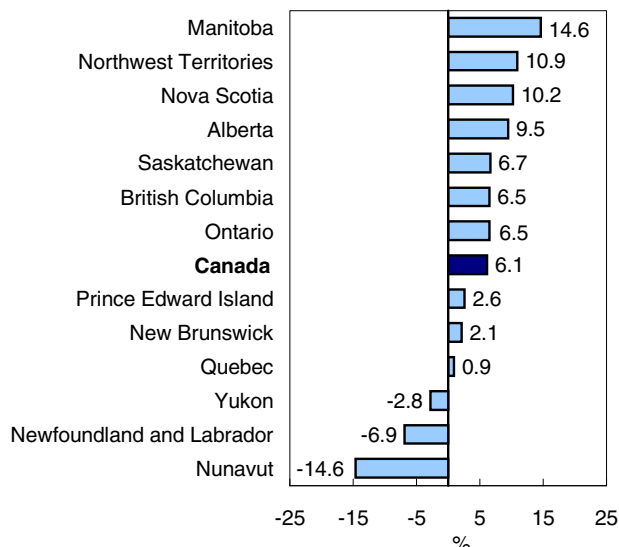
In 2006, total spending on public administration will reach \$24.1 billion, up 5.9% over 2005.

### Increases in investment in 10 provinces and territories

At the provincial/territorial level, the survey showed that investment intentions are expected to rise in 10 jurisdictions. The only declines anticipated this year are in Nunavut, the Yukon and Newfoundland and Labrador.

The largest gains are anticipated in Manitoba (+14.6%), the Northwest Territories (+10.9%), Nova Scotia (+10.2%) and Alberta (+9.5%).

### Manitoba expects to outpace other regions in spending growth



Ontario is expected to have an increase of \$5.8 billion (for a total of \$95.5 billion) followed closely by Alberta at \$5.7 billion (for a total of \$60.6 billion). Investment in Quebec will remain steady at \$50.7 billion.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.**

Summary data are available under the *Canadian Statistics* module online.

The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 2006* (61-205-XIE, \$38) will soon be available.

For further information on this release, contact Les Shinder (1-877-338-2368; (613) 951-2030; [shinder@statcan.ca](mailto:shinder@statcan.ca)) or Gilbert Paquette (1-800-571-0494; (613) 951-9818; [gilbert@statcan.ca](mailto:gilbert@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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## Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	2004 Actual	2005 Preliminary actual	2006 Intentions	Preliminary actual 2005 to intentions 2006	2004 Actual to preliminary actual 2005
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,881.7</b>	<b>265,511.7</b>	<b>281,633.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Plants and equipment	177,821.5	191,325.6	207,032.8	8.2	7.6
Housing	70,060.2	74,186.1	74,600.4	0.6	5.9
<b>NAICS Sectors</b>					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,679.8	4,683.8	4,684.8	0.0	0.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	36,944.3	43,372.7	45,954.7	6.0	17.4
Utilities	12,829.3	13,686.5	17,486.4	27.8	6.7
Construction	4,056.1	4,293.0	4,766.8	11.0	5.8
Manufacturing	18,694.1	19,949.2	20,636.4	3.4	6.7
Wholesale trade	4,223.0	4,391.6	4,763.9	8.5	4.0
Retail trade	8,171.8	7,198.2	8,183.9	13.7	-11.9
Transportation and warehousing	10,020.5	11,627.7	14,378.7	23.7	16.0
Information and cultural industries	9,026.8	9,313.7	9,704.6	4.2	3.2
Finance and insurance	14,871.1	15,120.1	16,434.7	8.7	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	11,985.3	12,486.3	13,040.0	4.4	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical service	3,325.2	3,446.0	3,474.5	0.8	3.6
Management of companies and enterprises	204.4	193.1	166.0	-14.0	-5.6
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	1,109.4	1,084.6	1,111.3	2.5	-2.2
Educational services	6,335.2	6,580.1	6,700.7	1.8	3.9
Health care and social assistance	5,506.3	5,737.3	6,000.2	4.6	4.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,650.0	1,709.5	1,662.7	-2.7	3.6
Accommodation and food services	2,359.7	2,245.3	2,340.4	4.2	-4.8
Other services (except public administration)	1,579.0	1,442.3	1,441.2	-0.1	-8.7
Public administration	20,250.1	22,764.8	24,101.1	5.9	12.4

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

Province/territory		Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total	Preliminary actual 2005 to intentions 2006	2004 Actual to preliminary actual 2005
		\$ millions			% change	
<b>Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>154,125.2</b>	<b>93,756.5</b>	<b>247,881.7</b>		
	<b>2005</b>	<b>167,838.4</b>	<b>97,673.2</b>	<b>265,511.7</b>		
	<b>2006</b>	<b>179,590.5</b>	<b>102,042.7</b>	<b>281,633.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2004	2,872.0	1,371.2	4,243.2		
	2005	3,164.1	1,153.7	4,317.9		
	2006	2,923.8	1,094.5	4,018.3	-6.9	1.8
Prince Edward Island	2004	436.4	287.1	723.6		
	2005	461.6	306.7	768.3		
	2006	485.8	302.9	788.6	2.6	6.2
Nova Scotia	2004	3,662.0	2,034.8	5,696.9		
	2005	3,699.5	2,223.1	5,922.5		
	2006	4,176.8	2,347.8	6,524.7	10.2	4.0
New Brunswick	2004	2,571.5	1,833.1	4,404.7		
	2005	2,715.4	1,932.7	4,648.1		
	2006	2,935.0	1,808.8	4,743.9	2.1	5.5
Quebec	2004	30,821.9	18,945.3	49,767.2		
	2005	31,399.5	18,875.5	50,275.0		
	2006	31,428.4	19,300.0	50,728.4	0.9	1.0
Ontario	2004	48,992.2	37,286.0	86,278.2		
	2005	50,884.2	38,834.0	89,718.2		
	2006	53,518.4	42,025.7	95,544.1	6.5	4.0
Manitoba	2004	3,629.9	3,069.0	6,698.9		
	2005	3,824.0	3,138.8	6,962.8		
	2006	4,746.8	3,234.8	7,981.6	14.6	3.9
Saskatchewan	2004	4,788.9	2,678.0	7,466.9		
	2005	5,008.2	2,799.1	7,807.3		
	2006	5,213.0	3,120.3	8,333.3	6.7	4.6
Alberta	2004	33,991.7	16,816.0	50,807.7		
	2005	42,161.7	18,155.2	60,316.9		
	2006	47,879.9	18,143.7	66,023.6	9.5	18.7
British Columbia	2004	20,741.9	8,922.8	29,664.7		
	2005	22,551.7	9,705.1	32,256.7		
	2006	24,194.9	10,149.2	34,344.1	6.5	8.7
Yukon	2004	304.8	114.4	419.2		
	2005	395.9	118.1	514.0		
	2006	391.1	108.7	499.8	-2.8	22.6
Northwest Territories	2004	918.3	330.0	1,248.2		
	2005	1,184.1	350.5	1,534.5		
	2006	1,379.8	321.9	1,701.7	10.9	22.9
Nunavut	2004	393.7	68.7	462.4		
	2005	388.8	80.6	469.3		
	2006	316.7	84.4	401.1	-14.6	1.5

1. Actual 2004, followed by preliminary actual 2005 and then intentions 2006.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

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## Current economic conditions

February 2006

High commodity prices were again the dominant force at the beginning of the new year, and have been so since 2003. The vigour in mining reflected the highest prices ever for copper and zinc, while gold, aluminum, nickel, potash and uranium also remained at high levels. Meanwhile, energy prices remained close to their peak, as increases for crude oil partly offset lower natural gas prices resulting from record warm January weather in North America.

The rise in prices for our commodity exports and the drop in import costs (due to a rising dollar) should widen November's divergence in output growth between domestic demand and non-resource exports. Household demand rose steadily, partly as gasoline prices eased and jobs rose, while business investment remained strong.

Income growth also should receive a boost from an increase in occupations with hourly wages above the \$19.66 average. Compared with January 2005, job growth was led by management (+113,000), and social science and government (+134,000), two of the three highest paying occupations. Conversely, job losses occurred mostly in sales and services (-43,000) as well as in processing and manufacturing (-120,000), occupations with the lowest average hourly wages at \$13 and \$17, respectively.

Prospects continued to look bright in the West, with resources exports of all types boosting its economies. Manitoba's exports registered a solid year-over-year gain of nearly 4% on the strength of electricity and the agri-food sector. With copious rainfall replenishing water reserves, Manitoba's electricity exports increased again in November as they have done throughout the year. As a result, in 2005, Manitoba's electrical energy exports exceeded its exports of crude oil for the first time since 1998. The province also benefited greatly from the reopening of the border to Canadian beef.

Saskatchewan's exports held onto their October gain, as a result of rising exports of potash to the United States and China, and of uranium to the US, France and the United Kingdom. Uranium exports almost quadrupled this year, reaching \$381 million. Potash exports grew by one-third to \$2.5 billion. These figures compare with Saskatchewan's annual provincial GDP of about \$40 billion.

In British Columbia, lumber exports registered a year-over-year rise for the first time since March 2005. Lumber exports increased to both the US, as it began to rebuild in the wake of the hurricanes, and to Japan, where housing starts surged at year end. Japan, the largest importer of Canadian goods and services after the US, is emerging from years of lethargy.

The manufacturing boom in the West contrasted with the weakness in Central Canada. In the Prairies, shipments registered a fourth consecutive gain and were up 9.4% from December 2004. Apart from petroleum and petrochemicals, the industries that grew the most in Alberta in November were all related to investment and shipping, such as machinery (+33%), transportation equipment (+23%), electrical and electronic goods (+33%) and non-metallic minerals (+21%). Shipments rose for a second consecutive month in British Columbia.

In Quebec, the drop in oil prices affected shipments from refineries, which largely explained the decline in manufacturing shipments. Half of these losses were offset by other resources, especially primary metals, as the Alouette site in Sept-Iles began its mining activities. Metals have accounted for more than one-third of the increase in shipments since December 2004. Transportation equipment also grew strongly. This year, aeronautics registered its first export increase since their peak in 2001. The increase was led by wide-body aircrafts (especially commercial and business aircrafts) and flight simulators. About 80% of the Canadian aeronautics industry is concentrated in Quebec, which was the fifth largest exporter worldwide in 2001, behind the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the United States. Retail sales performed surprising well, despite a sharp increase in work stoppages in November and December.

In Ontario, manufacturing weakened again, with shipments fluctuating throughout the year because of volatility in the auto sector. However, household demand held strong, following two quarters of rising labour income. Employment increased in most services during the same period. In December, Ontario registered a 4.4% increase in housing starts on the heels of the 36.9% advance in November, when it posted Canada's largest increase in housing starts. The vacancy rate fell in most large urban centres for the first time in this decade.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301, 1901, 2152, 2306, 2406 and 3701.**

The February 2006 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Volume 19, no. 2 (11-010-XPB, \$19/\$182) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The February issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, also summarizes the major economic events that occurred in January and presents one feature article "Emerging patterns in the labour market: A reversal from the 1990s". A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

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Visit Canadian economic observer's page on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the Canadian Statistics page, choose National Accounts, then click on the banner ad for *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; [ceo@statcan.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group. ■

## Deliveries of major grains

January 2006

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for January.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

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

The January 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in March.

For general information, please contact Client Services, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada at 1-800-465-1991 or by email: [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613) 951-3859; ([sue.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)). ■

## Cereals and oilseeds review

December 2005

Data that will appear in the December 2005 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) are now available. An overview of current grain supplies and markets will be included in this publication, which will be available later in February 2006.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401 and 3464.**

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

## Crushing statistics

January 2006

Canadian oilseed processors crushed 290 836 metric tonnes of canola in January, according to Statistics Canada's monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production last month totalled 124 671 tonnes while meal production amounted to 171 212 tonnes.

The cumulative volume of canola seed crushed during the first six months of the current crop year amounted to 1 678 344 tonnes, 1% ahead of the pace registered in 2003/04 when a record 3 389 554 tonnes were crushed.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.**

The January 2006 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120) will be available in March.

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

## Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

February 2006

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of February amounted to 101 447 metric tonnes, up 5% from 96 503 tonnes in January and up 11% from 91 077 tonnes in February last year. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on February 1 totalled 59 713 metric tonnes, up 20% from a year ago.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.**

The publication *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

Due to a change in operational requirements, Statistics Canada will release the publication *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meat* on a quarterly basis, starting on April 1.

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For general information, call 1-800-465-1991.  
To enquire about the concepts, methods and data  
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(902-893-7251; [barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca)),  
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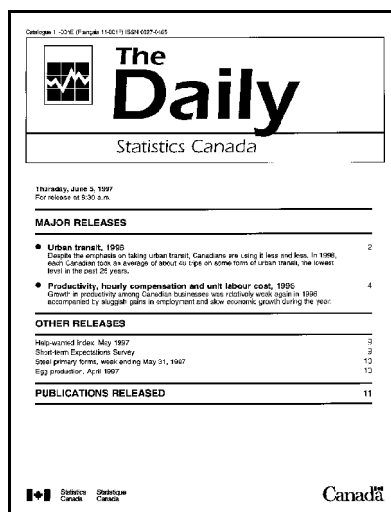
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