



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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2006 Census of Agriculture: Farm operations and operators

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Today, Statistics Canada provides the latest snapshot of the nation's agricultural industry using new data from the 2006 Census of Agriculture. Comprehensive information about agricultural operations across Canada and the people managing those farms is available in three reports. *Snapshot of Canadian Agriculture* looks at the products and people of Canadian farming. *The Financial Picture of Farms in Canada* reviews agriculture's performance from the perspective of small and large farms. *Farming in Canada's CMAs* profiles the farms that share space with urban areas in Canada.

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Fuelled by investment in foreign bonds, Canadians acquired \$11.0 billion worth of foreign securities in March. Meanwhile, non-residents added \$4.7 billion worth of Canadian securities to their holdings, following February's investment of \$4.8 billion.

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2006 Census of Agriculture: Farm operations and operators

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Between 2001 and 2006, both the number of census farms in Canada and the number of farm operators continued their long-term decline.

The census counted 229,373 census farms as of May 16, 2006, down 7.1% or 17,550 from 2001. At the same time, it counted 327,060 farm operators, a 5.5% decline, the equivalent of 19,140 people.

Just over one-quarter (27.8%) of farm operators were women in 2006, up slightly from 26.3% five years earlier.

The number of farms fell in every province, and the rate of decline was fastest in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan.

Farm numbers have been declining steadily in Canada since 1941. The decrease during the past five years was slower than the 10.7% drop between 1996 and 2001. However, the lower numbers do not tell the whole story about the capability of today's agriculture industry to adapt.

For instance, Canada's agricultural land base (the total amount of land on farms) remained virtually unchanged at just over 67.6 million hectares (167 million acres). The size of the average farm rose from 273 hectares to 295 hectares (676 acres to 728 acres).

In 2005, gross farm receipts amounted to an estimated \$42.2 billion, up 8.8% from 2000 (at 2005 constant prices). This includes government program payments of \$4.8 billion in 2005 (representing 11.4% of gross farm receipts), up from 6.9% of receipts in 2000, largely as an impact of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Total operating expenses rose 0.7% at 2005 constant prices to an estimated \$36.4 billion.

Over this period, the prices farmers had to pay for the inputs they purchased rose more quickly than the prices they received for the products they sold. Improved efficiency, increased program payments and higher production helped to keep the ratios between

expenses and receipts stable, despite this inflationary imbalance. Operators were spending an average of 86 cents in expenses (excluding depreciation) for every dollar of receipts in 2005, about half-a-cent less than they had been in 2000.

Although Canada is becoming an increasingly urban nation, one out of every seven Canadian farms had their headquarters in one of the 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). This proportion remained constant during the past five years.

More "million-dollar" farms

Census data showed that Canada had 5,902 "million-dollar" farms in 2006, those with gross farm receipts of \$1 million or more. This compares to 4,453 five years earlier (at 2005 constant prices).

These farms comprised a relatively small proportion of the total, but their numbers are increasing. In 2001, they accounted for only 1.8% of all farms, and 34.6% of total receipts. By 2006, they accounted for 2.6% of all farms and 39.7% of total receipts.

In 2006, hog farms accounted for only 2.6% of all farm operations in Canada, but nearly 18% of them reported gross receipts of \$1 million or more, the highest proportion of any farm type. Similarly, poultry and egg operations represented 2.0% of all farm operations, but about 15% of them had receipts of \$1 million or more.

On the other hand, field crops are the most common type of farm across Canada. They accounted for just under 40% of all farms in 2006, but less than 2% of them reported gross receipts of \$1 million or more.

Only 14.4% of all farms had gross receipts of between \$250,000 and \$1 million. The majority (65.6%) of Canada's 229,373 farm operations reported gross farm receipts under \$100,000, while the remaining 17.4% were in the \$100,000 to \$249,999 receipts category.

Many small farm operations are financially viable

Nationally, 55.8% of all farms reported gross farm receipts greater than their total operating expenses, while 44.2% did not.

While the million-dollar farms are most likely to cover their operating expenses with their receipts, some farms among the smaller classes are also able to do so.

For instance, 28.6% of farms with gross receipts of less than \$25,000 reported enough farm income to cover their expenses in 2005. These were most likely to be

fruit and vegetable farms, and greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operations.

In contrast, 86.0% of farms with receipts of \$1 million or more reported enough farm receipts to cover their expenses.

Farms in census metropolitan areas mostly smaller operations

Census of Population data released on March 13, 2007 showed Canada is an increasingly urban nation. Just over two-thirds of Canada's population in 2006 lived in the nation's 33 CMAs.

However, the Census of Agriculture showed that agriculture is no stranger to these areas. More than 15% (35,467) of the 229,373 farms counted by the census had their headquarters in one of these metropolitan areas. This has remained constant since 2001.

Most of these farms were small operations. In fact, almost half (47.5%) of them had gross receipts of less than \$25,000. However, 3.4% had receipts of \$1 million or more, higher than the national level (2.6%).

Field crop farms accounted for the highest proportion of farm operations in CMAs, nearly one-third (31.2%). They were followed by the category "other animal production," which includes horse farms. They accounted for 18.8% of CMA farms. Beef farms accounted for 16.7%, fruit and vegetable farms 12.9%, and greenhouses, nurseries and floriculture (including sod), 9.4%.

Greenhouses, nurseries and floriculture rely on an urban market for sales. In 2005, they accounted for 24.4% of all gross farm receipts among farms in CMAs, compared with only 7.5% on a national level.

Organic farms are also a good fit close to consumers. In 2006, 6.8% of farms in Canada reported that they were producing uncertified, transitional or certified organic products. In CMAs, the proportion was 8.3%.

British Columbia had the largest concentration of organic farms in metropolitan areas: 30.9% of farms in the Victoria CMA report organic production, Vancouver 15.7%, and Kelowna 12.3%.

More farmers working off the farm

More farmers are working off the farm than five years ago. Nearly half (48.4%) of all farm operators reported an off-farm job or business on the 2006 Census, compared with 44.5% in 2001.

Both men and women work off the farm in significant numbers. However, in 2006, for the first time, the proportion of female operators who reported off-farm

work reached one-half (50.4%). In comparison, 47.6% of men had off-farm work.

Fewer farmers were working full time on the farm. In 2006, about 46.7% of farmers reported working more than 40 hours a week on their farm operations, down from 47.7% five years earlier.

In contrast, more than one-fifth (20.2%) of farmers reported working more than 40 hours a week off the farm. This was an increase from 17.6% in 2001.

From Quebec and westward the proportion of farm operators working off the farm increased in every province. The biggest increases by far were in Alberta and Saskatchewan, probably due to work opportunities in the oil industry and Alberta's booming economy in recent years.

This is the first of a number of data releases from the 2006 Census of Agriculture. All farm and operator data are available for free at (www.statcan.ca) to the census consolidated subdivision (CCS) level. Data at the province, census agriculture region (CAR) and census division (CD) levels include comparisons with 2001.

The Agriculture-Population linkage will be released in the fall of 2008. This versatile database matches farm operators with the information they provided on the Census of Population long-form questionnaires. It allows the farm population to be compared with the general population for characteristics such as marital status, level of schooling, unpaid work and total household income.

Beginning this fall, Statistics Canada will be taking a new direction with one of its flagship publications — *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance*. Articles will appear on Statistics Canada's website at regular intervals starting in the fall of 2007. In the spring of 2009, they and additional analytical articles will be published in one book. This new approach will mean more timely analytical and educational material.

The three reports, *Snapshot of Canadian Agriculture*, *The Financial Picture of Farms in Canada* and *Farming in Canada's CMAs* are now available on Statistics Canada's website.

Statistics Canada would like to thank the Canadian farming community for their participation and assistance in the 2006 Census of Agriculture.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3438.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gaye Ward (613-951-3172), Census of Agriculture, or Media Relations (613-951-4636). ■

Canada's international transactions in securities

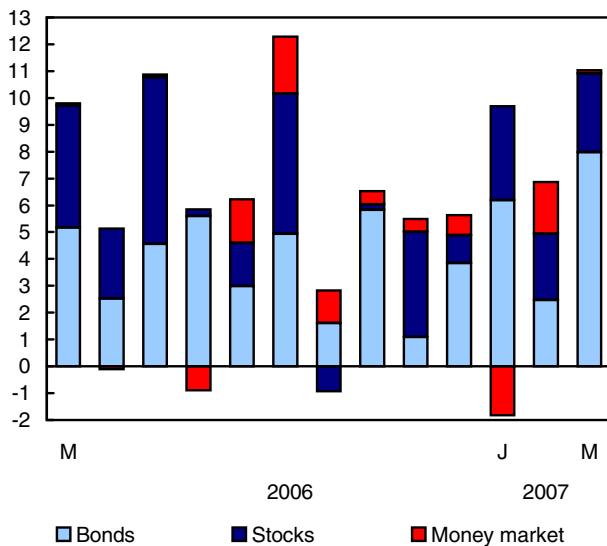
March 2007

Fuelled by investment in foreign bonds, Canadians acquired \$11.0 billion worth of foreign securities in March. Acquisitions of foreign securities over the first quarter amounted to a record \$25.7 billion. A stronger dollar, favourable European rates, the high level of maple bond issuance and foreign takeovers all contributed to the robust investment in foreign securities in March.

Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities

\$ billions

Reverse of balance of payments signs



Meanwhile, non-residents added \$4.7 billion worth of Canadian securities to their holdings in March, following February's investment of \$4.8 billion. Foreign investors adjusted their portfolios by investing in Canadian bonds while selling Canadian equities.

Investment in foreign bonds hit record high

Canadians bought a record \$8.0 billion worth of foreign bonds in March, breaking the \$6.2 billion record high of January 2007. These heavy acquisitions pushed the total investment during the first quarter to \$16.6 billion, another record.

The acquisitions in March were mainly in non-US bonds (60%), amounting to a record \$4.8 billion. Two-thirds of the non-US bonds acquired were maple bonds issued mainly by European institutions.

Related market information

In March, the gap between Canadian and US short-term **interest rates** narrowed by 6 basis points to 0.78%. For the month, Canadian rates fell 3 basis points to 4.16% while American rates dropped 9 basis points to 4.94%. Canadian short-term rates have been stable, sitting at around 4.16% since July 2006.

Canadian long-term interest rates increased 7 basis points to 4.10% in March, while American long-term interest rates were up 6 basis points to 4.62%. This caused the interest rate differential, which favours investment in United States, to fall one basis point to 0.52%.

Canadian **stock prices** went up 0.9% in March with the Standard and Poor's/Toronto Stock Exchange composite index ending the month at 13,165.5. This was the sixth consecutive month of increase in stock prices. Prices were up 8.7% compared to the same month last year. Meanwhile, American stock prices rebounded 1.0% in March with the Standard and Poor's Composite 500 Index standing at 1,420.9 at the end of March, up almost 10% from the same period last year.

The **Canadian dollar** continued to appreciate in value, up 1.13 US cents against the US dollar. The increase brought the Canadian dollar to a March close of 86.61 US cents.

Definitions

The data series on international security transactions cover portfolio transactions in stocks, bonds and money market instruments for both Canadian and foreign issues.

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.

Meanwhile, acquisitions of US corporate bonds remained strong at \$3.6 billion, adding to the \$3.9 billion invested the month before. Investment in maple bonds issued by US corporations accounted for roughly one-third (\$1.2 billion).

In March, residents sold \$488 million of US government bonds, following a heavy divestment of \$3.4 billion in February.

Acquisitions of foreign equities for the sixth consecutive month

Canadians added \$2.9 billion worth of foreign shares into their portfolios in March, the sixth consecutive month of robust purchases totalling \$14.0 billion. Investment over the month was entirely in US shares. Over half of March's investment in US shares was due to foreign takeovers of Canadian firms and the resulting new issues of US equities to Canadian shareholders. On the other hand, Canadians sold \$1.0 billion worth of

non-US shares, after two consecutive months of buying totalling \$3.8 billion.

Investment in foreign paper focuses on Canadian dollar denominated paper

Canadians invested \$122 million in foreign money market paper in March. Currency-wise, they bought \$1.8 billion of foreign paper denominated in Canadian dollars while selling \$1.7 billion in foreign currency denominated paper.

Near-record investment in Canadian bonds

Following three consecutive months of sales totalling \$5.4 billion, non-residents reversed the trend by acquiring a near-record \$9.1 billion worth of Canadian bonds in March, equally split between new issues and outstanding issues.

On a sector basis, corporate and government bonds had an equal share of foreign acquisitions. In March, Canadian corporations raised \$4.6 billion by issuing new bonds abroad, mainly to repay corporate indebtedness. Meanwhile, for the \$4.5 billion foreign investment in Canadian government bonds, three-quarters went to buy outstanding federal government bonds and the remaining was invested in outstanding federal government enterprise bonds. The Canadian government has not issued new bonds abroad for over six years now.

Geographically, American investors led the way, buying \$5.7 billion worth. On a currency basis, investment was roughly split between US and Canadian dollar issues as non-residents sold some of their holdings of bonds denominated in other foreign currencies.

Non-residents reduce their holdings of Canadian equities

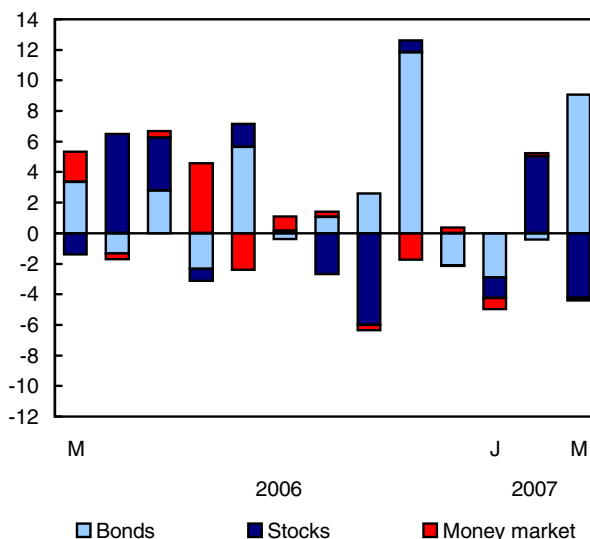
Foreign investors sold \$4.2 billion worth of Canadian shares in March, largely offsetting the \$5.0 billion invested in February. March's disposition was divided into roughly equal amounts of outstanding shares and share redemptions due to foreign takeovers of Canadian firms. Agreeing with a general trend of Canadian corporations issuing debts while consolidating shares to increase financial leverage and share value, March saw adjustments to non-resident portfolios with the addition of debts and the reduction of equities.

Small divestment in Canadian money market instruments

March saw a \$171 million divestment in Canadian money market paper. On a sector basis, the divestment was almost entirely in federal government treasury bills, as nominal purchases of provincial paper just offset the disposition of corporate paper.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities

\$ billions



Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0018 to 376-0029, 376-0042, 376-0058 and 376-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1535.

The March 2007 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002-XWE, free) will soon be available.

Data on Canada's international transactions in securities for April will be released on June 18.

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 Yiling Zhang (613-951-2057), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Canada's international transactions in securities

	December 2006	January 2007	February 2007	March 2007	January to March 2006	January to March 2007
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities	-1,788	-5,007	4,811	4,656	10,200	4,460
Bonds (net)	-2,100	-2,909	-426	9,073	166	5,737
Outstanding	-307	-1,864	-676	4,659	3,115	2,118
New issues	4,389	700	1,940	9,462	8,493	12,103
Retirements	-4,929	-2,362	-1,893	-4,944	-12,023	-9,199
Change in interest payable ¹	-1,254	616	203	-104	580	715
Money market paper (net)	381	-761	230	-171	2,013	-702
Government of Canada	1,036	-880	-106	-499	4,056	-1,485
Other	-655	119	336	328	-2,043	783
Stocks (net)	-69	-1,337	5,007	-4,246	8,022	-575
Outstanding	-644	-93	4,637	-2,161	10,547	2,383
Other transactions	575	-1,244	370	-2,084	-2,525	-2,958
Canadian investment in foreign securities	-5,629	-7,859	-6,874	-11,036	-19,876	-25,769
Bonds (net)	-3,842	-6,187	-2,470	-7,979	-10,613	-16,636
Stocks (net)	-1,038	-3,508	-2,458	-2,936	-8,202	-8,902
Money market paper (net)	-749	1,837	-1,947	-122	-1,061	-232

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.



Travel between Canada and other countries March 2007

Travel between Canada and other countries in both directions rose in March following two months of noticeable declines in travel between Canada and the United States.

Travel by Canadian residents abroad increased 5.0% in March to an estimated 3.9 million trips. The number of trips from the United States and other countries, however, edged up 2.3% to 2.5 million. (Unless otherwise specified, monthly data are seasonally adjusted.)

Canadian residents took nearly 604,000 trips to overseas destinations in March. This was a 1.6% increase compared to February, and matched the record high set in January of this year.

Canadians also made more than 3.3 million trips to the United States in March, an increase of 5.6% compared to the previous month, but still 3.8% lower than in December 2006.

While same-day car trips by Canadian residents rose 5.5% from February to March, overnight car travel jumped 7.9% to 814,000 trips. Overnight air travel by Canadian residents also increased 1.4% to 471,000 trips.

United States residents took over 2.1 million trips to Canada in March, up 2.2% compared to February but still 11.3% lower than December 2006.

Overnight travel to Canada from the United States rose 0.5% from February to nearly 1.1 million trips. While there was a 1.4% decline in the number of overnight trips by air to Canada by American residents, this was offset by a 1.3% increase in overnight car travel in March.

Americans took an estimated 939,000 same-day car trips to Canada in March, up 3.1% from February. Despite the increase, this was the third consecutive month that the one-million trip mark was not reached.

March was also the eighth consecutive month that there were more overnight trips than same-day car trips by American residents to Canada, a reversal of the trend observed since record-keeping began in 1972.

Overseas visitors took 405,000 trips to Canada in March, up 2.9% compared to February and the highest figure in two and a half years.

Travel from 9 of Canada's top 12 overseas markets was up in March from February. Among these markets, the largest increase was in the number of trips from Mexico (+11.9%) which reached record levels. The largest decline was in the number of trips from the Netherlands (-5.4%).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The March 2007 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 23, no. 3 (66-001-PWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; 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

	February 2007 ^r	March 2007 ^p	February to March 2007	March 2007	March 2006 to March 2007
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted	
	thousands		% change ¹	thousands	% change
Canadian trips abroad²	3,752	3,939	5.0	4,383	2.6
to the United States	3,157	3,335	5.6	3,503	0.6
to other countries	594	604	1.6	880	11.5
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,800	1,899	5.5	1,869	-2.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,902	1,983	4.2	2,447	7.1
United States ³	1,308	1,379	5.5	1,567	4.8
Car	754	814	7.9	853	6.7
Plane	464	471	1.4	655	3.1
Other modes of transportation	89	95	6.2	58	-2.7
Other countries ⁴	594	604	1.6	880	11.5
Travel to Canada²	2,464	2,520	2.3	1,821	-12.3
from the United States	2,070	2,115	2.2	1,564	-15.1
from other countries	394	405	2.9	257	9.2
Same-day car trips from the United States	911	939	3.1	839	-20.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,454	1,470	1.1	925	-2.9
United States ³	1,069	1,074	0.5	672	-6.9
Car	628	637	1.3	394	-8.3
Plane	313	309	-1.4	238	-4.0
Other modes of transportation	128	129	0.8	41	-9.4
Other countries ⁴	385	396	3.0	253	9.6
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵					
United Kingdom	76	77	0.8	56	12.1
Japan	33	34	3.6	25	-8.9
France	33	33	1.5	18	11.5
Germany	28	28	0.9	14	9.4
Mexico	23	25	11.9	16	52.7
South Korea	18	18	-0.7	12	7.6
Australia	18	18	3.8	9	6.2
China	13	13	-4.4	8	4.0
Netherlands	11	10	-5.4	4	-18.6
India	9	10	6.4	6	19.5
Hong Kong	9	9	4.6	6	8.3
Switzerland	8	9	5.0	4	13.8

^p preliminary

^r revised

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. 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.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

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

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Employment services industry

2005

The employment services industry recorded substantial growth in 2005, as employment placement and staffing agencies benefited from a strong economy in Western Canada and from a tighter labour market. According to the most recent employment services survey, industry operating revenues increased by 17.3% to \$7.2 billion in 2005. This follows operating revenue increases of 7.7% in 2004 and 5.0% in 2003.

Industry operating expenses also grew by 17.3% in 2005. As a result, the operating profit margin was

unchanged at 3.8%. Salaries, wages and benefits of employees increased by 16.4% and were the single largest component of operating expenses, accounting for 75% of the total.

Operating revenue growth was particularly strong in British Columbia (+29%), Alberta (+26%), Saskatchewan (+23%), Quebec (+15%) and Ontario (+15%).

Over the past few years, firms in Alberta and British Columbia have experienced larger growth in revenue than their counterparts in Ontario, resulting in a shift in the provincial share. Still, Ontario continues to dominate industry operating revenues with a provincial

share of 58.7% in 2005, down from 62.1% in 2001. During the same period, Alberta's share increased from 13.4% to 15.6% and, British Columbia's share increased from 4.9% to 6.6%.

For the overall industry, 78% of operating revenues were generated from temporary staffing services, 21% from permanent placement and contract staffing services, and the remainder (1%) from other services. The majority (89%) of industry operating revenues was derived from the business sector. Government and public institutions sector followed at 10% and exports at 1%.

The 20 largest businesses generated 40% of total industry operating revenue, up slightly from 39% in 2004 and their operating profit margin, at 3.6%, was slightly lower than the overall industry average of 3.8%.

Available on CANSIM: table 361-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4718.

Data for the 2005 employment services industry survey are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Helen Fung (613-951-1597; fax: 613-951-6696; helen.fung@statcan.ca) or Luc Provençal (613-951-1960; fax: 613-951-6696; luc.provençal@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

March 2007

Data on the production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The March 2007 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

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

the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers

March 2007

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.

A data table is also available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdulelah Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

January 2007

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The January 2007 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 62, no. 1 (45-004-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts
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The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, January 2007, Vol. 62, no. 1
Catalogue number 45-004-XWE
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New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 2007, Vol. 79, no. 3
Catalogue number 63-007-XWE
(free).

International Travel: Advance Information,
March 2007, Vol. 23, no. 3
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Census Agricultural Regions Boundary Files for the 2006 Census of Agriculture: Reference Guide, 2006 Census of Agriculture
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Document 1 - 2006: 07-00001-11-001-11-000-0000-0000



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-based Index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr. 8, 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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