

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, October 20, 2010**

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Wholesale sales posted their largest increase since January 2010, rising 1.2% to \$44.5 billion in August. Higher sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector were a major contributor to this growth.

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## Releases

### Wholesale trade

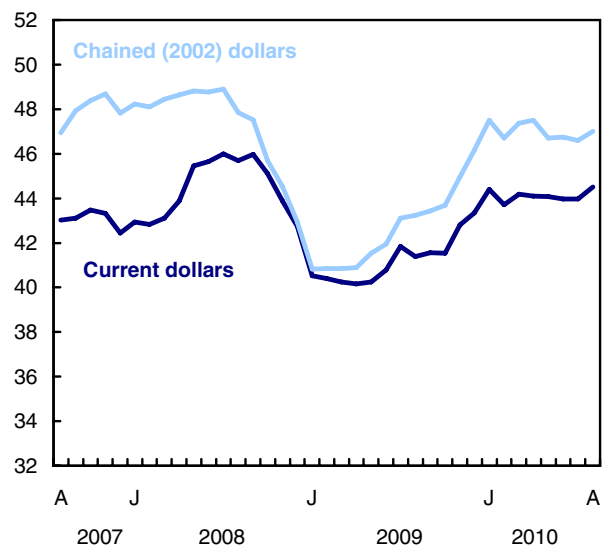
August 2010

Wholesale sales posted their largest increase since January 2010, rising 1.2% to \$44.5 billion in August. Higher sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector were a major contributor to this growth.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were up 0.9% in August.

#### Wholesale sales increase in August

\$ billions



Increases were reported in all subsectors, except for the food, beverages, and tobacco products subsector.

The largest increase in dollar terms came in the machinery, equipment and supplies sub-sector, which

#### Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Wholesale trade sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using import and industry product price indexes. Since many of the goods sold by wholesalers are imported, fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar can have an important influence on the prices of the goods bought and sold by wholesalers.

The wholesale sales series in chained (2002) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.

climbed 3.2% to \$9.4 billion in August. This was the subsector's highest level since December 2008. All four component industries that comprise this subsector increased, with the construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry (+4.7%) reporting the largest gain.

The miscellaneous subsector, which includes agricultural supplies, non-agricultural chemicals, paper products, and recycled materials industries, rose 3.4% in August, up for a third consecutive month. This gain was largely attributable to increases in the other miscellaneous (+5.9%), and the agricultural supplies (+3.4%) industries.

The food, beverages and tobacco products subsector (-0.9%) posted the lone decline for the month. The food product industry, which makes up close to 90% of the subsector, decreased 1.1% in August following a 2.0% increase in July.

#### Wholesale sales up in most provinces

Wholesale sales were up in seven provinces in August, with Ontario and Alberta posting the largest increases in dollar terms.

The largest contributor to the increase was Ontario, where sales rose 1.5% in August following a 0.3% decline in July. This was the province's strongest month-over-month gain since November 2009.

In Alberta, wholesale sales grew by 2.2%, helped by higher sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector. This was the province's 9th increase in 10 months.

Sales in Manitoba rose 3.8% in August, increasing for the third consecutive month. Higher sales in the miscellaneous subsector contributed to this growth.

Wholesale sales in Quebec remained unchanged following a 1.0% decline in July.

### Inventories decline for the first time in five months

Wholesale trade inventories fell 0.3% to \$52.9 billion in August, their first decrease in five months.

Overall, 11 of the 25 wholesale trade industries reported lower inventory levels.

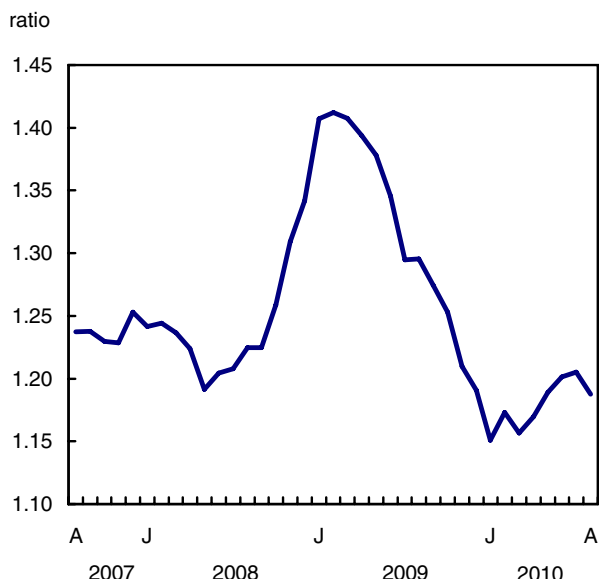
Wholesalers of motor vehicles, metal service centres, and the textile, clothing and footwear industries reported the biggest inventory decreases in dollar terms.

The largest inventory increases in dollar terms came in the construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies, and the other miscellaneous industries.

The decline in inventories, combined with the increase in sales, translated into a decrease in the inventory-to-sales ratio from 1.21 in July to 1.19 in August.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

### The inventory-to-sales ratio decreases



Available on CANSIM: tables 081-0011 to 081-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.

The August 2010 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X, free) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for September will be released on November 18.

To obtain data or general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [wholesaleinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:wholesaleinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Steve Chadder (613-951-0303; [steve.chadder@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:steve.chadder@statcan.gc.ca)), Distributive Trades Division.

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## Wholesale merchants' sales by industry

	August 2009	July 2010 <sup>r</sup>	August 2010 <sup>p</sup>	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale sales</b>	<b>41,388</b>	<b>43,965</b>	<b>44,503</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Total, excluding motor vehicle and parts</b>					
<b>wholesalers</b>	<b>34,584</b>	<b>36,668</b>	<b>37,175</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Farm product</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Food, beverage and tobacco</b>	<b>8,002</b>	<b>8,591</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Food	7,076	7,660	7,575	-1.1	7.1
Beverage	411	410	408	-0.5	-0.6
Cigarette and tobacco product	516	521	534	2.4	3.5
<b>Personal and household goods</b>	<b>6,979</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Textile, clothing and footwear	794	875	873	-0.3	10.0
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	727	724	748	3.3	2.8
Home furnishings	458	516	475	-8.0	3.7
Personal goods	892	768	757	-1.3	-15.1
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,442	3,311	3,372	1.9	-2.0
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	F	692	690	-0.3	F
<b>Motor vehicle and parts</b>	<b>6,803</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Motor vehicle	5,124	5,691	5,703	0.2	11.3
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	1,634	1,567	1,585	1.1	-3.0
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	40	41	3.7	F
<b>Building material and supplies</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>6,138</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	1,802	1,978	1,974	-0.2	9.5
Metal service centres	982	1,285	1,322	2.9	34.7
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	2,744	2,875	2,907	1.1	5.9
<b>Machinery, equipment and supplies</b>	<b>8,256</b>	<b>9,093</b>	<b>9,388</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,007	991	1,034	4.3	2.6
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	2,373	2,831	2,965	4.7	24.9
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	2,533	2,976	3,054	2.6	20.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,344	2,294	2,336	1.8	-0.3
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Recyclable material	537	578	577	-0.1	7.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	662	688	696	1.1	5.1
Agricultural supplies	1,355	1,276	1,320	3.4	-2.6
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	946	1,059	1,088	2.7	14.9
Other miscellaneous	1,854	1,836	1,944	5.9	4.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

**Note:** Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

## Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory

	August 2009	July 2010 <sup>r</sup>	August 2010 <sup>p</sup>	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>41,388</b>	<b>43,965</b>	<b>44,503</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	256	275	286	3.8	11.4
Prince Edward Island	38	38	40	6.9	6.0
Nova Scotia	577	632	624	-1.2	8.2
New Brunswick	461	511	505	-1.1	9.7
Quebec	8,195	8,388	8,387	0.0	2.3
Ontario	21,003	22,557	22,899	1.5	9.0
Manitoba	1,146	1,077	1,118	3.8	-2.4
Saskatchewan	1,324	1,318	1,345	2.0	1.5
Alberta	4,496	5,146	5,258	2.2	16.9
British Columbia	3,838	3,951	3,972	0.5	3.5
Yukon	11	12	12	-2.1	4.7
Northwest Territories	40	56	52	-6.6	30.2
Nunavut	3	4	5	45.7	64.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

## Wholesale merchants' inventories

	August 2009	July 2010 <sup>r</sup>	August 2010 <sup>p</sup>	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale inventories</b>	<b>53,623</b>	<b>52,990</b>	<b>52,856</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Farm product	162	155	151	-2.4	-6.9
Food	4,364	4,231	4,261	0.7	-2.4
Beverage	260	258	252	-2.3	-3.2
Cigarette and tobacco product	242	216	220	1.9	-9.2
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,708	1,663	1,581	-5.0	-7.5
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	810	775	793	2.4	-2.1
Home furnishings	951	952	955	0.3	0.4
Personal goods	1,511	1,552	1,551	0.0	2.7
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,181	3,965	3,944	-0.5	-5.7
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	610	645	661	2.5	8.4
Motor vehicle	3,419	3,611	3,437	-4.8	0.5
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,100	3,078	3,119	1.3	0.6
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	75	76	1.2	F
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,873	2,816	2,765	-1.8	-3.8
Metal service centres	2,425	2,559	2,472	-3.4	1.9
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,165	4,529	4,476	-1.2	7.5
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,151	3,123	3,146	0.7	-0.2
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	7,899	7,523	7,624	1.3	-3.5
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,502	1,646	1,639	-0.4	9.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,429	3,160	3,166	0.2	-7.7
Recyclable material	308	304	306	0.6	-0.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	634	589	611	3.6	-3.7
Agricultural supplies	2,595	2,536	2,530	-0.2	-2.5
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,068	925	945	2.2	-11.5
Other miscellaneous	2,180	2,105	2,174	3.3	-0.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**F** too unreliable to be published

**Note:** Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.



## Study: Neighbourhood variation in hospitalization for unintentional injury among children and teenagers

2001/2002 to 2004/2005

Children aged 9 and under living in lower-income urban neighbourhoods were more likely than those in higher-income neighbourhoods to be hospitalized for unintentional injuries between 2001/2002 and 2004/2005.

This was particularly the case for hospitalizations due to injuries related to land transportation, poisoning, fire, drowning/suffocation, or being cut or pierced.

The association between living in a lower-income neighbourhood and hospitalization rates was weaker for young people aged 10 to 19.

In fact, young people in this age group who lived in higher-income neighbourhoods had higher hospitalization rates as a result of being struck than did their counterparts in lower-income neighbourhoods. Such injuries would include being struck by sports equipment, thrown objects or by other people, for example.

### Rates higher for males

During the four-year period, there were 76,227 hospitalizations for unintentional injuries among children and teens in urban areas.

Males accounted for two-thirds of these hospitalizations. The crude hospitalization rate for males was 40.8 hospitalizations for every 10,000 person-years at risk, well above the rate of 21.6 for females.

Crude rates tended to rise with age. Rates went from about 30 hospitalizations for every 10,000 person-years at risk for children younger than 10 to almost 35 among youth aged 15 to 19.

Falls were the leading cause, accounting for 43% of unintentional injury hospitalizations, followed by land transportation, accounting for 21%. Another 11% resulted from being struck. Relatively few hospitalizations were attributable to poisoning, cuts or piercing, fire, natural environment, or drowning/suffocation.

### Hospitalization rates and neighbourhood income

Because of differences in the age distribution of the population of children and teens across neighbourhood

#### Note to readers

*Childhood injury has been identified as a key health policy area in Canada. The study, "Neighbourhood variation in hospitalization for unintentional injury among children and teenagers," used national hospital data to examine relationships between neighbourhood income in urban areas and hospitalization for unintentional injury among children and teenagers.*

*The study examined acute-care inpatient hospitalization discharge records from 2001/2002 through 2004/2005 for children up to age 19. Injuries were classified using the International Classification of Diseases.*

*The study used Census Dissemination Areas as neighbourhood proxies, and calculated income quintiles from the 2001 Census.*

*Age-standardized rates of hospitalization per 10,000 person-years at risk were calculated for each type of injury, by sex, age group and neighbourhood income quintile.*

income levels, hospitalization rates for unintentional injuries were age-standardized. Rates fell from about 33 hospitalizations for every 10,000 person-years at risk in the lowest income neighbourhoods to about 30 per 10,000 person-years at risk in the highest.

This pattern applied to males and females and to children younger than 10. Among youth aged 10 to 19, associations between neighbourhood income and all-cause unintentional injury hospitalizations were not statistically significant.

For several specific causes of unintentional injury, children and teens in low-income neighbourhoods were more likely to be hospitalized than were their counterparts in high-income neighbourhoods.

Age-standardized hospitalization rates for poisoning and for being cut or pierced were significantly higher in the lowest-income neighbourhoods than in the highest. Similarly, hospitalization rates for injuries caused by fires tended to rise as neighbourhood income fell.

For injuries due to drowning/suffocation, land transportation and falls, hospitalization rates for children, but not teens, rose steadily at successively lower levels of neighbourhood income.

By contrast, young people aged 10 to 19 in the lowest-income neighbourhoods had a significantly lower rate of hospitalization for falls than did those in the highest income neighbourhoods.

As well, at ages 10 to 19, age-standardized rates of hospitalization due to being struck tended to rise with neighbourhood income.

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**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3203.**

The article, "Neighbourhood variation in hospitalization for unintentional injury among children and teenagers," which is part of today's online edition of *Health Reports*, Vol. 21, no. 4 (82-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. For more information about this article, contact Lisa Oliver (613-951-4708; [lisa.oliver@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lisa.oliver@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division.

Today's release of *Health Reports* includes two other articles.

"Combining nutrient intake from food/beverages and vitamin/mineral supplements" describes methods for combining food and supplement intake of a given

nutrient, as reported to the 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrition. For more information about this article, contact Didier Garriguet (613-951-7187; [didier.garriguet@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:didier.garriguet@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division.

"Socio-economic status and vitamin/mineral supplement use in Canada" examines factors related to Canadians' use of vitamin/mineral supplements, with emphasis on associations with household income and education. For more information about this article, contact Hassanali Vatanparast (306-966-6341; [vatan.h@usask.ca](mailto:vatan.h@usask.ca)), University of Saskatchewan.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; [janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division. ■

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## Travel between Canada and other countries

### August 2010

Canadians took fewer trips out of the country to both the United States and overseas countries in August compared with July. In the opposite direction, while fewer US residents travelled to Canada in August, the number of trips by residents of other countries increased 1.8% to 379,000.

In total, travel to Canada from abroad declined 0.9% in August to 2.1 million trips. American residents made about 1.7 million of these trips, down 1.4% from July.

Travel to Canada by US residents was down in all categories in August, except for a 0.5% increase in same-day car trips.

Overnight travel to Canada from 7 of the top 12 overseas markets rose in August compared with July. The number of trips by residents of Mexico increased by 13.0%, the largest gain, while travel by residents of the United Kingdom, Canada's largest overseas market, rose by 8.0%.

In the opposite direction, travel by Canadian residents outside the country also fell in almost every category in August compared with July. Canadian residents made 4.5 million trips abroad, down 0.9%.

The majority of these trips, 3.7 million, were to the United States, a 0.7% decline. Canadian residents took fewer same-day car trips to the United States, as well as fewer overnight car and plane trips.

Travel by Canadian residents to overseas nations fell by 1.6%.

**Note:** Monthly data are seasonally adjusted.

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

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.**

The August 2010 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 26, no. 8 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; [tourism@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:tourism@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; [frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.





## Travel between Canada and other countries

	August 2009 <sup>r</sup>	July 2010 <sup>r</sup>	August 2010 <sup>p</sup>	July to August 2010
Seasonally adjusted				
	thousands			% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
To the United States	3,351	3,765	3,738	-0.7
To other countries	687	731	719	-1.6
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,759	2,032	2,017	-0.7
Total trips, one or more nights	2,246	2,425	2,401	-1.0
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,560	1,694	1,682	-0.7
Car	918	1,015	1,000	-1.5
Plane	549	585	584	-0.1
Other modes of transportation	93	95	98	3.3
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	687	731	719	-1.6
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
From the United States	1,642	1,716	1,692	-1.4
From other countries	333	372	379	1.8
Same-day car trips from the United States	614	623	626	0.5
Total trips, one or more nights	1,267	1,365	1,347	-1.3
United States <sup>3</sup>	943	1,003	978	-2.4
Car	564	604	584	-3.2
Plane	270	290	284	-1.9
Other modes of transportation	109	109	110	0.4
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	325	362	369	1.8
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin<sup>5</sup></b>				
United Kingdom	55	56	61	8.0
France	35	37	36	-1.2
Germany	27	29	29	0.2
Japan	17	22	22	2.4
Australia	17	20	21	1.1
China	14	18	19	6.5
South Korea	11	15	14	-0.6
India	9	11	12	8.1
Mexico	11	9	11	13.0
Hong Kong	8	9	9	-2.2
Netherlands	9	10	9	-4.8
Switzerland	9	9	9	-2.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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.

## Farm Product Price Index

August 2010

Prices farmers received for their commodities fell 6.5% in August from August 2009, as the declining crops index offset gains in the livestock and animal products index.

The prices producers received for crops in August were 21.0% lower compared with the same month in 2009, as lower prices were recorded for all crop commodities except fruit and potatoes. The overall crop index continued its year-over-year downward trend, which had began in December 2008 when tight world grain and oilseed supplies were replenished by record harvests.

The prices producers received for livestock and animal products in August rose 10.0% compared with

August 2009. This was the fourth consecutive increase, as all commodities were up except poultry. The hogs index showed the largest growth, up 48.1% in August compared with August 2009. Compared with last year, there were 10.6% fewer hogs reported on Canadian farms at July 1 and 4.9% fewer cattle.

The total crops index rose 1.0% compared with the July index, as all commodities recorded increases except specialty crops and vegetables. This was the second consecutive month-to-month increase for grain prices and the third for oilseeds. The International Grains Council further reduced this year's production forecast for total grains at the end of August, as Canada's first estimate for this crop year reported lower production of the major grains and oilseeds compared

with last year, and Russia imposed a drought-induced export ban effective August 15.

In August, the overall livestock and animal products index was down 2.0% from July, led by drops in the hogs and cattle and calves indices.

**Note:** The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months, it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.**

## Farm Product Price Index

	August 2009 <sup>r</sup>	July 2010 <sup>r</sup>	August 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August 2009 to August 2010	July to August 2010
	(1997=100)			% change	
<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Grains	122.8	92.0	94.2	-23.3	2.4
Oilseeds	124.1	112.4	117.8	-5.1	4.8
Specialty crops	154.3	135.5	131.3	-14.9	-3.1
Fruit	97.9	116.6	121.5	24.1	4.2
Vegetables	130.2	92.7	71.2	-45.3	-23.2
Potatoes	237.1	199.9	240.4	1.4	20.3
<b>Livestock and animal products</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Cattle and calves	94.7	105.2	100.7	6.3	-4.3
Hogs	55.1	87.5	81.6	48.1	-6.7
Poultry	118.9	115.2	116.8	-1.8	1.4
Eggs	103.6	109.0	109.8	6.0	0.7
Dairy	140.1	141.2	143.9	2.7	1.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.**

The August 2010 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 10, no. 8 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; [gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## Stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products

October 1, 2010 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs, poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of October 1 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.**

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; [sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## New products and studies

**Farm Product Price Index**, August 2010, Vol. 10, no. 8  
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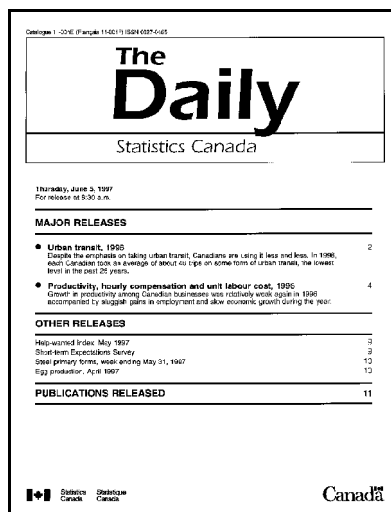
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