

The Daily

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Non-farm payroll employment increased by 15,900 in September (+0.1%). Of the 305 industries surveyed, 170 or 55.7%, posted gains. This was the largest number of industries adding to their payrolls since July 2008.	
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Canada's international travel deficit widened from \$3.2 billion in the second quarter of 2009 to a record \$3.3 billion in the third quarter. The main factor was a decline in spending by foreign travellers in Canada.	
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Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

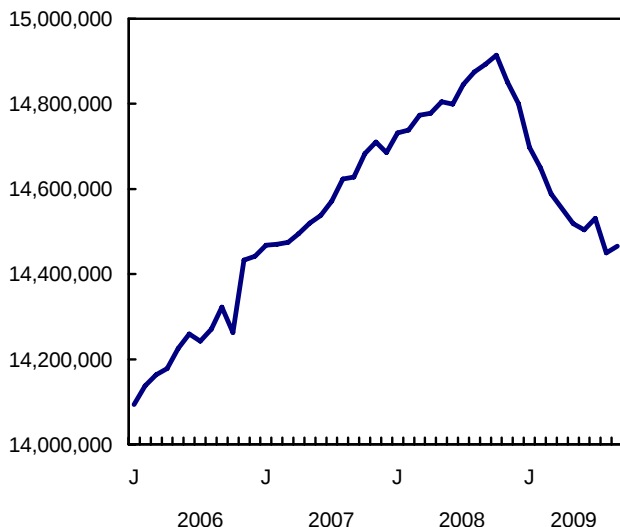
September 2009 (preliminary)

Non-farm payroll employment increased by 15,900 in September (+0.1%). Of the 305 industries surveyed, 170 or 55.7%, posted gains. This was the largest number of industries adding to their payrolls since July 2008.

Since payroll employment peaked in October 2008, the number of employees in Canada has declined by 448,100 (-3.0%). Most of the declines occurred during the first six months of the economic downturn in both the goods and service sectors.

Total payroll employment

number



Note to readers

These data come from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees by industry. It complements information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey.

Estimates of employment, wages and hours derived from these two surveys differ for a number of reasons.

First, the reference periods are different. LFS data are collected during a "reference week", usually the week following the 15th of the month. For SEPH, the reference period is an entire month.

The LFS includes people who are self-employed, as well as workers who take unpaid leave. SEPH does not cover these groups. Industry coverage for the LFS is comprehensive; SEPH excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, and religious organizations.

The two surveys count multiple job holders differently. In the LFS, people with more than one job are counted only once as "employed." SEPH is a count of filled positions on payroll, so each job is counted separately.

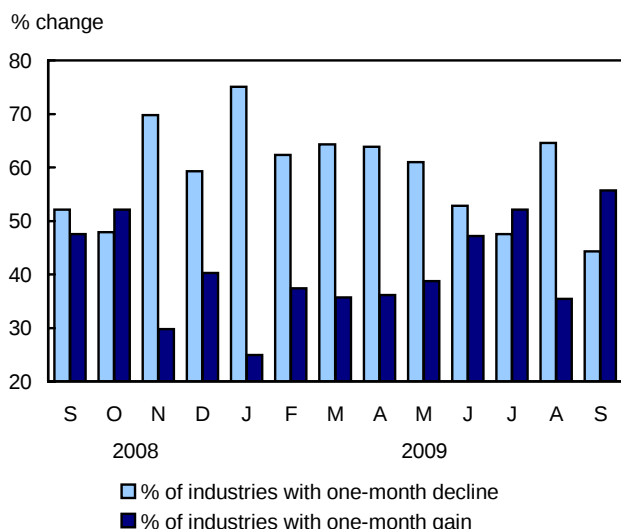
Finally, national estimates produced by the LFS do not include people working in the three territories; SEPH includes workers in the North. LFS estimates are based on where people usually reside. SEPH counts employees in the province or territory where they work, although this does not affect comparability at the national level.

September's increase in payroll employees came entirely from the goods sector, particularly construction. In the service sector, modest gains in public administration and accommodation and food services were more than offset by job losses within a number of other service industries.

Payroll employment rose modestly in eight provinces in September, with the largest gains in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. The number of payroll employees declined slightly in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

Average weekly earnings of payroll employees stood at \$830.68 in September, up 1.9% from September 2008. This was the highest year-over-year increase since January 2009 (+2.4%).

Proportion of industries posting a month-to-month change in payroll employment, September 2008 to September 2009



Gains in goods sector driven by construction jobs

Growth in payroll employment in September came from the goods sector (+27,500), led by construction industries (+10,000).

Between October 2008 and April 2009, payroll employment in construction fell by 64,100. The number of construction jobs remained relatively stable throughout the summer months, followed by an increase in September 2009. Only two provinces, Quebec and Ontario, experienced modest increases in construction employees every month from May to September.

Payroll employment in construction increased in a number of industries, including other specialty trade contracting (+2,500); utility system construction (+2,100); and foundation, structure, and building exterior contracting (+1,800). Payroll employment gains also occurred in other goods industries, including support activities for forestry (+1,700) and support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction (+1,200).

Payroll employment rose in 55 of 86 manufacturing industries, but in small numbers. The overall increase in the number of manufacturing jobs in September was 2,100 (+0.1%). However, September was the

first month since July 2008 in which employment has increased in more than half of manufacturing industries.

Small decline in service sector jobs

In September, payroll employment gains and losses in service industries yielded a net loss of 4,100 employees.

Notable gains included special food services (+3,300); school and employee bus transportation (+2,400); other provincial and territorial public administration (+2,000); and services to buildings and dwellings (+2,000).

These gains were offset by payroll employment losses, including those in grocery stores (-5,700); full-service restaurants (-2,700); depository credit intermediation (-2,600); community colleges and collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (-2,400); architectural, engineering and related services (-2,100); and business support services (-2,000).

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings of payroll employees was \$830.68 in September, up 1.9% from September 2008. This was faster than the 1.5% growth observed between August 2008 and August 2009, and the fastest since January 2009 (+2.4%).

Among Canada's six largest industrial sectors, average weekly earnings increased between September 2008 and September 2009 in public administration (+5.7%); educational services (+3.7%); retail trade (+3.3%); manufacturing (+2.9%); and health care and social assistance (+1.6%). Over the same period, average weekly earnings fell 0.4% in accommodation and food services.

September marked the first year-over-year increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing since the start of the economic downturn. Increases in earnings were most notable in primary metal; chemical; transportation equipment; wood product; and food manufacturing. All had posted marked year-over-year declines in average weekly earnings over the previous 11 months.

Between September 2008 and September 2009, nine provinces saw increases in average weekly earnings. The fastest increase occurred in Prince Edward Island (+6.4%), followed by Manitoba (+3.9%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+3.8%) and New Brunswick (+3.8%). The only province to post a decline in average weekly earnings over the period was British Columbia (-0.3%).

Total hours

Total hours worked including overtime by hourly paid employees decreased by 4.7% between September 2008 and September 2009. This was the sixth consecutive month of year-over-year declines in total hours.

Comparing SEPH and LFS

In September 2009, Labour Force Survey (LFS) employment rose by 30,600, of which 19,300 were paid employees. This was very similar to the increase of 15,900 paid employees recorded in the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

From time to time, the estimates from the surveys can differ in the short term as indicated in the chart below.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for October will be released on December 22.

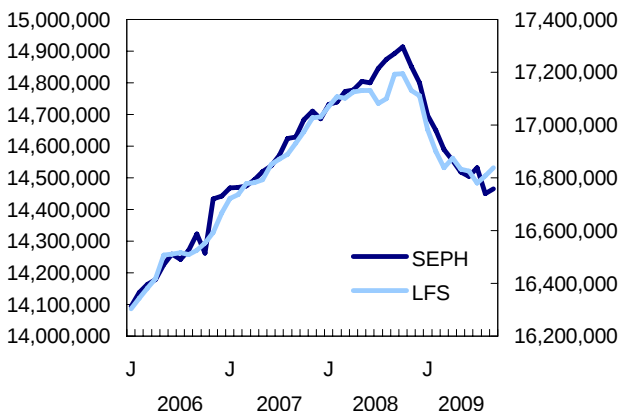
For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division.

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Non-farm payroll employment of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours and total employment of the Labour Force Survey

Non-farm payroll employment, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)

Total employment, Labour Force Survey (LFS)



Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	September 2008	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	August to September 2009	September 2008 to September 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	815.37	824.15	830.68	0.8	1.9
Forestry, logging and support	924.98	876.63	848.03	-3.3	-8.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,473.50	1,527.89	1,590.31	4.1	7.9
Utilities	1,416.39	1,555.40	1,563.13	0.5	10.4
Construction	1,053.57	1,030.97	1,025.09	-0.6	-2.7
Manufacturing	932.70	917.35	959.35	4.6	2.9
Wholesale trade	966.73	989.53	950.39	-4.0	-1.7
Retail trade	483.55	477.63	499.39	4.6	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	875.23	861.81	861.76	0.0	-1.5
Information and cultural industries	990.34	1,099.24	1,136.21	3.4	14.7
Finance and insurance	1,014.07	1,051.90	1,000.51	-4.9	-1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	750.35	748.59	747.81	-0.1	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,079.65	1,113.77	1,117.31	0.3	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,002.61	1,153.61	1,175.19	1.9	17.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	677.46	659.75	679.48	3.0	0.3
Educational services	870.03	902.68	901.79	-0.1	3.7
Health care and social assistance	764.92	768.37	777.35	1.2	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	496.89	547.44	534.15	-2.4	7.5
Accommodation and food services	339.59	338.98	338.16	-0.2	-0.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	668.14	672.87	675.16	0.3	1.1
Public administration	1,028.72	1,084.37	1,087.01	0.2	5.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	773.46	785.66	802.99	2.2	3.8
Prince Edward Island	660.46	692.92	702.59	1.4	6.4
Nova Scotia	718.82	731.11	739.81	1.2	2.9
New Brunswick	734.96	752.73	763.17	1.4	3.8
Quebec	743.37	762.19	766.41	0.6	3.1
Ontario	838.68	849.47	856.23	0.8	2.1
Manitoba	754.18	776.09	783.67	1.0	3.9
Saskatchewan	796.34	804.30	814.56	1.3	2.3
Alberta	946.70	934.48	959.46	2.7	1.3
British Columbia	800.26	795.92	797.58	0.2	-0.3
Yukon	870.23	900.17	903.72	0.4	3.8
Northwest Territories ¹	1,111.83	1,156.24	1,175.69	1.7	5.7
Nunavut ¹	920.33	875.28	873.52	-0.2	-5.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	September 2008	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	August to September 2009	September 2008 to September 2009	December 2008 to September 2009
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,800.4	14,892.6	14,449.8	14,465.7	0.1	-2.9	-2.3
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	46.9	38.9	40.3	3.6	-14.1	-9.8
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	205.9	172.2	172.4	0.1	-16.3	-15.3
Utilities	122.7	120.7	116.2	116.0	-0.2	-3.9	-5.5
Construction	817.7	839.9	786.6	796.6	1.3	-5.2	-2.6
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,651.8	1,452.5	1,454.6	0.1	-11.9	-9.1
Wholesale trade	753.7	760.0	724.3	722.6	-0.2	-4.9	-4.1
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,902.0	1,853.9	1,851.5	-0.1	-2.7	-1.7
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	698.2	669.1	667.7	-0.2	-4.4	-4.2
Information and cultural industries	326.3	327.5	317.5	318.3	0.3	-2.8	-2.5
Finance and insurance	666.4	663.7	670.1	668.6	-0.2	0.7	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	252.4	240.1	242.9	1.2	-3.8	-1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	766.4	733.6	731.8	-0.2	-4.5	-4.5
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	127.3	112.3	111.1	-1.1	-12.7	-8.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	769.4	712.6	712.2	-0.1	-7.4	-5.6
Educational services	1,147.5	1,139.9	1,140.2	1,127.5	-1.1	-1.1	-1.7
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,536.7	1,579.3	1,583.1	0.2	3.0	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	244.2	250.8	251.3	0.2	2.9	3.8
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,080.2	1,059.5	1,062.9	0.3	-1.6	-3.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	510.6	504.8	505.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Public administration	1,024.4	1,016.0	1,046.4	1,054.7	0.8	3.8	3.0
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	191.7	189.5	191.1	0.8	-0.3	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	61.5	60.4	63.8	63.5	-0.5	5.1	3.3
Nova Scotia	393.0	396.3	390.8	391.7	0.2	-1.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	311.0	312.4	307.7	309.0	0.4	-1.1	-0.6
Quebec	3,393.1	3,390.3	3,352.3	3,360.6	0.2	-0.9	-1.0
Ontario	5,671.0	5,722.7	5,525.2	5,534.0	0.2	-3.3	-2.4
Manitoba	562.8	565.6	556.3	556.9	0.1	-1.5	-1.0
Saskatchewan	439.9	437.4	434.7	439.2	1.0	0.4	-0.2
Alberta	1,789.8	1,798.8	1,700.1	1,706.3	0.4	-5.1	-4.7
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,951.3	1,879.4	1,878.5	0.0	-3.7	-2.9
Yukon	19.5	19.3	18.9	18.9	0.0	-2.1	-3.1
Northwest Territories ¹	26.8	27.8	27.1	27.5	1.5	-1.1	2.6
Nunavut ¹	10.1	10.9	10.4	10.6	1.9	-2.8	5.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



International travel account

Third quarter 2009 (preliminary)

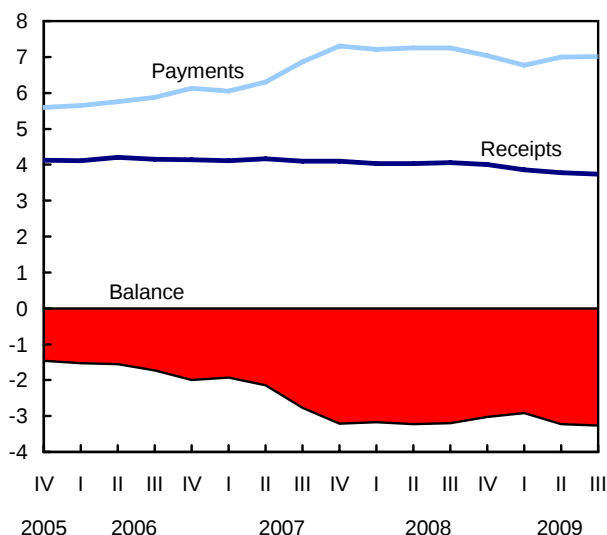
Canada's international travel deficit widened from \$3.2 billion in the second quarter of 2009 to a record high \$3.3 billion in the third quarter.

The main contributor was a 0.8% decline in spending by foreign travellers in Canada between the second and third quarters to \$3.7 billion, its lowest level in six years. At the same time, Canadians spent just over \$7.0 billion travelling outside the country, a 0.1% increase.

Travel spending by foreigners in Canada has fallen by 15.1% since it peaked at \$4.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 2004. This downward trend was the result of a drop in spending by American travellers in Canada.

Inbound travel spending lowest in six years

\$ billions



Travel deficit with the United States declines

The travel deficit with the United States declined by \$111 million between the second and third quarters to \$2.2 billion.

This was the result of a 2.9% decline in travel spending by Canadians in the United States to \$3.9 billion. This decline occurred despite a 2.5% increase in overnight trips to the United States.

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

Spending by American travellers in Canada decreased 0.4% to \$1.8 billion, the lowest quarterly level in over 12 years. A 1.3% decrease in overnight travel from the United States contributed to the decline in spending.

Deficit with overseas countries tops \$1 billion

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries increased by \$152 million to a record high of \$1.1 billion in the third quarter of 2009.

An increase in travel spending overseas and a decrease in spending by travellers from overseas countries in Canada were responsible for the higher deficit.

Canadian travellers spent \$3.1 billion in overseas countries, up 4.3% from the previous quarter, which was in part the result of a 2.9% increase in travel to countries other than the United States.

Spending by travellers from overseas countries fell 1.2% to \$2.0 billion. A 4.4% drop in overnight travel from overseas countries contributed to the decline.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the fourth quarter of 2009 and the year 2009 will be released on February 25, 2010.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; eric.desjardins@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

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International travel account receipts and payments

	Third quarter 2008 ^r	Second quarter 2009 ^r	Third quarter 2009 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2009
Seasonally adjusted ¹				
	\$ millions			% change
United States				
Receipts	1,924	1,768	1,762	-0.4
Payments	4,205	4,050	3,932	-2.9
Balance	-2,281	-2,282	-2,171	...
All other countries				
Receipts	2,128	2,004	1,980	-1.2
Payments	3,040	2,946	3,074	4.3
Balance	-912	-942	-1,094	...
Total				
Receipts	4,053	3,772	3,741	-0.8
Payments	7,245	6,996	7,006	0.1
Balance	-3,193	-3,224	-3,265	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

1. Data may not add to totals due to rounding.



Characteristics of international overnight travellers

Second quarter 2009 (preliminary)

Spending by overnight travellers from countries other than the United States in Canada was down 19.6% in the second quarter compared with the same period a year earlier, while the number of overnight trips fell 13.8%.

All 10 of Canada's top overseas markets recorded declines in both the number of overnight trips and spending, most of them in double digits. For most of these markets, the drop in spending was larger than the decrease in trips.

The number of overnight trips by residents of the United Kingdom, the largest overseas market, fell by 17.2%, while spending by United Kingdom residents declined by 26.7%. Overnight trips by Mexican residents declined 17.3% while spending decreased by 29.5%. Overnight trips by Chinese residents declined 3.6% and associated spending fell 16.3%.

Overseas overnight travellers whose primary purpose of travel was business spent 36.4% less, while spending by those who came for pleasure (-18.1%), visiting friends and relatives (-9.1%) or for "other" purposes (-14.9%) also fell. A larger drop in spending than in trips was recorded for all purposes, although business and "other" purposes had the most significant differences.

Second quarter spending by American overnight travellers was down 7.8% compared with the same period in 2008, as the number of overnight trips decreased 5.2%.

All top 10 states of origin recorded declines in overnight trips to Canada. New York residents continued to be the most frequent travellers but took 2.8% fewer trips and decreased their spending by 5.7%. Meanwhile,

residents of Michigan, the second most common state of origin, had 8.9% fewer overnight trips and recorded the largest drop in spending (-19.8%). Among the top states, Washington (+3.9%) residents were the only travellers to increase their spending.

Overnight travel spending patterns for Americans differed by purpose. Spending on business (-19.0%) and pleasure (-5.4%) trips both fell while spending for those coming to visit friends and relatives (+4.3%) or for "other" purposes (+3.0%) increased. Similar trends were observed for the associated trips.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers using preliminary second quarter 2009 data are now available on request. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of the 2008 characteristics of United States travel have been revised using a new methodology and are available on request.

Data on characteristics of international overnight travellers for the third quarter of 2009 will be released on February 24, 2010.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Durk (613-951-5859; fax: 613-951-2909; paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

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Top 10 overseas countries of origin for travellers to Canada¹

	Second quarter 2008 ^r	Second quarter 2009 ^p	Second quarter 2008 to second quarter 2009	Second quarter 2008 ^r	Second quarter 2009 ^p	Second quarter 2008 to second quarter 2009
	Overnight trips			Expenditures		
	thousands		% change	\$ millions		% change
United Kingdom	232	192	-17.2	353	259	-26.7
France	90	89	-1.1	108	100	-7.2
Germany	88	74	-15.2	128	109	-15.1
Mexico	66	55	-17.3	88	62	-29.5
Australia	63	54	-14.6	87	81	-7.2
India	46	42	-7.6	43	36	-16.2
China	42	40	-3.6	61	51	-16.3
Japan	66	39	-41.7	90	56	-37.3
South Korea	46	32	-28.8	68	47	-31.0
Netherlands	38	29	-21.7	57	38	-33.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Might include other countries.

Top 10 states of origin for United States residents travelling to Canada

	Second quarter 2008 ^r	Second quarter 2009 ^p	Second quarter 2008 to second quarter 2009	Second quarter 2008 ^r	Second quarter 2009 ^p	Second quarter 2008 to second quarter 2009
	Overnight trips			Expenditures		
	thousands		% change	\$ millions		% change
New York	449	436	-2.8	148	140	-5.7
Michigan	350	319	-8.9	129	104	-19.8
Washington	315	314	-0.4	98	102	3.9
California	209	192	-8.4	139	125	-10.3
Ohio	147	138	-6.1	70	65	-7.2
Texas	132	129	-2.1	107	99	-7.4
Pennsylvania	148	129	-12.9	62	51	-18.2
Minnesota	124	116	-6.4	72	66	-8.5
Massachusetts	130	116	-10.5	71	58	-18.3
New Jersey	108	104	-3.4	58	52	-9.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

Food services and drinking places

September 2009 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.8% between August and September to nearly \$4.1 billion in current dollars. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased by 0.2%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In September, three of the industry's four sectors posted sales increases. The largest advance, at 1.4%, occurred in limited-service restaurants where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter.

Sales in full-service restaurants, the largest of the four industry sectors, increased by 0.8%, while sales at drinking places increased by 0.2%.

The special food services sector, which comprises food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, decreased by 1.9%.

Provincially, Nova Scotia (-0.6%) and Manitoba (-0.4%) were the only two provinces to record lower sales. All other provinces posted sales increases.

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Unadjusted data, based on late responses, are revised for the two previous months. Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. An annual revision will take place every spring to update all months in the previous year. Revisions are based on information not available at the time of initial estimates, to improve data quality and coherence.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca) or Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca; fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	September 2008	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	August to September 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	3,903,119	3,985,174	4,014,023	4,020,369	4,053,426	0.8
Full-service restaurants	1,721,788	1,743,879	1,762,473	1,763,469	1,778,261	0.8
Limited-service eating places	1,643,069	1,712,274	1,727,706	1,723,091	1,746,989	1.4
Special food services	326,763	312,584	309,993	318,132	312,103	-1.9
Drinking places	211,499	216,437	213,851	215,677	216,073	0.2
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	48,192	48,686	49,390	48,519	49,841	2.7
Prince Edward Island	14,394	13,978	14,160	13,903	14,183	2.0
Nova Scotia	96,996	104,287	106,145	103,433	102,811	-0.6
New Brunswick	74,837	79,429	80,361	81,297	81,699	0.5
Quebec	777,536	795,187	797,862	806,887	815,459	1.1
Ontario	1,469,234	1,486,398	1,492,160	1,487,556	1,496,929	0.6
Manitoba	109,269	121,370	122,361	123,708	123,273	-0.4
Saskatchewan	104,632	115,967	117,693	117,887	118,164	0.2
Alberta	561,370	555,230	561,267	555,038	560,689	1.0
British Columbia	634,258	652,406	660,247	670,024	677,775	1.2
Yukon	3,810	3,954	4,054	4,206	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,710	6,884	6,850	6,497	F	F
Nunavut	1,881	1,398	1,473	1,414	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Crushing statistics

October 2009

Oilseed processors crushed 309 411 metric tonnes of canola in October. Oil production in October totalled 135 433 tonnes while meal production amounted to 174 435 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The October 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

October 2009

Data on October major grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443 and 5046.

The October 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-X, free) will be available in December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

September 2009

Data from the September issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. September's issue contains the "Annual prices supplement for 2008/2009" and an overview of October's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The September 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 32, no. 9 (22-007-X, 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 Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

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