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Releases

Net farm income

2005 (revised)

Realized net income for Canadian farmers fell in 2005 to its lowest level since 2003, following two years of drought and more than two years of battling trade restrictions because of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Realized net income, the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation, plus income in kind, declined 14.2% to \$1.9 billion. This figure was 16.4% below the previous five-year average (2000 to 2004).

Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan recorded large gains in realized net income in 2005. In British Columbia and Alberta, realized net income fell more than 50% and 60% respectively, following strong increases in 2004.

Total farm cash revenue from livestock and crop receipts and program payments rose 0.8% in 2005. Higher revenues from cattle and calves more than offset a decline in revenues from crops and hogs. Crop producers saw their receipts fall 6.9%, largely because of depressed prices.

Meanwhile, farm operating expenses rose 1.7% in the wake of higher costs of machinery fuel, fertilizer and livestock purchases.

Realized net income can vary widely from one farm to another because of factors such as commodities produced, prices and weather. It does not take into account the value of on-farm inventory changes. It is a measure of farm business income, not farm household income. For details on farm cash receipts in the first three quarters of 2006, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release in *The Daily*.

Higher revenues for cattle push up market cash receipts

Market cash receipts, or revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, increased 0.7% to \$31.8 billion in 2005. The main contributor was higher revenue for cattle, particularly during the last half of the year.

Cattle producers led the growth as their receipts surged 25.2% to \$6.3 billion. This surge was due, in large part, to the resumption on July 18, 2005 of trade in live cattle, under 30 months of age, with the United States. Cattle receipts, however, are still 2.6% below the previous five-year average which included the BSE period.

Note to readers

Net cash income measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

Realized net income measures the financial flows, both cash and non-cash, attributable to the farm businesses, similar to an income statement (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind). Realized net income represents the net income from transactions in a given year in that it includes the sale of commodities regardless of the year they were produced.

Total net income measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

Farm cash receipts measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Farm operating expenses represent business costs incurred by farm businesses for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. Expenses are recorded when the money is disbursed by the farmer.

Receipts from international trade in live cattle and calves went from zero in 2004 to \$624 million during the last half of 2005. This represented 3.4% of total livestock revenues and 9.8% of total cattle and calf receipts. The reopening of the border also helped bolster prices for cattle and calves marketed domestically. Average slaughter prices for cattle rose 8.2%, while the average price of feeder animals rose 25.8% from 2004.

Revenues from hogs fell 7.9% from 2004 to \$3.9 billion, driven by lower prices and a decrease in marketings for domestic slaughter and international exports. Despite the decline, hog receipts were still 8.3% above the previous five-year average.

Supply-managed commodities accounted for almost 40% of total livestock revenue in 2005. Receipts for chicken and turkey grew, while revenues from eggs declined. Receipts for milk and cream rose 5.3% on the strength of a 6.6% increase in price.

After rebounding in 2004, crop receipts fell 6.9% in 2005. They were 2.6% below the previous five-year average. Abundant world grain supplies, including lower quality domestic grains from the 2004 harvest as well as a strong Canadian dollar, depressed prices, in some cases to near-record lows.

Receipts from wheat (excluding durum) fell 21.4% to \$1.9 billion, as prices plunged 22.7% below 2004 levels and 28.2% below the previous five-year average. Farmers received \$1.9 billion for canola, down 13.7% from 2004. Deliveries in 2005 rose 14.2%, while prices fell 24.4%.

Program payments rose 1.7% to a record \$4.9 billion, representing 13.4% of total gross revenue. It was the third consecutive year in which program payments hit record highs, and the 2005 level was 25.4% above the previous five-year average.

Farmers received large payments through the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program and the Farm Income Payment program. These offset lower withdrawals from the Net Income Stabilization Account and reduced provincial stabilization payments. Federal and provincial programs have responded to difficulties in the cattle, grains and oilseeds sectors with payments to affected producers.

In total, farmers received \$36.8 billion from all three sources, livestock and crop receipts and program payments, up 0.8% from the previous mark set in 2004.

Operating expenses: Soaring energy prices have big impact

Farm operating expenses rose 1.7% nationally. Over the last five years, farm operating expenses have shown average annual increases of 2.7%. Soaring energy prices were the biggest factor. Most other expense items also rose, but a large decrease in feed costs dampened the increase.

Expenses increased in all provinces except in Quebec and Manitoba, where they fell marginally primarily due to reduced feed costs. Elsewhere, the increases varied from a low of 1.2% in Nova Scotia to a high of 4.8% in British Columbia.

Almost two-thirds of the increase in gross operating expenses came from record high fuel costs, which were 17.3% above the levels in 2004.

Cattle and calf prices rose following the reopening of the US border to trade in live cattle, resulting in a 24.0% gain in the purchase costs of livestock.

Cash wages continued their long-term increase, reaching \$3.9 billion in 2005, up 2.6% annually compared with a 1.3% increase in 2004.

Higher prices also led to a 3.0% increase in fertilizer expenses.

With both mortgage and non-mortgage debt increasing, interest expenses, at \$2.4 billion, climbed 4.3%, the first increase since 2000.

In contrast, lower grain and oilseed prices resulted in reduced feed prices. Feed costs fell 11.0% to \$4.3 billion, the lowest level since 2000.

Lower farm inventories reduce total net income

Following two years of increases, total net income fell 35.5% to \$2.6 billion in 2005. Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock.

Despite an increase of on-farm grain and oilseed inventories to well above 10-year averages, lower grain and oilseed prices in 2005 reduced the increase in the value of crop inventories compared to 2004.

Also, a small drop in cattle and calf numbers on farms moderated the overall increase in farmer-owned inventories.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 3474.

The publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (21-010-XIE, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (21-011-XIE, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (21-012-XIE, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (21-013-XIE, free) and *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 5, no. 2 (21-014-XIE, free) are now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Agriculture*.

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□

Net farm income

	2004 ^r	2005 ^r	2004 to 2005
	\$ millions		% change
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,458	36,758	0.8
- Total operating expenses after rebates	29,815	30,334	1.7
= Net cash income	6,644	6,423	-3.3
+ Income-in-kind	128	148	14.9
- Depreciation	4,501	4,622	2.7
= Realized net income	2,271	1,949	-14.2
+ Value of inventory change	1,797	677	...
= Total net income	4,068	2,625	-35.5

^r revised

... not appropriate or not applicable

Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2004 ^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,458	88	349	452	418	6,305	8,617	3,853	5,950	8,024	2,402
- Total operating expenses after rebates	29,815	83	322	382	364	5,048	7,328	3,139	5,011	6,191	1,946
= Net cash income	6,644	6	27	71	54	1,257	1,289	714	939	1,832	456
+ Income-in-kind	128	0	1	2	2	42	35	9	13	16	7
- Depreciation	4,501	6	38	52	44	583	1,080	404	919	1,115	261
= Realized net income	2,271	0	-9	21	12	716	245	318	32	734	202
+ Value of inventory change	1,797	1	6	-1	-9	127	322	-58	890	544	-25
= Total net income	4,068	1	-3	20	3	843	566	260	922	1,278	177
2005 ^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,758	91	370	460	431	6,191	8,936	3,799	6,255	7,841	2,384
- Total operating expenses after rebates	30,334	85	332	386	375	4,944	7,485	3,091	5,154	6,444	2,039
= Net cash income	6,423	7	38	74	56	1,247	1,451	708	1,102	1,397	345
+ Income-in-kind	148	1	1	2	2	39	49	12	10	24	7
- Depreciation	4,622	6	40	54	46	620	1,116	411	916	1,148	265
= Realized net income	1,949	1	-1	22	12	666	384	309	196	273	87
+ Value of inventory change	677	0	-22	-1	10	-22	40	-234	656	295	-43
= Total net income	2,625	1	-23	21	22	644	424	75	851	568	43

^r revised

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.



Farm cash receipts

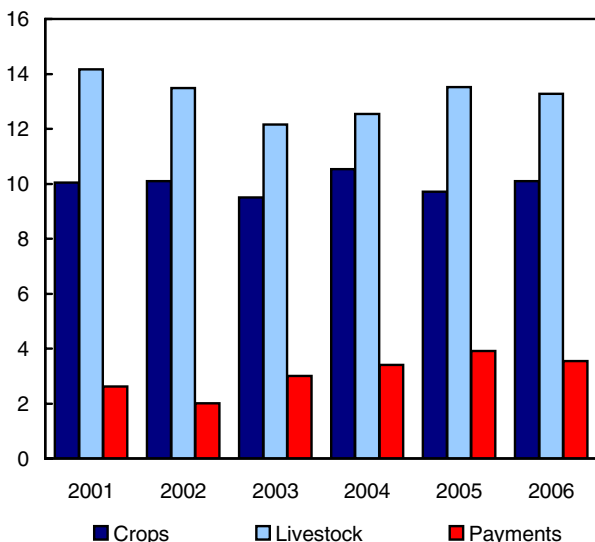
January to September 2006

Market cash receipts for farmers edged up during the first nine months of 2006 as a gain in revenue from the sale of crops offset a decline in livestock sales.

Farmers received \$23.4 billion in market revenue between January and September, up 0.6% from the same period last year. This total was 3.5% below the 2001 peak of \$24.2 billion, and only 0.9% above the previous five-year average between 2001 and 2005.

Farm cash receipts, January to September

\$ billions



Crop receipts amounted to \$10.1 billion, up 3.9% over the January to September period last year and 1.1% higher than the previous five-year average. Large production in both 2005 and 2006 contributed to increased deliveries of grains and oilseeds. Consult the "Estimates of production of principal field crops" released in *The Daily* of October 5, 2006.

On the other hand, livestock receipts fell 1.8% to \$13.3 billion, as lower hog revenues more than offset higher cattle and calf receipts. However, livestock revenues were 0.7% above the previous five-year average, which included the impact of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) crisis.

Farmers received \$3.5 billion in program payments during the first nine months of 2006, down 9.4% from the record high set over the same period in 2005. Despite the decline, the total was 18.4% above the previous five-year average.

Total farm cash receipts, crop and livestock revenues plus program payments, were \$26.9 billion

Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

Farm cash receipts measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Deferments represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

Program payments include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program (CAIS), the crop insurance and provincial stabilization programs. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs. The new Canadian Farm Families Options Program announced in July 2006, for example, which committed \$550 million to help lower-income farm families, has not been included in farm cash receipts since it is not tied to agricultural production and not paid to farm businesses. It will be included in the System of National Accounts as a transfer to persons by the federal government.

through the first nine months of 2006. This was 0.9% lower than the record for the same period in 2005, but 2.9% higher than the five-year average.

Provincially, farm cash receipts declined in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba. They remained nearly flat in Quebec, Alberta, and British Columbia while increasing to record levels in the remaining provinces, except in Saskatchewan.

Farm cash receipts provide a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses such as wages, fuel and feed costs incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather.

Canola and wheat deliveries boost crop receipts

Deliveries of the two major crops (wheat and canola) boosted crop receipts between January and September. For the most part, farmers drew on record high stocks from the 2005 harvest. Prices started to rise in the third quarter of 2006 in the wake of concerns over lower global production. However, the strong Canadian dollar continued to keep prices under pressure.

Canola receipts increased 37.3% to \$1.8 billion, the result of record marketings for the period. Marketings surged by 40.8% between January and September this year, while average prices were 2.5% lower.

Receipts for wheat (excluding durum) rose 10.0% to \$1.4 billion. A combination of higher marketings and prices contributed to this growth, while Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments declined.

In contrast, barley revenues fell 11.6% to \$268 million, as marketings declined 21.7% because of lower production in both 2005 and 2006. Higher CWB payments and a 2.8% increase in prices from what was an 11-year low tempered the drop in barley receipts.

Soybean revenues plunged 23.6%, the result of lower prices and marketings. Despite record production in 2004 and 2005, marketings were down 10.3% in the first nine months of 2006. Farm stocks of soybeans as of July 31, 2006 were at a record high, as reported in the release "Stocks of grain" in *The Daily* of September 12, 2006.

Producers deferred much less revenue from the 2005 harvest into 2006, due to historically low grain and oilseed prices and increased input costs. As a result, liquidation of deferrals fell around 40% in the first nine months of 2006.

Potato receipts rose 14.8% to \$642 million, as an increase in prices more than offset an 8.8% drop in marketings. Reduced seeded areas in 2005 effectively lowered production and marketings, contributing to higher prices.

Farm cash receipts for the floriculture, sod and nursery industries rose to \$1.5 billion, continuing a long-established upward trend.

Hog prices drag livestock revenue down

The stronger Canadian dollar, and disease in Ontario and Quebec, lowered revenues for hogs producers.

Hog receipts plunged 15.3% to \$2.6 billion, mainly the result of lower prices for hogs sold in domestic and international markets. The number of hogs marketed slipped 0.3%, as an increase in the number of live animals sold outside the country failed to offset lower domestic sales.

Slaughter hog receipts, which accounted for about 80% of total hog revenue, fell 16.1%, as prices were 15.5% lower than last year and marketings were down 0.8%. Despite a higher number of live hogs marketed internationally, receipts from hog exports fell 11.5% as prices were lower.

On the other hand, the cattle sector continued to show signs of recovery from the BSE situation with receipts rising 6.1% to \$4.7 billion. The resumption of live animal trade on July 18, 2005, was a key factor in this increase.

Receipts from the international export of cattle and calves reached \$883 million, up from \$239 million a

year ago, as the number of animals exported more than tripled.

Receipts from slaughter cattle, which accounted for almost two-thirds of total cattle and calf revenues, declined 11.4%. Marketings for domestic slaughter fell 10.7% as exports of live cattle to the United States resumed. The overall slaughter price was almost flat as more lower-valued cows and bulls were slaughtered, bringing down the average.

Movement of feeder cattle from province-to-province tumbled 17.2%, as producers again had an alternative market for feeders in the United States. Despite a 12.7% gain in prices, revenue from feeder cattle was down 6.7%.

Supply-managed commodities accounted for just over 40% of livestock receipts. Revenue from these products fell for only the second time in the last 10 years, largely because of a 5.6% decline in receipts from chicken. Revenues rose for eggs and turkeys but remained flat for dairy products.

Program payments down from record levels

Despite the 9.4% decline from record levels set in 2005, program payments totalled \$3.5 billion for the first nine months this year, \$549 million above the previous five-year average.

With the phasing-out of the Farm Income Payment program, payments of \$79 million made in 2006 were significantly less than the \$724 million distributed between January and September 2005. The winding down of several BSE-related programs also contributed to the decline.

Payments under the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program and the CAIS Inventory Transition Initiative (CITI) totalled \$1.3 billion, down 1.7% from the amount distributed during the same period in 2005. Crop insurance payments declined 22.6% to \$458 million.

On the other hand, the new Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program (GOPP) delivered \$730 million in the first nine months of 2006, cushioning the decline in program payments. This program was designed to provide direct assistance to producers of grains, oilseeds and special crops.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3473.

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Agriculture Division.

Farm cash receipts

	January to September 2005	January to September 2006 ^P	January–September 2005 to January–September 2006	July to September 2005	July to September 2006 ^P	July–September 2005 to July–September 2006
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Total farm cash receipts	27,130	26,898	-0.9	8,361	8,805	5.3
Total market receipts¹	23,224	23,358	0.6	7,746	7,885	1.8
All wheat ²	1,691	1,824	7.9	563	674	19.7
Wheat excluding durum ²	1,303	1,433	10.0	435	529	21.6
Durum wheat ²	388	391	0.8	128	146	14.1
Barley ²	303	268	-11.6	80	93	16.3
Deferments	-185	-194	4.9	-81	-105	29.6
Liquidations of deferments	627	382	-39.1	10	7	-30.0
Canola	1,293	1,775	37.3	470	647	37.7
Soybeans	499	381	-23.6	99	109	10.1
Corn	422	428	1.4	131	111	-15.3
Other cereals and oilseeds	296	331	11.8	93	154	65.6
Special crops	549	498	-9.3	255	227	-11.0
Potatoes	559	642	14.8	184	212	15.2
Floriculture and nursery	1,435	1,513	5.4	339	360	6.2
Other crops	2,225	2,239	0.6	962	984	2.3
Total crops	9,712	10,087	3.9	3,105	3,475	11.9
Cattle and calves	4,417	4,686	6.1	1,669	1,533	-8.1
Hogs	3,037	2,571	-15.3	971	894	-7.9
Dairy products	3,603	3,603	0	1,187	1,176	-0.9
Poultry and eggs	1,878	1,822	-3.0	619	611	-1.3
Other livestock	578	588	1.7	193	197	2.1
Total livestock	13,512	13,271	-1.8	4,641	4,410	-5.0
Net Income Stabilization Account	420	309	-26.4	33	9	-72.7
Crop insurance	592	458	-22.6	184	180	-2.2
Income disaster assistance programs	1,374	2,123	54.5	259	576	...
Provincial stabilization	350	508	45.1	108	139	28.7
Other programs	1,171	142	-87.9	31	16	-48.4
Total payments	3,906	3,540	-9.4	615	920	49.6

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

^P preliminary

1. Total market receipts is the sum of crop and livestock receipts.

2. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to September 2005	January to September 2006 ^P	January–September 2005 to January–September 2006	July to September 2005	July to September 2006 ^P	July–September 2005 to July–September 2006
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	27,130	26,898	-0.9	8,361	8,805	5.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	65	68	4.6	23	22	-4.3
Prince Edward Island	268	291	8.6	80	81	1.3
Nova Scotia	344	339	-1.5	112	113	0.9
New Brunswick	314	333	6.1	96	101	5.2
Quebec	4,674	4,698	0.5	1,565	1,537	-1.8
Ontario	6,657	6,376	-4.2	2,102	2,115	0.6
Manitoba	2,759	2,562	-7.1	830	826	-0.5
Saskatchewan	4,447	4,667	4.9	1,211	1,483	22.5
Alberta	5,891	5,859	-0.5	1,785	1,955	9.5
British Columbia	1,712	1,705	-0.4	556	574	3.2

^P preliminary

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

Honey and maple products

2006 (preliminary)

Things were sweet for honey producers in 2006, as they reported having the second best year in history. Preliminary data show that Canadian apiaries produced an estimated 95 million pounds of honey, missing the record high by about 7 million pounds. Honey production has experienced ups and downs since the early 1990s, but the overall trend has been more production over the past 15 years. Alberta continued to be the largest honey producing province with approximately 250,000 colonies and 40% of the nation's honey production.

Canadian maple syrup production slid 8% from last year. Sugar bush farmers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario reported slight increases. Quebec farmers, who represent about 90% of the Canadian maple syrup production, reported a 10% decrease in the volume of maple syrup. This decrease was due to the drop in the number of taps that declined by 3.5 million compared to 2005.

Prices were about the same as last year so the drop in value can be attributed to the drop in volume. To date, Canadian maple producers sold \$178 million worth of maple in 2006 compared to \$192 million in 2005.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0007 and 001-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3414 and 3419.

The 2006 issue of *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* (23-221-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marco Morin (613-951-2074), Agriculture Division. ■

Potato production

2005 (revised) and 2006 (preliminary)

Better weather conditions across most of Canada this year led to the best yielding potato crop in history. Three provinces broke the 300 cwt./acre barrier (33.6 tonnes/hectare) for yields. The national average was 287.1 cwt/acre (32.16 tonne/hectare), up 14% from last year.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Manitoba saw the biggest improvement in yields. Nova Scotia and Alberta were the only provinces to show a reduction.

The 2006 area planted was down 2% from last year, while area harvested was almost identical to 2005.

The Canadian potato production estimate is estimated to be 110,759,000 cwts. (5 024 100 tonnes), up 15% from 2005 but 5% below the record crop in 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446 and 3465.

The November 2006 issue of *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (22-008-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Agriculture*.

To obtain additional information, call (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Natural gas sales

September 2006 (preliminary)

Warmer than normal temperatures in the western provinces led to a decline in natural gas sales in the residential sector in September.

However, the 6.4% decline in the residential sales was more than offset by the 20.3% gain in the volume of industrial and direct sales and the 2.4% increase in the commercial sector.

Natural gas sales totalled 4 155 million cubic metres, up 14.3% from September 2005.

On a year-to-date basis, sales at the end of September were down 4.7% from the same nine-month period last year, in the wake of across-the-board declines in all sectors.

Volume of sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) has fallen 3.3% so far this year, while sales were down 7.0% in the residential sector and down 6.3% in the commercial sector.

Natural gas sales

	September 2006 ^P	September 2005	September 2005 to September 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total sales	4 154 941	3 635 844	14.3
Residential	498 513	532 734	-6.4
Commercial	441 330	431 176	2.4
Industrial and direct	3 215 098	2 671 934	20.3

	Year-to-date		
	2006 ^P	2005	2005 to 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total sales	48 784 298	51 168 898	-4.7
Residential	11 182 684	12 020 175	-7.0
Commercial	8 292 276	8 854 252	-6.3
Industrial and direct	29 309 338	30 294 471	-3.3

^P preliminary

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, to order data, 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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Canada Food Stats

Canada Food Stats is an easy-to-use product that provides access to a broad spectrum of food statistics and indicators. It contains information on food consumption, food prices, nutrition, supply and demand, as well as data on the food industry, processing, employment, productivity, trade and much more.

This product, developed by Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division in co-operation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, contains numerous formatted reports with over 40 years of data in some cases, along with topical analyses. There are also a number of data sets available for the provinces, along with selected quarterly and monthly statistics. It is an invaluable research tool for nutritionists, food industry analysts, market researchers, or consumers who are just looking for reliable data on food.

Making a query is simple. Just select the data series, geographic area and time period. Submit the query. Click on *Show Data* and the results will be displayed. You can also download results to your own software application.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3407, 3430 and 3475.

The *Canada Food Stats CD-ROM (23F0001XCB)* is now available. The price is \$81 per copy or \$129 for a subscription, which includes two issues, released in June and November. *Canada Food Stats (23F0001XBB)* can now be downloaded directly from our website to your desktop for the same price as the CD-ROM. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Pelchat (613-951-2860; toll-free 1-800-465-1991; jean-pierre.pelchat@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Sawmills

September 2006

Lumber production by sawmills increased 2.0% from August to 6 631.9 thousand cubic meters.

In September, sawmills shipped 6 802.2 thousand cubic meters of lumber, up 4.8% from August. These shipments declined 5.3% compared to September 2005.

Stocks stood at 7 758.1 thousand cubic meters in September, down 2.3% from August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The September 2006 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 60, no. 9 (35-003-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, obtain 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. ■

New products

Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2006, Vol. 5, no. 2
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(free).

Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2006, Vol. 5, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-011-XIE
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Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2006, Vol. 5, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-012-XIE
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Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2006, Vol. 5, no. 2
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Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2006, Vol. 5, no. 2
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Canadian Potato Production, November 2006, Vol. 4, no. 2
Catalogue number 22-008-XIE
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Canada Food Stats, November 2006
Catalogue number 23F0001XCB (\$81/\$129).

Canada Food Stats, November 2006
Catalogue number 23F0001XBB (\$81/\$129).

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 2006
Catalogue number 23-221-XIE
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Sawmills, September 2006, Vol. 60, no. 9
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Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, September 2006, Vol. 2, no. 9
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

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27	Readiness to learn at school among five-year-old children in Canada	2002/2003
28	International travel account	Third quarter 2006
28	Characteristics of international travellers	Second quarter 2006
28	Employment Insurance	September 2006
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	October 2006
29	Balance of international payments	Third quarter 2006
29	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	September 2006
30	National economic and financial accounts	Third quarter 2006
30	Gross domestic product by industry	September 2006
1	Residential construction investment	Third quarter 2006
1	Labour Force Survey	November 2006
