

when 1,448 were reported, while defaulted liabilities rose 14.1 per cent to \$69,647,000 from \$61,057,000.

The largest number of failures occurred in the trade sector during the second quarter, with the total up to 349 from 314 a year ago. Insolvencies in construction increased to 138 from 116, while failures in manufacturing fell to 73 from 82, and in service industries to 102 from 108. Half-year totals: trade, 745 (657 in 1961); construction, 283 (257); service, 216 (229); and manufacturing, 161 (169).

There were 369 bankruptcies in Quebec during the second quarter of 1962, compared with 363 in the same 1961 period. For the other provinces, the bankruptcy figures (1961 in brackets) were: Ontario 268 (258), the Prairie Provinces 45 (28), British Columbia 34 (17), and the Atlantic Provinces 8 (18). Half-year totals: Atlantic Provinces, 15 (28 a year ago); Quebec, 805 (798); Ontario, 571 (509); Prairie Provinces, 94 (57), and British Columbia, 77 (56).

NAVAL EDUCATION PROJECT

Thirty-two high-school graduates from across Canada have been enrolled in the Royal Canadian Navy as officer cadets, under the "Venture" Plan, which is open to students having junior-matriculation standing or better. Successful candidates enter the Navy on seven-year appointments and begin a two-year course at HMCS "Venture", located in HMC Dockyard, Esquimalt, British Columbia.

In June, at the end of their first year, which parallels the senior-matriculation course authorized by the B.C. Education Department, cadets write the provincial examinations.

Half-way through the second year, having completed studies in naval subjects such as leadership, naval history, pilotage and navigation, the class divides, "surface" graduates going to sea for further training and those selected for naval aviation reporting to Royal Canadian Air Force flying schools, where they receive their wings about one year later.

Cadets who complete their first year successfully may apply for transfer to the permanent force under terms of the Regular Officer training Plan and, if accepted, continue at one of the Canadian service colleges or at a university.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes rose in eight of the ten regional cities in July and August. Indexes in Winnipeg and Vancouver declined slightly. Increases ranged from 0.1 per cent in Edmonton-Calgary to 1.2 per cent in St. John's Newfoundland.

Food indexes rose in eight cities and decreased in two. Housing indexes were higher in five cities,

unchanged in three and lower in the other two. Clothing indexes showed no change in five cities and declined in five. Transportation indexes were constant in eight cities, increased in one and decreased in one. The health-and-personal-care index fell in all cities except St. John's, where it increased. Unchanged indexes for recreation and reading are noted in six cities, with increases in three and a decrease in one. Indexes for tobacco and alcohol rose in four cities, remained constant in five, and declined in one.

ICAO MEETS IN VANCOUVER

On 25 September 1962, delegates from states whose airlines operate over the Pacific or provide air-navigation services in the area gathered in Vancouver, British Columbia, for a conference of several weeks, to discuss important matters affecting international civil aviation in the entire Pacific region.

The chief concern of this Second Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting, convened by the International Civil Aviation Organization, is the up-dating of the Regional Plan, that is, the requirements for air-navigation facilities and services throughout the Pacific Region. The need for this regional-plan revision has been created largely by the growing density of air traffic in the Pacific and also by the large rate use of the long-range jet airliner by most airlines. In particular, the delegates are considering new requirements along the air routes which connect the major population areas along the Asian seaboard and in the Southwest Pacific.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Motor-traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in June claimed 329 lives, compared to 265 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the January-June total to 1,338, virtually unchanged from the 1,343 fatalities during this period in 1961.

The June death toll by regions was: Newfoundland, 1 (1 in June 1961); Prince Edward Island, 4 (nil); Nova Scotia, 21 (7); New Brunswick, 13 (10); Quebec, 96 (78); Ontario, 124 (108); Manitoba, 10 (6); Saskatchewan, 13 (11); Alberta, 18 (19); British Columbia, 27 (22); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 2 (3).

January-June totals by regions: Newfoundland, 8 (21 in 1961's first half); Prince Edward Island, 7 (2); Nova Scotia, 76 (61); New Brunswick, 55 (52); Quebec, 359 (339); Ontario, 520 (523); Manitoba, 52, (41); Saskatchewan, 48 (63); Alberta, 79 (95); British Columbia, 132 (142); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 2 (4).