

Their contribution will be part of a comprehensive study of the oceanography of this important area and of the glaciology of surrounding terrain.

Moving south, the "Macdonald" will land meteorological specialists at the new joint U.S.-Canada nuclear-powered weather station at Sherwood Head on Axel Heiberg Island. They will examine and refit the stations's equipment.

When the icebreaker stops to take oceanographic observations, careful studies will be made of neighboring ice floes to investigate the possible relation of ice thickness to surface features. Later in the season, the "Macdonald" will try to range widely over Viscount Melville Sound and M'Clure Strait to establish their depths more accurately. The scientists hope that, with favorable ice conditions, the vessel might probe McClintock Channel to take the first soundings of this usually impenetrable channel.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index rose 0.4 per cent from 130.5 to 131.0 between the beginning of June and July 1962, largely as a result of an increase of 1.1 per cent in the food index. The housing, transportation, health and personal-care, and recreation-and-reading indexes were also at higher levels. The clothing index declined, and the tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged.

FOOD

The food index rose 1.1 per cent from 125.6 to 127.0, reflecting price increases for most fresh and cured meats, particularly pork and chicken. Beef prices continued to rise. Higher prices were also reported for eggs, flour, coffee, grapefruit, apples, canned fruits and most fresh vegetables, notably tomatoes and potatoes. Lower prices occurred for margarine, powdered skim milk, oranges, bananas, grapes, cabbage and lettuce.

The housing index edged up 0.1 per cent from 134.9 to 135.1, with both the shelter and household-operation components at slightly higher levels. In shelter, the rent and home-ownership indexes were both up. In household operation, increases occurred in fuel and lighting, floor coverings, textiles, utensils and equipment and household supplies. Furniture prices were unchanged and appliance prices somewhat lower.

OTHER INDEXES

The clothing index declined 0.2 per cent from 113.1 to 112.9 as a result of sale prices for men's, women's and children's wear and piece goods. The transportation index rose 0.2 per cent from 140.4 to 140.7 as higher prices were reported for domestic and imported passenger cars. Gasoline prices declined slightly. The health and personal-care index was up 0.1 per cent from 158.2 to 158.4,

owing to price increases for toilet soap in personal-care supplies and men's haircuts in services. The recreation-and-reading index increased 0.5 per cent from 147.0 to 147.8 as the recreation component was unchanged, but the reading component was up as a result of price increases for newspapers and imported magazines. The tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged at 117.9.

THALIDOMIDE MEETING CALLED

August 17 has been announced as the date of a federal-provincial conference to discuss joint measures for dealing with the problem of deformities suspected to have been caused by the thalidomide. The meeting, called by the Federal Government, will bring together representatives of the Department of National Health and Welfare and of all provincial health and welfare departments.

PULP AND PAPER MILLS, 1960

Canadian pulp and paper mills had factory shipments valued at a record \$1,578,727,000 in 1960, an increase of 4.9 per cent over the preceding year's \$1,504,796,000, according to the annual industry report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

There were 128 mills in operation during the year, two fewer than in the preceding year. They employed 65,642 persons compared to 65,073 in 1959, and their salaries and wages totalled \$344,410,000, against \$322,480,000. Materials and supplies cost \$656,877,000 compared to \$633,179,000, while fuel and electricity cost \$111,159,000 against \$108,860,000.

The year's output of newsprint paper reached 6,689,000 tons, up 5.3 per cent from the 1959 figure of 6,351,000, while the value rose 7.2 per cent to \$783,364,000 from \$730,455,000. The output of book and writing paper amounted to 403,000 tons valued at \$106,574,000, compared to 382,000 tons worth, \$101,928,000, and the production of pulpwood amounted to 16,612,000 cords valued at \$356,916,000, compared to 14,357,000 valued at \$320,245,000. The year's output of paper boards totalled 1,277,000 tons valued at \$165,800,000, while the production of wood pulp totalled 11,461,000 tons valued at \$772,626,000. Figures on the same basis are not available for 1959.

Quebec was the industry's leading producing province in 1960, with factory shipments valued at \$601,216,000 (\$590,444,000 in 1959), followed by Ontario with \$478,256,000 (\$452,432,000); British Columbia, \$256,731,000 (\$240,679,000); New Brunswick, \$107,615,000 (\$96,446,000); Newfoundland, \$67,986,000 (\$62,508,000); Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$45,721,000 (\$40,780,000); and Nova Scotia, \$21,202,000 (\$21,507,000).