

GARMENT SIZING REGULATIONS

Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that National Trade Mark Garment Sizing Regulations had been enacted, and that a "Canada Standard Size" label had been designed to identify garments manufactured to the required specifications.

This standardized system of clothing sizes has been developed by the Canadian Government Specifications Board in response to requests for standard-sized clothing in this country, and more particularly for children's clothing.

CHILDRENS' WEAR STANDARDS

The size designation of children's clothing, based on age, is considered unsatisfactory, owing to the wide variation in the body measurements of children of the same age. Thus, a system based on standard body measurements was evolved, and adopted after the measurements of many Canadian children had been checked. As a result, standard clothing sizes have been established for boys and girls up to the age of 19 years.

Dimensional standards have been established for 18 kinds of children's underwear and sleeping garments. It is proposed to provide specifications for outerwear, and eventually for women's wear, thereby eliminating many of the frustrating problems that are involved in buying clothing and finding garments that really fit.

It is expected that size-standardized children's under garments will appear on the retail market by the end of 1961. A licence to use the "Canada Standard Size" label will be issued by the Standards Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, to manufacturers and retailers who are ready to comply with the regulations.

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NEW EDITION OF CAREER MONOGRAPH

A new edition in the *Canadian Occupations* series, "Printing Trades", has been released, the Department of Labour announces. This, No. 9 in the series of monographs, is a 48-page booklet dealing with the main occupations in type-setting, plate-making, lithography, press work and book-binding. It covers the field under the headings "History and Importance", "Printing Methods and Processes", "Nature of the Work", "Personal Qualities Needed", "Preparation and Training", "Working Conditions", "Distribution of Workers" and "Trends".

The *Canadian Occupations* series covers a wide range of occupations, including many professions. It is prepared by the Labour Department's Economics and Research Branch to meet a demand for current information from young people faced with the need for choosing

an occupation and preparing for it; from parents, teachers and vocational guidance counsellors; from workers wishing to change their occupations; from employment service officers from personnel directors and union officials, and from other quarters.

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NEW OTTAWA PROTOCOL HEAD

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. Henry F. Davis, at present Head of the Department's European Division, as Chief of Protocol. He succeeds Mr. H.F. Feaver, whose appointment as Ambassador to Switzerland was announced earlier. Mr. Davis will take up his new duties shortly.

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COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN 1960

Canadian business failures recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts during 1960 numbered 2,699, an increase of 21 per cent over the preceding year's total of 2,229. Defaulted liabilities rose to an estimated \$148,253,000 from \$95,786,000 in 1959, and the average liability to \$54,929 from \$42,973.

Failures in the trade sector rose from 672 in 1959 to 919 in 1960, with increases in general merchandise, automotive products, clothing, hardware and building materials, and furniture and appliances. Bankruptcies in the manufacturing industry increased from 374 to 546, due largely to an increase in failures in the iron and steel, wood products and miscellaneous industries. Insolvencies in the construction business rose from 449 in 1959 to 604, transportation from 76 to 107, and in services from 307 to 322. Estimated liabilities in the mining industry rose from \$697,000 to \$44,442,000. Liabilities in the construction business increased from \$21,868,000 to \$31,049,000, the trade sector from \$32,172,000 to \$33,846,000 and transportation from \$1,388,000 to \$2,799,000. Manufacturing industries, finance, public utilities and services showed lower liabilities in 1960.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

There were 1,561 failures in Quebec in 1960 as compared with 1,366 in the preceding year. Total estimated liabilities in Quebec declined from \$50,034,000 to \$47,467,000, with the average liability declining from \$36,628 to \$30,409. Bankruptcies in Ontario increased from 658 to 880 and total liabilities from \$34,156,000 to \$86,798,000; the average estimated liabilities increased from \$51,909 to \$98,634, due largely to failures in the mining industry. The number of insolvencies in the Prairie Provinces increased from 93 to 106 and total liabilities from \$2,886,000 to \$6,007,000. In British Columbia the number of

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