

include 2,363 titles: Industrial Library, Health Library, Welfare Library, Physical Fitness Library, Medical and Biological Library, Scientific and Technical Library, Safety Library, and the Canadian Library of International Art Films.

The most striking increase in circulation of the specialized libraries is one of 400 per cent in the Industrial Library between 1958 and 1960. Most of these bookings were to commercial and industrial firms which use the films in their training programmes.

COLLECTIONS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Seven countries are using the Institute's services as a means of distributing their information and education films. These are: Australia, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom and United States. Including three additional titles from Japan, Yugoslavia and Denmark, there are 1409 titles in these collections. In the five-year period from 1955 to 1960, screenings of United Kingdom Information Service films increased from 680 to 4,000. Distribution of Australian films increased 480 per cent; bookings on New Zealand films increased 530 per cent.

197 titles from other foreign organizations and institutions are available through the CFI. Depositors include such international agencies as UNICEF, CARE, WHO and UNESCO. The largest number of films from an American University is 125 from Indiana University.

CANADIAN COLLECTIONS

Twelve Canadian organizations have made 151 films available to film-users through the Institute. Among these are the Boy Scouts Association, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Federation of Film Societies, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Architectural Institute of Canada, the Co-op Union, the Government of Saskatchewan and the Girl Guides Association.

Business firms such as Imperial Chemical Company, Shell Oil, Imperial Oil, International Business Machines, Crawley Films and the Tea Council of Canada have deposited 71 films.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Production of crude petroleum in Canada reached an all-time high in 1960 of 191,841,815 barrels, 3.8 per cent over the highest previous output, that of 1959. In Alberta, the rate of increase slowed notably, dropping to 2.9 million barrels for the year from the 1959 increase of 16.7 million barrels. Saskatchewan's production increase of 4.4 million barrels represented a further improvement over the 2.8 million-barrel increase of 1959. In 1960, Manitoba's decline amounted to 0.3 million barrels; its 1959 decline was nearly 0.8 million. Ontario's production slightly exceeded the previous all-time record established in 1959. Output in the Northwest Territories increased appreciably. In British Columbia it decreased slightly, and in New Brunswick it continued to decline.

Alberta accounted for 69.3 per cent of Canada's production (70.3 in 1959); Saskatchewan for 27.0 per cent (25.7 in 1959); Manitoba for 2.5 per cent (2.7 in 1959); and Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and New Brunswick for the remaining 1.2 per cent (1.3 in 1959).

The number of producing oil wells in Western Canada at the end of 1960 totalled 13,156 with 8,633 in Alberta, 3,685 in Saskatchewan, 755 in Manitoba, 52 in British Columbia, and 31 in the Northwest Territories. There were 15,370 wells capable of production; thus 2,214 wells were inoperative. Many of the producing wells were operating far below capacity, and the whole of Canada's crude oil industry was producing at less than half its capability.

IMPROVE OSHAWA HARBOUR

A contract worth about \$415,000 has been awarded by the Department of Public Works to a Toronto company for the construction of an east-harbour wharf at Oshawa, Ontario. The new wharf will be 500 feet long and 56 feet wide, and will consist of a reinforced concrete deck, supported by reinforced-concrete pile caps and concrete-filled steel-pipe bearing piles. A steel-sheet pile curtain-wall will be constructed to the rear, and dredging will be carried out in an area 540 feet by 14 feet to a depth of 23 feet. The work is scheduled for completion in nine months.

The structure is required to provide additional wharfage facilities to meet the increasing demands arising from industrial development of the surrounding area. Harbour activity has grown considerably since 1957 and present unloading facilities are being almost fully employed. With the building of this wharf, many acres of land to the east of the harbour will become useable for commercial purposes. Its main use is expected to be in the trans-shipment of general cargo. The addition of the berthing facilities is of prime importance, since two large industries have purchased property north of the harbour. They will be importing scrap iron and semi-refined tin ore and exporting reinforced rods, flat steel and other related products.

Oshawa harbour is located on the shore of Lake Ontario, 27 miles east of Toronto and three miles south of the center of the city. The harbour is at present being used for the importation of coal, stone, oil and gasoline for the local industry.

APPEAL TO DUCK HUNTERS

Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale has appealed by open letter to fish and game club members in the three Prairie Provinces and western Ontario to help his Department inform duck hunters that canvasback and redhead ducks, which are in short supply, should not be shot this year. The letter states that severe drought conditions on the Prairies, where 70 per cent of the wild ducks in North America nest and raise