



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

January 17, 1962

Vol. 17 No. 3

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## WORLD AFFAIRS DURING 1961 -

The text follows of a year-end message by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, recorded for the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation:

"The beginning of a new year is a time for reflection about the events of the preceding 12 months and about the prospects for the future.

"1961 produced its share of setbacks - disappointments and periods of dangerous tension. In Berlin, in the Congo, in Southeast Asia, there were developments which at times threatened the world with armed conflict. The Soviet Union's resumption of nuclear tests on a massive scale intensified the fear that nuclear war might occur in spite of the general realization of its awful consequences. The United Nations, to which people look more and more for a solution to international problems, was itself beset by an internal crisis which made many fear for its future - especially when tragedy removed its devoted servant Dag Hammarskjöld.

"Yet responsible leaders would be doing a disservice to mankind if they were to dwell exclusively on the difficulties which characterized 1961 - without acknowledging the advances and solid achievements of that year. Indeed, we should not lose sight of the all-important fact that major conflict was avoided and that, as the year closed, the processes of negotiation and conciliation were at work, or in prospect, in most of the world's trouble spots.

## CRITICAL AREAS

"In Berlin, for example, the deadline imposed by the Soviet Union was lifted, a development which brought with it a resumption of diplomatic contacts and improved prospects of a negotiated settlement where a few months earlier the world crisis of the year had arisen.

"In Southeast Asia and, in particular in Laos, a dangerous trend of events at the beginning of the year had been checked and the ground-work for a negotiated settlement laid. This was done through the convening in Geneva in May of a 14-nation conference to search for a formula for the independence and permanent neutrality of that unhappy state. A substantial measure of progress has rewarded the patient efforts of the negotiators and, despite continuing difficulties, there is still hope that an agreement will be signed early in the new year. Success could mean not only peace in Laos but a promising formula for dealing with other areas which are a source of friction between East and West.

"In the Congo, the United Nations force has continued to demonstrate its ability to respond to the varied demands made upon it during the year. Mind you, this was a new experiment in the peace-keeping function of the United Nations and naturally serious difficulties have been encountered - but the general course and direction of the United Na-

tions' role cannot be questioned. Were it not for the United Nations' presence, the Congo would probably sink into tribal strife and might even become the scene of a great-power conflict. Canada continues to participate in the United Nations Congo Force and to support the aims of the world organization, confident that there is no real alternative to United Nations assistance if peace is to return to that part of Africa.

#### THE UN GAINS STATURE

"The United Nations itself - the only body which truly reflects the state of international relations - has gained in stature during the year. The internal crisis created by the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, and which for a time threatened its very existence, was overcome in a satisfactory way through the assumption of the office of Secretary-General by U Thant of Burma. The administration of his office in the weeks that have passed since his election gives promise that he will continue the traditions of selfless leadership and wise judgment which have come to be associated with the office of Secretary-General. The fact that the crisis was weathered without sacrifice of Charter principle or derogation from the integrity of the office of the Secretary-General is a source of both satisfaction and potential future strength for the United Nations.

#### DISARMAMENT

"In the field of disarmament, considerable progress was made during 1961. From the time when 10-nation disarmament committee negotiations were broken off in June 1960, the Canadian Government has pressed to have the talks restarted. Intensive discussions behind the scenes at the sixteenth General Assembly of the United Nations finally led to agreement on a statement of principles to guide future disarmament negotiations and on a satisfactory negotiating forum. The enlarged and more representative composition of the disarmament committee, to which eight uncommitted nations have been added, should bring new ideas on the problem and should give greater assurance that the talks, when resumed, will be continued without interruption until a workable scheme for actual measures of disarmament is devised.

"The need for real progress towards disarmament has never been more graphically illustrated than by the explosion by the Soviet Union of a monster bomb this year. Mankind will never live easily or free from fear so long as this menace exists - and the overwhelming majority of nations clearly and courageously expressed their condemnation of the Soviet Union's disregard for human welfare in the vote at the United Nations calling on the Soviet Union to refrain from exploding the super bomb. That appeal went unheeded but it was a demonstration of the effectiveness of the United Nations as a forum for the mobilization of world opinion.

#### AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

"In recalling the accomplishments of the past year, we may also take encouragement from the continuance and expansion of efforts to assist the growth of the developing countries. While an immense amount remains to be done, it bodes well for the future that the more industrialized countries continue to recognize an obligation to assist the less-developed nations to improve their standards of living. Canada for her part is putting more than \$60 million into programmes in Africa and Asia - and has joined the Economic Commission for Latin America - as an earnest of her deep interest in the welfare of the countries of those regions.

#### WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

"There is one project in this field in which Canada takes particular pride. I refer to the World Food Programme which was recently endorsed by an overwhelming majority at the United Nations. While the exact nature of this programme remains to be settled by the 20-nation committee recently set up by the United Nations, the initial objective is the elimination of famine and malnutrition in areas of chronic food shortage. Canada will participate in the initial 3-year programme and will contribute about \$5 million in cash and foodstuffs to the proposed \$100-million programme. We are confident that this enlightened humanitarian project will enlist the widespread international support essential to its ultimate success.

"New problems and difficulties in international affairs certainly lie ahead, but we must not approach them in a spirit of pessimism and distrust. The future stands open to our initiative. I know that we can do a good deal, not only at the national level, but at the level of each single individual. Were I to dedicate this year-end message to anyone, I would dedicate it to the ordinary people of the world whose individual pleas are seldom heard but whose collective efforts will in the end direct the tide of history into channels where peace, freedom and human brotherhood can flourish."

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#### POSTAL HIGHLIGHTS, 1961

New records in mail volumes, surpassing last year's nearly four billion pieces, and postal revenues substantially increased over the \$193,593,016 mark for the previous year were reported recently by Mr. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, in a year-end statement. Mr. Hamilton said that, while final figures for 1961 had not yet been compiled, every indication existed that both volumes and revenues would exceed last year's record-breaking figures. In addition to setting new performance figures, Mr. Hamilton noted that 1961 had been an important year for changes and improvements in the postal service, and that increased emphasis was being placed on the problems of the user of postal ser-

services as well as how the Department might adjust its operations to suit the convenience of patrons.

### SPECIAL SERVICES

One such change, Mr. Hamilton noted, was a system whereby Canada's postmen, who already knocked twice, would arrange for special service for people who were not at home when the letter-carrier arrived with registered mail, C.O.D. items and "shortpaid" letters. The new service, provided on an optional basis and at additional cost of 25 cents to the patron, had been extremely well received. A housewarming gift of \$120,000 in the form of free postage to patrons wishing to inform correspondents of their change of address was also extended during the year. In an attempt to keep track of wandering patrons, the Post Office Department dropped the former two-cent postage rate on official change-of-address cards and encouraged the six million Canadians changing address each year to take advantage of the new free service.

A saving, realized through a decrease in basic air costs of mail transportation, was passed on to

the public in the form of reductions in domestic air-parcel post rates. The reductions averaged approximately 17 per cent. This was the first general revision of air-parcel post rates since the inception of this service more than eight years ago.

Regulations regarding the handling of "short-paid" overseas air mail were amended to eliminate delays and avoid "double" deficiency postage by the overseas recipient. Under the new arrangement, the Post Office advances the necessary postage, despatches the item by air and follows up with a special card to collect the money from the sender. Mr. Hamilton said the Department had received high praise from mailers who appreciated the Post Office action to ensure speedy air transport of their mail.

### TAGGED STAMPS

Early in 1962, the Postmaster said, new tagged stamps of the one-cent to five-cent denominations would go on sale in Winnipeg. These would be used to activate an automatic machine soon to be unveiled at the Winnipeg Post Office that would provide the first electronic segregation and cancelling of letter mail in America.

## TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES, 1961

On the threshold of its twenty-fifth anniversary, Trans-Canada Air Lines carried in 1961 a record 3,700,000 passengers and flew almost two-and-a-half billion revenue-passenger miles as passenger traffic increased significantly.

There was, however, an even greater increase in capacity offered, and a decided trend towards economy-class travel contributed to a lower financial return per passenger mile than in the past, President G.R. McGregor revealed in an annual review recently released.

The number of passengers increased 7.6 per cent over 1960, while revenue-passenger miles rose almost 21 per cent as the average length of journey increased substantially. At the same time, the number of seat miles made available by TCA rose 25 per cent to 3,900,000,000, providing a 64 per cent load factor, down two per cent from 1960. All these statistics are based upon ten months' actual results and two months' estimated.

### PASSENGER FARES

Mr. McGregor said the traffic increase was largely owing to the new North American passenger-fare structure introduced by TCA at the beginning of the year. This tariff lowered the Company's fares, except on very short routes. The average return per passenger mile was 5.8 cents in 1961, compared with 6.25 cents in the previous year.

The new lower fares were the result of a unique cost-curve principle of rate setting, developed and implemented by TCA, which gave Canadians the lowest general air-fare structure in the world.

The trend towards economy-class travel resulted in 75 per cent of all TCA passengers taking advantage of the lower fares.

Total revenue miles flown by TCA aircraft dropped eight per cent to 52,724,000 as more large jet and turbine propeller aircraft were phased into service, carrying more passengers further on fewer flights. Revenue ton miles increased 18.5 per cent to more than 276,000,000. Ton miles made available rose at an even greater rate, with the airline providing 521,000,000 ton miles of capacity in 1961, up 29 per cent from the previous year.

TCA carried 20,355,000 ton miles of air freight in 1961, up 18 per cent over the previous year. Air-express ton miles reached 3,000,000, an increase of almost seven per cent. A total of 11,500,000 ton miles of mail were moved by air, an increase of two per cent.

### NEW CRAFT

The airline introduced the third aircraft type of its planned all-turbine fleet to the travelling public on February 1, when it inaugurated service with Vickers "Vanguards" between Montreal and Vancouver, with en route stops. The big turbo-prop, successor to the highly successful "Viscount", began operating on routes to the Atlantic Provinces on April 30 and to New York and Chicago on June 15.

At the year's end, TCA was operating 10 DC-8 jets on trans-continental and trans-Atlantic services, and to Tampa and the islands of the Caribbean; 49 "Viscounts" on short-haul domestic and trans-border routes and 20 "Vanguards" on longer domestic and trans-border operations.

The last of the airline's 21 "North Stars" was sold in the fall of the year, and only a handful of "Super Constellations", flying on routes between Canada and the Caribbean, and two DC-3's on the Prairie "milk run" remain to be retired before the airline will be operating turbine aircraft only. This is expected to be achieved early in 1962.

## RECORD BISON TROPHY

A buffalo (bison) trophy taken in the Slave River area of Canada's Northwest Territories during the hunting season this autumn has broken the world record. The animal was shot by Mr. Samuel Israel, a Seattle sportsman, under a big-game licence issued by the Department of Northern Affairs. The hunting season for buffalo opens on September 1 and closes on November 30; the take is limited to one animal to each hunter.

The trophy will be sent to the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Under the North American big-game regulations established by the Boone and Crockett Club, the buffalo head measures 137 4/8 inches. This figure includes tip-to-tip horn spread, length of horns on the outside curve and base circumference. Points are deducted if the horns are not symmetrical. The previous world record was held by the Chief Ranger of Yellowstone National Park on a buffalo taken in the park in 1925; it measured 136 4/8 inches.

### HUNTING GROUNDS

The sport-hunting area in the Northwest Territories stretches over several hundred miles of flat, tall-grass prairies and bush land northeast of Wood Buffalo National Park. The wood buffalo that roam this region comprise the only known wild herd in the world. The animals, some weighing up to 2,500 pounds, are much larger than the plains bison that at one time roamed over large areas of North America.

The bison bull is dangerous, fast and tough; professional hunters report that he compares to the African buffalo as a sporting animal.

The bison are part of the herd that has been restored to strength on the extensive ranges of Wood Buffalo National Park, the world's largest game sanctuary. Animals roaming beyond the boundaries of the park are hunted in season.

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## MEASURING SEA TEMPERATURE

An amazing device capable of securing rapid ocean-surface temperature data from the air has been developed by scientists of the Pacific Oceanographic Group of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada at its biological station, Nanaimo, British Columbia. Fast-flying aircraft, equipped with a radiation thermometer designed and built by the Oceanographic Group, can now record ocean-surface temperatures that are accurate within 0.1 degrees Fahrenheit. This makes it possible to take daily temperature readings covering areas of the sea that would require at least six weeks of continuous operation by two oceanographic survey vessels. Furthermore, the accuracy of the aerial data is infinitely superior, as conditions in the sea might be expected to undergo considerable change during the period of survey by surface craft.

The remarkable success of the airborne radiation thermometer opens up new fields of knowledge to oceanographers. Never before has it been possible

to obtain a virtually instantaneous record of water temperatures over hundreds of miles of ocean surface. The contribution of such a record to the science of the sea is of immeasurable importance.

### EFFECT ON FISHERIES

Even more fascinating are some of the ways in which this scientific marvel may affect fisheries. In time, for example, it may be that much of the "by guess, by God and by shipboard electronic" will be removed from fisheries, as the movement and location of fish, particularly salmon, are closely related to water-temperature patterns.

Naval and fisheries craft operating in the North Pacific Ocean now provide the Group with oceanographic data that is an important supplement to the information gathered in the routine patrols of survey vessels of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. It now becomes possible for aircraft also to provide valuable assistance through use of the sensitive radiation thermometer.

The data will be fed to the Oceanographic Information Service at Esquimalt, B.C. This new service was initiated and developed by the Pacific Oceanographic Group early in 1961 and is operated by the Naval Weather Service of the Royal Canadian Navy. The service is the first of its type on the Pacific.

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## FISH DIET FOR ESKIMO DOGS

Fish-processing plants in the Arctic may solve one of the increasing problems of the Eskimo population, that of dogfood. Dwindling supplies of natural foods for the Eskimos have made it necessary for them to hunt greater and greater distances from home, which means carrying food for both dogs and hunters. Canned dogfood, apart from the expense, is not the answer, although it is being used to a large extent.

In an attempt to make things easier for the Eskimo, a pilot plant processing system has been devised by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The design was carried out at the Board's technological unit at London, Ontario, and the plant has been set up in the area of Aklavik, Northwest Territories. It will handle whitefish, ciscoes and pike taken locally and turn out a nourishing dried product that can be stored and carried conveniently on hunting trips.

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## SEAWAY TRAFFIC

The St. Lawrence Seaway entities recently announced preliminary traffic statistics for the navigation season from April to November, 1961. The total cargo tonnage for the period increased by 13.1 per cent on the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section of the Seaway and 6.0 per cent on the Welland Canal, compared with the same months in 1960.

Total Seaway traffic through the month of November 1961 established an all-time high for a navigation

season, exceeding 23,000,000 tons through the St. Lawrence Canals and 30,000,000 tons on the Welland Section. Seasonal figures for both the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals reflected substantial increases in downbound traffic, partly offset by decreases in upbound cargoes.

On the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section, 2,416,100 tons of downbound cargo during November 1961 represented a 42.2 per cent increase over the 1,699,300 tons recorded for the same month a year earlier. During the April to November 1961 season, a 31.5 per cent increase in downbound traffic over the corresponding 1960 period was estimated, 15,132,500 tons compared to 11,511,400 tons in 1960. The November 1961 upbound traffic of 753,200 tons was a 39.6 per cent increase over 539,400 tons for November 1960, although the 8,223,300 tons reported for the month of April through November was 6.3 per cent less than the upbound cargoes for 1960.

The same pattern is shown in the Welland Canal traffic statistics. For the month of November, downbound shipments increased by 42.4 per cent to 3,246,900 tons in 1961 compared with 2,279,400 tons in 1960. Upbound, the increase was 40.5 per cent from 484,200 tons to 680,500 tons. In comparing the April through November periods, downbound traffic through the Welland increased by 12.6 per cent from 20,531,300 tons to 23,121,000 tons, while upbound cargoes decreased by 9.1 per cent from 8,310,200 tons in 1960 to 7,554,200 tons in 1961.

The whole decrease in westbound shipping is attributable partly to a slight decline in the movement of iron ore, while eastbound traffic was influenced by heavy shipments of grain during October and November.

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### ELECTRICITY EXPORT LICENSED

Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced the approval of 16 licences to export surplus electricity, issued by the National Energy Board to eight Canadian companies and utilities. The companies are: The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission; Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company Limited; Southern Canada Power Company, Limited; Cedar Rapids Transmission Company, Limited; Canadian Niagara Power Company Limited; Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Limited; British Columbia Electric Company Limited.

The licensees have all previously held export licences, some having exported electricity since 1907, when licensing was first introduced.

The greater proportion of the exports will consist of electricity, which can be cut off at the discretion of the Canadian exporting companies. Under the licences, some 8052 million kilowatt hours of interruptible energy may be exported. About one-third of such interruptible energy to be exported consists of electricity, which is transmitted through United States territory and is returned to Canada for ultimate consumption.

The maximum quantity of firm energy which may be exported annually under these licences is 997

million kilowatt hours, a figure which may be compared with 1485 million kilowatt hours which the licensees could export under previous licences. The licences cover periods ranging from one to a maximum of five years.

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### INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

An industrial advisory committee composed of representatives of top management in Canada has been appointed by the National Research Council. Its objectives are to bring management into closer contact with the work of the NRC; to keep NRC informed of the problems of industry; and to consider ways of encouraging research in industry. Emphasis will be given to the part NRC may take in furthering these aims.

Industrial representatives on the committee are: J.A. Cogan, Vice-President and Director, Imperial Oil Limited, Toronto; W.N. Hall, President, Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. Ltd., Montreal; E.H. Higgins, Vice-President (Engineering), Canadair Ltd., Montreal; D.N. Kendall, Vice-President, Hunting Associates Ltd., Toronto; W.F. McLean, President, Canada Packers Ltd., Toronto; W.A. Montgomery, Vice-President, John Inglis Co. Ltd., Toronto; Peter Munk, President, Clairtone Sound Corporation Ltd., Weston; Dr. Hugh S. Sutherland, President, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., Montreal; Dr. J.H. Shipley, Vice-President Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal.

Dr. A.D. Misener, Director of the Ontario Research Foundation, Toronto, is also a member. NRC representatives are: Dr. E.W.R. Steacie, President (chairman); Dr. B.C. Ballard, Vice President (scientific); Dr. C.J. Mackenzie; and Mr. R.E. McBurney (secretary), head of NRC's technical information service.

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### ARCTIC HERRING

Herring were encountered last summer in the Western Arctic off the coast of the Yukon and Mackenzie Territories. These were no transients, but local herring living and spawning there, according to the investigators on the fisheries research vessel "Salvelinus", which found them. The fish were not sufficiently concentrated to provide good trawling or seining, but a type of weir fishing is considered possible and will be attempted next season.

This discovery is of considerable interest to the Federal Government, which is trying to organize small-scale commercial fishing in the Arctic for export in order to improve the flow of money into the far north and boost the local economy. Experimental fishing in 1960 by "Salvelinus" with gill-nets and a small otter trawl had revealed no commercially usable stocks off the Yukon coast or the Mackenzie delta, although enough capelin were taken by beach seine at Herschel between mid-July and mid-August to supply the local station of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with dog-

(Over)

food. Cod feed on capelin, so the recent appearance of this fish in the Arctic led to the hope that cod might be found also. So far, however, none has been discovered.

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### BOOKLET BOOSTS LAGOS FAIR

The first of two Canadian trade fairs in West Africa, the biggest ever held by Canada, opened on January 17 in Lagos, Nigeria. To stimulate attendance, the Department of Trade and Commerce produced a 44-page illustrated booklet, which was used for selective pre-show mailing throughout Nigeria, and is being distributed at the fair. Entitled simply *The Canadian Trade Fair*, the booklet contains descriptive articles on each of the 105 participating companies and the products they are displaying, as well as a list of West African agents representing many of the firms. More than 80 photographs have been used to illustrate the many quality Canadian products on exhibit. The striking, multi-coloured cover symbolizes various aspects of manufacturing in Canada.

A similar booklet has been produced for the Canadian trade fair in Accra, Ghana, which will be held from February 14 to 24.

The intensive trade-promotion drive about to be launched in Nigeria and Ghana is designed to acquaint West Africans with the rich variety and high quality of goods available from Canada, and to afford Canadian manufacturers an opportunity to make personal contact with businessmen of both countries, which are among the most promising markets of the world today.

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### FITNESS COUNCIL SET UP

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, has announced the setting up of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Designed to assist the Government in implementing the new fitness and amateur sport programme enacted at the last session of Parliament, the Council will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth P. Farmer, who was president of the Canadian Olympic Association from 1953 to 1961 and has been director of the Canadian Sports Advisory Council since 1948. In addition, the Council will include five representatives from the Atlantic Provinces, eight from Western Canada, eight from Quebec, and eight from Ontario.

In announcing the establishment of the National Advisory Council, Mr. Monteith stated that the Government was pleased at the calibre of its members. "We feel they are a most distinguished group of Canadians and that their contribution will do much to ensure that the new fitness and amateur sport programme enjoys the kind of leadership necessary to guarantee its success," he said. "While it has been impossible to include by any means everyone qualified, we have tried to make the Council broadly representative of all Canadians interested in these activities."

### FIRST MEETING

Mr. Monteith stated that the Government counted on arranging the first meeting of the National Advisory Council within the next two or three weeks. "We are anxious," he went on, "that the Council get together as quickly as possible so that no time will be lost in getting the whole project moving and in full operation."

In addition to the National Advisory Council, Mr. Monteith stated that his Department hoped to be able to arrange for the establishment of a federal-provincial committee at the deputy minister level to deal with administrative matters arising out of the federal-provincial aspects of the programme. He stated that, prior to working out agreements with the provinces, a federal-provincial conference of ministers was planned to discuss co-operative arrangements between the two levels of government.

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### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index rose 0.1 per cent to 129.8 from 129.7 during November and December 1961. For the year 1961, the index averaged 129.2, up by 0.9 per cent from the 1960 average of 128.0.

In the current period, increases in the component indexes for food, housing, and health and personal care offset decreases in the clothing and transportation indexes. The recreation-and-reading and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes were unchanged.

### BREAKDOWN

The food index rose 0.7 per cent to 124.5 from 123.6, as price increases occurred for beef, chicken, turkey and most fresh fruits and vegetables. Lower prices were reported for eggs, grapefruit, pork and powdered skim milk.

The housing index increased 0.1 per cent to 133.8 from 133.7, with both the shelter and household-operation components at slightly higher levels. In shelter, the rent index was unchanged and the home-ownership index was up 0.3 per cent. In household operation, the increase of 0.1 per cent reflected higher prices for furniture, floor coverings and textiles.

The clothing index declined 0.3 per cent to 113.7 from 114.0, as a result of lower prices for some items of men's, women's and children's wear, footwear and clothing services.

The transportation index declined 0.3 per cent to 141.1 from 141.5, owing to lower gasoline prices in several cities.

The health-and-personal-care index increased 0.1 per cent to 156.8 from 156.7, as the health-care component was up but the personal-care component was unchanged. In health care, higher premiums in one province for prepaid medical care were responsible for the upward movement.

The recreation - and-reading and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes were unchanged at 146.3 and 117.3, respectively.