

SCIENTIST HONoured: Dr. Leo Marion, Director, Division of Pure Chemistry, National Research Council of Canada, has been named an Honorary Member of the "Société Chimique de France". Dr. Marion is the first Canadian to receive this signal honour.

The Chemical Society of France, which is celebrating its hundredth anniversary this year, now has 15 Honorary Members.

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RESIDENTIAL UNITS: Completions of new residential units topped all previous years in 1956, the number rising 6 per cent over the previous peak in 1955, according to advance estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Starts were down 8 per cent from 1955's record number and units in various stages of construction of year's end dropped nearly 14 per cent.

Number of units completed in 1956 climbed to 135,700 from 127,929 in 1955 and 101,965 in 1954. Starts fell to 127,311 from 138,276 but were substantially above 1954's total of 113,527. Still under construction at the close of the year were 68,579 units, substantially below 1955's year-end total of 79,339 but slightly above 1954's 68,641 units.

There were larger numbers of units finished in 1956 than in the preceding year in Quebec, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but smaller numbers in the other provinces. Starts increased only in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Alberta, and units still under construction increased in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, but decreased in the other provinces.

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CANADA YEAR BOOK: Featuring a number of special articles of current interest and a change in cover style, the 1956 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, the official annual compendium of information on the institutions and the economic and social development of the nation, has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for general distribution.

Since Confederation the *Canada Year Book* and its predecessors have provided an accurate record of Canada's development as a nation by means of feature articles, statistical tables, charts, maps and analytical commentary. The 1956 edition--51st in the present series--provides in a single comprehensive volume of 1,300 pages an encyclopaedic range of official information about Canada.

Feature articles of current interest appearing in the 1956 edition include; "Mapping and Charting in Canada", "The National Capital Plan", "Scientific Management of Game Fish in Canada's National Parks", "Geophysics in Canada", "Astronomy in Canada", "The Privy Council Office and Cabinet Secretariat in its Relation to the Development of Cabinet Government", "Financial Administration of the Govern-

ment of Canada", "Mental Health", "Tuberculosis", "Poliomyelitis Vaccine", "The Federal-Provincial Forestry Agreements", "Canada's Mineral Industry 1954-55", "Seasonal Unemployment in Canada", "Traffic on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway", and "Marketing Farm-Produced Feeds".

Besides the customary and extensive revision of basic material to bring it up to date, the regular chapters of the 1956 edition contain other revisions and some new features. Among these are a brief historical sketch of the Census with a statistical summary of the principal enumerations; an enlarged survey of scientific, medical and industrial research; line-maps showing concentration of pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada; an analysis of trends and developments in the fisheries industries; line-maps of manufacturing production in Western Canada; a progress report on the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway accompanied by a map; a further instalment on oil and gas pipeline developments; and a newly-integrated account of broadcasting in Canada.

Up-dating has been completed on the basic material dealing with such subjects as agriculture, vital statistics, public health, forestry, mining, manufactures, domestic and foreign trade, hydro-electric power development, capital expenditure on construction, machinery and equipment, public finance, banking, insurance, labour, national income and expenditure, Canada's balance of international payments, and various aspects of national defence.

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JOBS FOUND: Canada's National Employment Service found jobs for 1,046,979 workers in 1956, according to J.G. Bisson, Chief Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The number of placements made was an increase of 93,403 over 1955, when the figure was 953,576. Mr. Bisson said the 1956 placement figures were the highest in any post-war year.

The following are the calendar year figures since the end of World War II: 868,740, in 1946; 788,754 in 1947; 724,773 in 1948; 690,224 in 1949; 797,227 in 1950; 926,149 in 1951; 981,297 in 1952; 993,406 in 1953; and 861,588 in 1954.

Placement figures for 1956 by regions, with 1955 figures in brackets, are as follows: Atlantic provinces, 68,522 (67,619); Quebec, 252,783 (222,370); Ontario, 379,085 (343,456); Prairie provinces, 210,189 (178,015); and Pacific region, 136,400 (142,116).

Placements made in the main industrial centres in 1956, with 1955 figures in brackets, are as follows: Montreal, 126,650 (109,618); Toronto, 97,401 (99,851); Vancouver, 59,336 (59,406); Winnipeg, 45,529 (40,926); Edmonton, 37,955 (33,454); Calgary, 35,053 (29,914); Hamilton, 32,171 (27,312); Quebec, 22,992 (17,311); and Windsor, 16,979 (11,816).