

servation projects that would otherwise be beyond the means of provincial and municipal governments. Plans for the project were worked out by the Ontario government and the Conservation Authority and then submitted to the Federal Government for approval. The Upper Thames project is the first to be approved by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act.

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DOMESTIC BUILDING IN 1960

Starts and completions of new dwelling units in Canada in the year 1960 were lower than in 1959, according to advance figures to be published in the December issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication "New Residential Construction". Fewer units were in various stages of construction at December 31, 1960, than a year earlier.

Starts in 1960 for all Canada dropped to 108,858 units from 141,345 in the preceding year, while completions fell to 123,757 units from 145,671. Units under construction at the year's end declined to 65,773 from 81,905 at the same time in 1959. Fourth-quarter starts fell to 32,061 units from 38,539 in the like 1959 period and completions to 35,136 units from 45,338.

Starts in centres of 5,000 population and over in 1960 decreased to 76,687 units from 105,991 in the preceding year, while completions dropped to 90,513 units from 108,059. December starts in these centres at 7,050 units were at about the same level as in the corresponding 1959 month, while completions declined to 7,098 units from 9,891. There were 44,975 units in various stages of construction in these centres at the end of the year as compared with 59,879 a year earlier.

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CANADIAN WHO DELEGATION

Canada's delegation to the Annual Assembly of the World Health Organization, which opened in New Delhi on February 7, is headed by Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health. The party left by air for the Indian capital on January 28. WHO sessions are normally held at the international headquarters in Geneva, but a tradition has been developing according to which, every third or fourth year, the meetings are held in a member country. India's invitation was accepted for 1961.

The alternate head of the Canadian group is the Canadian High Commissioner to India, Mr. Chester A. Ronning, and Dr. Percy E. Moore, Director of Indian and Northern Health Services, is the third delegate. Alternate delegates are Dr. Jean Gregoire, Deputy Minister of Health for Quebec, and Dr. B.D.B. Layton, head of the International Health Section of

the Department of National Health and Welfare. G.L. Morris, of the High Commissioner's Office, is acting as adviser.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Budgeting for nearly \$23 million in 1962, the WHO Assembly will consider special eradication programmes for malaria, smallpox and other major diseases, medical research, assistance to the Congo in the present emergency, the health aspects of ionizing radiation and other matters arising from the discussions of the United Nations and its specialized Agencies. Apart from the regular budget, there are special resources, such as a voluntary fund for malaria eradication, which bring the finances under direct WHO control to \$52 million.

Canada's contribution for 1962 will amount to \$620,000 plus an additional amount, yet to be determined, for the malaria fund. Taking advantage of their presence in the Far East, members of the delegation will pay brief visits to the health officials of a number of countries in South and Southeast Asia in connection with Canada's technical assistance programme in the health field under the Colombo Plan.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The number of work stoppages dropped by 50 per cent in December over the previous month, and there was a substantial reduction in the number of workers involved and the number of man days lost, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts released on January 25 by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

There were 29 work stoppages in December involving 1,890 workers and a total duration of 30,280 man days. In November there were 58 stoppages with 5,491 workers involved and a total duration of 53,180 man days. In December 1959 there were 22 stoppages involving 3,836 workers and a total duration of 56,050 man days.

Seventeen of the December 1960 work stoppages were in industries in Ontario, ten in Quebec, one in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia. None was in an industry under federal jurisdiction.

Five of the December work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, two had been terminated by the end of the month.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 15 in manufacturing, six in trade, five in transportation, storage and communication and three in construction.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada the number of man days lost in December represented 0.03 per cent of the estimated working time compared with 0.05 per cent in November and 0.05 per cent in December 1959.