

force; the rest were wives, children and other dependents or retired persons. Of the workers, 26.1 per cent were classed as professional and managerial, 3.2 per cent were in agricultural occupations, 8.8 per cent in service occupations, 34.3 per cent in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 16.7 per cent in clerical, commercial and financial occupations and 7.7 per cent were general labourers. As in previous years, Ontario absorbed by far the highest proportion of arrivals, 55 per cent; Quebec was second with 20 per cent, followed by British Columbia 13 per cent, Prairie Provinces 9.5 per cent and the Maritime Provinces 2 per cent.

#### AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Male immigrants exceeded females by 5,955. Among men, those aged 25-29 made up the largest group totalling 18,328. For women, the 20-24 age group was the largest and totalled 18,738. In the single category, males exceeded females in all age groups up to 40 years. Females exceeded males in the married category by 1,954, in the widowed category by 3,001 and in the divorced or separated category by 348. Of all persons arriving in 1966 who were 15 years of age or over, 56 per cent were married, 39.5 per cent were single and 4.5 per cent were widowed, divorced or separated.

As in recent years, the tendency of immigrants to travel by air continued throughout 1966 when 126,155, or 64.8 per cent, elected to fly to Canada. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of immigrants travelling by air since 1958 when 31.6 per cent of the immigrants were admitted at airports.

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#### NEW NRC LIBRARY FUNCTION

The National Research Council is taking action to ensure that the world's literature resources in the medical and health sciences are readily available to Canadians.

The Council has assigned this responsibility to the National Science Library of Canada, a division of NRC, which will serve as the national centre for scientific and technical publications in the medical and health sciences. This new assignment enlarges the library's present function of meeting the information needs of the scientific, engineering and industrial communities of Canada.

The library will expand its existing services by providing reference and bibliographical services in the medical and health sciences, co-ordinate and support the acquisition of publications in these areas and provide leadership in medical library practice, research and education.

These steps are designed to overcome a critical lack of medical and health literature in Canadian libraries and ensure the acquisition of new literature published in Canada and elsewhere in the world. They will enable the library to meet the literature demands of Canada's growing programme of education, practice and research in medicine and related health fields.

#### CANADA-U.S. PARKS DISCUSSED

Officials of Canadian and United States national parks services met in Ottawa last week to hold the first of what is expected to be annual joint meetings to discuss areas of common concern. Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, Edward A. Hummel, Assistant Director of the U.S. National Park Service, and Theodor R. Swem, Assistant Director of Co-operative Activities in the U.S. National Park Service, visited the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for two days to discuss the planning, development and general operation of national parks.

The U.S. officials met with Senior Assistant Deputy Minister John A. MacDonald, Parks Branch Director J.R.B. Coleman, and Assistant Directors John I. Nicol, Alex. J. Reeve, and Peter H. Bennett.

It was agreed that similar meetings would be held annually alternating between locations in Canada and the U.S. The formation of a sub-committee to study problem areas in more detail was also agreed on.

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#### AECL SPACE STUDY RESULTS

A six-man team led by Dr. Hugh Carmichael, head of the General Physics Branch at the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, is making an invaluable contribution to the exploration of the forces present in space.

Canadian stations relay data to space-research institutions and agencies throughout the world. Equipment developed by the AECL group is helping unlock the secrets of space in regions as remote as Siberia and Antarctica.

Among the group's other accomplishments are the development of a cosmic-ray intensity monitor of advanced design and assistance to the United States, the Soviet Union, Mexico and Bolivia in the building and installing of monitors of this type.

A mobile monitor contrived by this group can range from Arvida, Quebec, and Kapuskasing, Ontario, as far afield as Acapulco in Mexico and Maui in Hawaii, investigating the intensity of cosmic rays at various altitudes and geographical locations. The results of this research have added significantly to the growing body of literature on cosmic radiation and planetary space.

The AECL team has developed and improved instruments used in permanent stations and in the mobile laboratory. Simple, highly efficient monitors and automatic data-recording equipment have been produced, sometimes because the group was unable to obtain suitable devices elsewhere.

Data from the Deep River monitoring station have revealed new information concerning the inter-planetary magnetic field. AECL has been interested in cosmic rays since 1950. In 1957, continuous monitoring of cosmic-ray variations was begun as a contribution to the work of the International Geophysical Year.