

POPULATION AT JUNE 1, 1964

Canada's population had reached 19,237,000 by June 1 this year, according to the annual estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of 341,000, or 1.8 per cent, since June 1, 1963, and of almost a million (999,000), or 5.5 per cent, since the 1961 census.

The increase of 341,000 for the past year is larger than the 326,000 between June 1, 1962, and June 1, 1963, and the 332,000 for the year before that. This growth is the result of greater immigration, as natural increase for the census years 1963-64 was the smallest since the last census. During the past year, the birth rate dropped about 0.7 percentage points, and there was a very slight increase in the death rate.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Estimates of the populations of the provinces for June 1, 1964, with 1963 estimates in brackets, were as follows: Newfoundland, 491,000 (481,000); Prince Edward Island, 107,000 (107,000); Nova Scotia, 762,000 (756,000); New Brunswick, 617,000 (614,000); Quebec, 5,562,000 (5,468,000); Ontario, 6,586,000 (6,448,000); Manitoba, 958,000 (950,000); Saskatchewan, 943,000 (933,000); Alberta, 1,432,000 (1,405,000); British Columbia, 1,738,000 (1,695,000); Yukon, 16,000 (15,000); and Northwest Territories, 25,000 (24,000).

The 1964 estimates are the result of a population accounting that starts with the 1961 census count, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration based on United States and British government statistics of immigration from Canada. For each province the same general method is used and Family Allowance statistics provide the basis for an estimate of interprovincial migration. The estimates for the years 1962 to 1964 are subject to revision when data for another census become available.

FISH EXPERTS IN UGANDA

A Canadian fishery adviser sent to Uganda for six months under External Aid Office arrangements is being given credit for finding a way to turn a fish liability into an asset.

He is Dr. Stanley A. Beatty, of Madoc, Ontario, now retired from the Department of Fisheries of Canada. During his recent service with the Fisheries Department of Uganda, Dr. Beatty introduced a new way of processing the *nkeje*, also called the *haplochromis*. These sardine-sized fish swarm in their millions in the 27,000 square miles of Lake Victoria. While they are too small and boney to be a popular table dish, they also eat so much food they keep down the Lake's population of more edible fish.

PRESS TRIBUTE

Dr. Beatty's processing method, according to the "Uganda Argus", the principal newspaper in the country, "could give Uganda's fish industry a real fillip and step up production by thousands of tons".

This would mean, the paper said, that the number of the larger fish would increase, and housewives "would be able to buy a local product that was much cheaper, and probably tastier, than the imported one".

A pilot production scheme has been worked out by the Uganda Government which could process 2,000 cans of *nkeje* a day. Government officials are hopeful of increasing the production of fish from Lake Victoria from the present 24,000 tons a year to hundreds of thousands of tons. As a result, Uganda might gain another valuable industry and source of food. There are even possibilities of an export business developing.

The biggest problem facing Dr. Beatty when he arrived in Uganda in dealing with the little *nkeje* was removing its scales, bones and fins. He suggested what in essence was a revolving drum of wire mesh. The resulting machine proved highly effective - taking three minutes to scale 20 pounds of *nkeje* straight from the lake. Local people were trained to gut and behead the fish and remove the fins and spines. The cans in which the processed fish are packed were specially made by a Kenya firm and provide sufficient food for a meal for one person. The fish are now being prepared in three different ways - smoked in oil, smoked in tomato sauce and fried in tomato sauce. The oil used is locally obtained from cotton-seed oil.

OTHER PROJECTS

Walter Henry Steen, a master fisherman from Vancouver, was also sent to Uganda by the External Aid Office before Dr. Beatty on this same general project. He investigated the stock of *nkeje* available and has recommended a better method of taking them from Lake Victoria. This "purse seine" method now being considered by Uganda authorities demands a special boat and net similar to those used in the Pacific and on Lake Tanganyika for fish like the *nkeje*.

A new specially designed and built boat equipped with nets to catch fish by the gills has been sent to Uganda by Canada to show how its catch of the *nkeje* and other fish may be increased. Provision of this equipment was recommended by Dr. Beatty and Mr. Steen and arranged by the External Aid Office.

NEW ENVOY TO CENTRAL AMERICA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the appointment of Mr. William M. Olivier as Canadian Ambassador to Costa Rica, with concurrent accreditation to Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. Mr. Olivier replaces Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle, who was recently appointed Canadian Ambassador to Turkey.

A native of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Mr. Olivier joined the Department of External Affairs in 1948. He served abroad at the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York and in Washington and Madrid. In 1957 he was appointed Canadian Commissioner on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos.