

rather than to continue the present method of offer to purchase. The payment to producers would be calculated on the difference between the actual market price for shell eggs for the period concerned and the prescribed support price. This method, as in the case of the arrangement proposed with respect to hogs, would make it possible to withhold payments from commercial organizations operating under the so-called vertical integration plan, or to restrict payments to a specific volume of eggs delivered by any one producer in a given period.

"I wish to assure the House that every effort will be made to have an alternative plan ready to put into operation at the earliest possible date."

- - - -

CATTLE AND LAMBS

The base prices and mandatory support levels for cattle and lambs, effective from April 1, 1959, have been announced by Mr. L.W. Pearsall, Chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

The Board's basis of support for cattle is on Good quality steers and the ten-year average, or base price, for Good steers, live, Toronto market, is \$22.28 per cwt. The mandatory support of 80 per cent is calculated as \$17.80 per cwt. In 1958 Good steers averaged \$22.90 per cwt., Toronto market, and the effect of this high price on the ten-year average has been to increase the support by 30 cents per cwt. over last year.

The base price for Good lambs, live, Toronto market, is \$24.43 per cwt. The mandatory support level of 80 per cent is \$19.55 per cwt. The mandatory support level of 80 per cent is \$19.55 per cwt. - the same as last year. Good lambs at Toronto averaged \$22.35 per cwt. during 1958.

The Board Chairman pointed out that these grades of both steers and lambs are now selling at about \$25 on the Toronto market.

* * * *

POPULATION DETAILS

Canada's population at June 1, 1957 was estimated at 16,558,000, of whom 11,126,900 or 67.2 per cent were 15 years of age and over, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Males 15 years of age and over were estimated at 5,627,200 and females at 5,499,700.

Of the number of males 15 years of age and over, some 1,733,300 (30.8 per cent of the total) were single, 3,683,900 (65.5 per cent) were married, and 210,000 (3.7 per cent) were widowed or divorced. Of the females in this age range, 1,289,100 (23.4 per cent) were single, 3,655,500 (66.5 per cent) were married, and 555,100 (10.1 per cent) were widowed or divorced.

The rise in the proportion of the population married since 1951 was most marked in the age group 15-24 years, where the percentage increased from 13.3 per cent in 1951 to 16.9 per cent in 1957 for males, and from 30.1 per cent to 34.1 per cent for females. Another interesting fact revealed by these figures relates to the relative degree of widowhood among males and females. There were an estimated 555,100 widowed and divorced women in Canada in 1957 as compared to 210,000 men in this category. This marital group of women has increased by 80,000 or 16.8 per cent since 1951 as compared to a rise of 11,000 or 5.5 per cent among men.

* * * *

WORLD FISHING BOAT CONGRESS

The second World Fishing Boat Congress was held in Rome from April 5 to 10, 1959.

In addressing the opening session, Mr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, (Food and Agriculture Organization) said, in part:

"The first Congress played an important part in drawing the attention of governments to the contribution that naval architects and gear technologists could make to the efficiency and prosperity of fishing industries. It is perhaps true to say that until a few years ago government activity at the production end of the fishing industry has been mainly in the hands of biologists. In 1950, when FAO employed a naval architect, naval architects were employed only by the governments of Norway and Japan. The situation has somewhat improved since then, and a few other governments, such as those of Newfoundland, Turkey and India have appointed naval architects. In Germany, United Kingdom, United States and Canada, naval architects have been employed in semi-government research institutions engaged in fishing boat development work, but on the whole naval architects are still the exception rather than the rule in national fishery administrations. Nevertheless, as a result of the work of the 1953 Congress, a great deal of interest has been created in this subject in many countries. In some colleges and universities, fishing boat design has been added to the curriculum for teaching naval architecture. The Congress stimulated the testing of fishing boat models in tanks in the United States, United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Turkey, India and elsewhere. Several other governments, realizing that fishing boat design and construction could be immensely improved, are now considering the setting up of fishing boat departments so that naval architects will be able to take their place with biologists, economists, processing technologists, etc., in promoting the development of the fishing industry. The last congress also showed interesting possibilities of improving hull shape in order to reduce