

Africa, Asia and Latin America production dropped 4 to 5 per cent. In these regions population rose most.

Food output per person fell by about two per cent around the world. The general director of the Food and Agricultural Organization, B. F. Sen, issued these figures in the organization's annual report. He says: "Any remaining complacency... must surely have been dispelled by the events of the past year."

On page 15 you will see a table which indicates the livestock on farms in central and eastern Canada from June 1, 1941 through to the year 1964, and the increases and decreases per province for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The figures there are rather startling. Perhaps the big decrease in every province for horses is to be understood as a result of mechanization, but you will see that cattle in Ontario have increased some 58 per cent, with smaller increases in the other provinces until we get to Prince Edward Island, where there has been an increase of up to 81 per cent. In sheep and lambs there was a falling off of 62 per cent in New Brunswick, 66 per cent in Nova Scotia and 59 per cent in Prince Edward Island.

I would also draw the attention of honourable senators to the note at the bottom of that table, because there are references in the last two columns to the letters g.c.a.u. which mean grain consuming animal units. A horse is one unit; a dairy cow is one unit; other cattle constitute .51 of a unit; hogs, .87 of a unit; sheep, .04, and poultry .045 of a unit.

On page 16 you will see a table showing the livestock on farms in the prairie provinces for the years 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1964; and the changes which have occurred in dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs, and poultry.

There are details in the remaining tables with which I will not weary the Senate. I come now to the bill.

**Hon. Mr. Isnor:** I wonder if the honourable leader would be good enough to turn to Table 5 on page 2 and note that the figures for the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and British Columbia are all given individually; and once again the D.B.S.—I suppose these figures are from D.B.S.?

**Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West):** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Isnor:** They lump the Maritimes together, which does not give us a clear picture with regard to Nova Scotia, New

Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In future I think all tables should be divided into individual provinces in order to give us a clear picture with regard to those provinces as well.

**Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West):** I certainly agree. That is not so with regard to the other tables. Perhaps the honourable senator who has asked the question would be satisfied with my assurance that when the bill goes to committee I will ask for a breakdown by provinces, including each of the Maritime provinces.

**Hon. Mr. Isnor:** That will be fine.

**Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West):** The House of Commons debated this measure on October 6, 7, 11 and 21; and I must say that this was an excellent, far-ranging and long debate, but one in which there was not much information supplied.

The purpose of the bill, first of all, is to establish the Canadian Livestock Feed Board as a crown corporation, which will consist of three to five members appointed by order in council. They will serve during good behaviour, and out of their number the Governor in Council will appoint a chairman and vice-chairman. The chairman is going to be its chief executive officer. Salaries will be authorized by orders in council, and there will be provision for expenses incurred by board members. The board itself will determine its quorum, and there is provision in the bill for the filling of vacancies. The board will also have authority, subject to Treasury Board approval, to appoint officers, employees and staff.

In addition to the board, the bill also provides for the establishment of the Canadian Livestock Feed Board Advisory Committee. This committee will consist of from five to seven members appointed by order in council for a period of five years. No more than two will be allowed to vacate their position on the committee in any one year, in so far as that is possible. There will be allowances and travelling expenses provided for the members of this committee by order in council. The committee will be required to hold a meeting at least once every year, and more meetings per year will be held as determined either by the committee itself, or the minister, or by the board to which it reports. The committee will make its own rules to govern its proceedings.