

insect pests in the field and in storage, hastening maturity through killing of the tops, and prevention of the sprouting of table potatoes in storage, to the marketing of the crop for seed and table purposes or processing into potato chips, French fries, potato flakes, granules and other products.

Potato specialists from the Canada Department of Agriculture, Provincial Departments with important potato areas, potato marketing organizations, processing and transportation firms, potato growers, and consumers, will be taking part in the discussions.

On the opening day a panel of provincial representatives directly concerned with the growing and marketing of potatoes in their respective provinces will review "The 1957 Potato Crop Condition and Market Prospects".

MORE DWELLINGS: There were 3,923,646 occupied dwellings (or households) in Canada in June last year, according to a 1956 Census bulletin on households by size released July 9 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was an increase of nearly 15 per cent since the 1951 Census, slightly larger than the rise of 14.8 per cent in the population.

In addition to the occupied dwellings, there were 142,736 vacant dwellings and 61,775 dwellings under construction recorded at the 1956 Census, making a total of slightly more than 4 1/4 million dwellings.

For census purposes a dwelling is defined as a structurally separate set of living premises with private entrance from outside the building, or from a common hall or stairway inside. A household is defined as a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. Consequently, the number of households is the same as the number of occupied dwelling units.

Of the total number of occupied dwellings, 2,701,234 were in urban areas and 1,222,412 in rural. Making up the latter were 645,609 classed as non-farm dwellings, an increase from 624,468 in 1951, and 576,803 farm dwellings, down from 629,788 five years earlier. Farm dwellings declined in number in all provinces, the largest proportionate decreases being in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

Total numbers of occupied dwellings increased between 1951 and 1956 in all provinces. The largest rise was in Ontario at 17.9 per cent, followed closely by Alberta at 17.3 per cent. Quebec was third with 16.6 per cent, British Columbia fourth with 16.2 per cent, and Newfoundland next with 11 per cent. Smallest increase was 1.0 per cent in Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had increases ranging from 5.5 per cent to 8.9 per cent. Only 50 of 718 incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 population or greater had fewer occupied dwellings in 1956 than in 1951 and most of these were small towns and villages of less than 5,000 population.

The average number of persons per household for all Canada in June last year was 3.9, down slightly from the 4.0 average in 1951. All provinces east of Ontario showed an average household size larger than the national average, while Ontario and the western provinces had smaller households. The average number per household was largest in Newfoundland at 5.1 persons and smallest in British Columbia at 3.4 persons. New Brunswick was second largest in household size with 4.5 persons, then Quebec with 4.4, Prince Edward Island with 4.2, and Nova Scotia with 4.1. Under the national average were Ontario with 3.8, Manitoba and Alberta each with 3.7, and Saskatchewan with 3.6 persons. The average number of persons per household showed increases over 1951 in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, was unchanged in Ontario and Manitoba, and smaller in the remaining provinces.

Household size showed the same regional variation in the case of metropolitan areas as with provinces. The average number of persons per household was largest in St. John's, Newfoundland, and Quebec City, at 5.0 and 4.4, respectively, and smallest in Victoria and Vancouver at 3.1 and 3.3, respectively. With the single exception of Toronto, households were larger in the fringe parts of metropolitan areas than in the central cities.

NEW DUTIES: Douglas M. Young, Chief of the Personnel Division of the International Labour Office since 1952, has been appointed Director of ILO's Canadian Branch Office at Ottawa. Director-General David A. Morse has announced. He will assume his new duties September 1.

POSTED TO ANKARA: The appointment of Wing Commander R.F. Gross, CD, 46, of Toronto, as RCAF Air Attaché, Ankara, Turkey, has been announced by Air Force Headquarters.

W/C Gross, now serving with the Directorate of Air Intelligence at Air Force Headquarters, will take over his new duties later this month, at which time he will be promoted to the rank of acting group captain.

HUDSON BAY ROUTE: Shipping into the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait has increased to such an extent that the Department of Transport has decided to have two instead of only one of its icebreakers patrol these waters during the navigation season this summer. Last year some 150 vessels and smaller craft operated in these waters, including a record number of 48 grain ships, as well as freighters and tankers engaged in transporting material for DEW Line and Mid-Canada Line construction, Department of Transport icebreakers and supply ships, and also some 40 departmental ship-to-shore landing craft and barges.

The icebreaker "N.B. McLean" which has patrolled these waters every summer since she