

## NEW ARCTIC BIRD SANCTUARIES

It was announced recently that six new migratory-bird sanctuaries had been established in the Western Arctic. Their combined area - 32,870 square miles - increases sixfold Canada's total of migratory refugees, which now cover 39,136 square miles. The Western Arctic sanctuaries have been set aside to protect waterfowl nesting grounds of continental significance.

Birds that nest in this region and range the American continent in their migratory flights include ducks, geese, swans, and shore birds. The sanctuaries, created by Order in Council under authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, are administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Canada now has 108 migratory bird sanctuaries. The new ones are on Kendall Island, Anderson River, Cape Parry, Queen Maud Gulf, and Banks Island.

Protection of the northern nesting areas anticipates an even greater increase in mineral exploration that could adversely affect habitat. Changes in habitat could, in turn, seriously lower population levels of waterfowl, an important renewable resource with both aesthetic and economic values for many thousands of North Americans. Establishment of the sanctuaries does not prevent mineral exploration and development within their boundaries; it merely effects some measure of control on the activities of those carrying out exploratory or development work in the field.

The interests of Indians and Eskimos in sanctuaries north of the 60th Parallel will not be affected. Both will be permitted to trap fur-bearing animals and carry firearms in the sanctuaries, to take sea mammals and big game in season. Sled dogs will be permitted, though they will not be allowed to run at large when migratory birds are present.

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## "HERITAGE DE FRANCE" EXHIBIT

An outstanding exhibition of masterpieces of French painting of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, entitled "Heritage de France", opened at the National Gallery of Canada on January 5. It had previously been seen at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the Musée de la Province de Québec. The exhibition will close on February 4.

### DIDACTIC FEATURE

A special feature is the comprehensive didactic exhibition covering all the major events of the period of painting represented. Photographs of Versailles, extracts from letters, diagrams highlighting the historical events and figures of the time, serve as an introduction to the exhibition itself.

One section of the didactic display is devoted to significant events taking place in New France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and includes photographs of Canadian art of those centuries. A complementary exhibition of prints of drawings of the same period is on display in the Department of Prints and Drawings, National Gallery.

## SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS

During the first nine months of 1961, farm cash income from the sale of farm products reached the all-time high of \$2,121.0 million. This estimate is 4.0 per cent above the figure of \$2,039.7 million for 1960, and 3.1 per cent higher than the previous record high of \$2,056.8 million established in 1959. These estimates include Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, net cash advances on farm-stored grain in Western Canada and deficiency payments made under the provisions of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. It should be emphasized that, in preparing these estimates, no allowance is made for costs incurred by farmers in the production of the items sold.

Major contributions to the increase in farm cash income between 1960 and 1961 were made by wheat, flaxseed, tobacco, cattle, calves, hogs, dairy products, poultry products and Canadian Wheat Board participation payments. Offsetting these gains, to some extent, were greatly reduced returns from potato sales, a substantial net repayment of cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada, and some reduction in income from oats and barley.

With the exception of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, all provinces shared in the increase in cash income. In the case of the two Maritime Provinces, a substantial reduction in income from the sale of potatoes was almost entirely responsible for the declines from the high levels of 1960 of 18.2 per cent for Prince Edward Island and 11.0 per cent for New Brunswick. The gains recorded for the remaining provinces ranged from about 3 per cent in Ontario to 8.6 per cent in Nova Scotia.

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## CLOTHING MISSION TO EUROPE

A Canadian clothing trade mission to Europe will leave Ottawa on January 19, returning on February 9. Nine members of the industry have been invited to participate. The purpose of this mission, which is one of 22 scheduled for 1962, is to explore the market in the Netherlands, Sweden, West Germany, Switzerland and Belgium for men's, women's, and children's wear manufactured in Canada.

Mr. Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, said that a survey undertaken by trade commissioners in the countries mentioned, following the Export Trade Promotion Conference in Ottawa last December, indicated that there was a good market for quality merchandise of this nature. Individual exporters had been encouraged by the measure of response to their sales efforts in Europe.

Trade commissioners have arranged meetings with members of the trade in their respective countries. These should enable members of the mission to familiarize themselves with the specific requirements of the various markets, including prices, quality and the months in which delivery of garments should be made. They will also be afforded opportunities to study the measure of competition that may be anticipated. When they return to