

FARM CASH INCOME

Farm cash income, exclusive of supplementary payments, received by Canadian farmers from farming operations reached an all-time high in 1961 of \$2,928.9 million, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This estimate is 2.4 per cent above the previous record of \$2,859.1 established in 1952, and 5.3 per cent higher than the \$2,781.5 million realized in 1960.

These estimates include cash income from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, net cash advances on farm-stored grains, and deficiency payments made under the present farm prices support programme. 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 lower income from oats and barley.

In addition to the above-mentioned farm cash income, farmers in western Canada received supplementary payments totalling \$35.8 million during 1961 as against \$77.2 in the preceding year. Payments during 1961 consisted almost entirely of payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, whereas in 1960 they included not only PFAA payments, but also payments made under the provisions of the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan and the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Act. During 1961, potato growers in Prince Edward Island received approximately \$390,000 for losses sustained as a result of fusarium rot in the 1960 potato crop.

With supplementary payments included, total cash income from farming operations in 1961 amounted to \$2,964.6 million. This estimate exceeds by 3.5 per cent the previous high of \$2,864.3 recorded for 1952 and is 3.7 per cent higher than the revised estimate of \$2,858.7 for 1960.

NEW HOME TALENT AT STRATFORD

Léon Major and Mark Negin, two of the outstanding younger talents in the Canadian theatre, will respectively direct and design "The Gondoliers" for the Stratford Festival this summer.

"The Gondoliers" will have its première in Stratford on July 6 in the Avon Theatre. The production will run there for six weeks and two days for a total of 45 performances. Casting is to begin shortly.

"The Gondoliers" is the third Gilbert and Sullivan opera to be presented at the Stratford Festival.

Léon Major, who studied music at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, has directed many productions in Ontario and has travelled abroad to study opera and play production. During the past winter Mr. Major directed three notable productions at Toronto's Crest Theatre - "The Zoo Story",

"The Madwoman of Chailot", and "Caesar and Cleopatra". In the music field his credits include Menotti's "The Telephone" for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and last season's production of "I Pagliacci" for the Canadian Opera Company. In 1961 Mr. Major was assistant to Michael Langham on the Stratford Festival production of "Coriolanus."

Mark Negin is at present in Montreal where he is teaching on the staff of the National Theatre School of Canada. Closely associated with the Stratford Festival, where he was assistant head of properties for two seasons, he designed "The Canvas Barricade", the award-winning play, for the Festival stage last year. Mr. Negin has designed for theatres in London, Ontario, and Winnipeg, for the National Ballet, and, during the past winter, for Les Grands Ballets Canadiens.

MUSEUM BUYS ANTIQUE PLANE

A fine specimen of the famed Canadian JN4 bi-plane produced at Toronto during the First World War has been acquired by the National Aviation Museum. It was located on the farm of Edward Faulkener at Honeye Falls, near Rochester, New York, by Kenneth Molson, Museum curator, and arrangements were made for its purchase and return to Canada.

Mr. Faulkener bought the aircraft in the 1920's and flew it until the depression of the '30s made flying a luxury he could no longer afford. Since then, it had been stored in his barn. The 44-year-old aircraft will be restored to exhibition standards and then placed on display in the National Aviation Museum at the Ottawa International Air Terminal.

The JN4 was the first production aircraft to be made in Canada and, besides being used for all types of military training in Canada during the war, was flown a great deal by post-war Canadian pilots. It made the first Canadian airmail flight from Montreal to Toronto in 1918, the first flight over the Canadian Rockies in 1919, and the first Canadian aerial survey on the Alexis River in Labrador in 1919.

A modified version of the American Curtiss JN4, the "Jenny" or "Canuck" was built by Canadian Aeroplanes Limited in 1917-18. The Toronto aircraft plant produced 2,918 JN4s, of which 1,300 were delivered as complete aircraft, 680 of these being supplied to the U.S. Government.

ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY, 1961

Over the past four years, admission standards have been raised moderately by 11 of the 43 degree-granting Canadian universities that admit students at the junior or senior matriculation level.

Although in 1961 some qualified matriculants could not be accommodated in the course of their choice at the university first on their lists of preference, all could be accommodated in other universities or affiliated colleges. The extent to which universities and their affiliates are expanding their facilities, and new colleges are being established, indicates that this will continue to be true for several years at least.

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