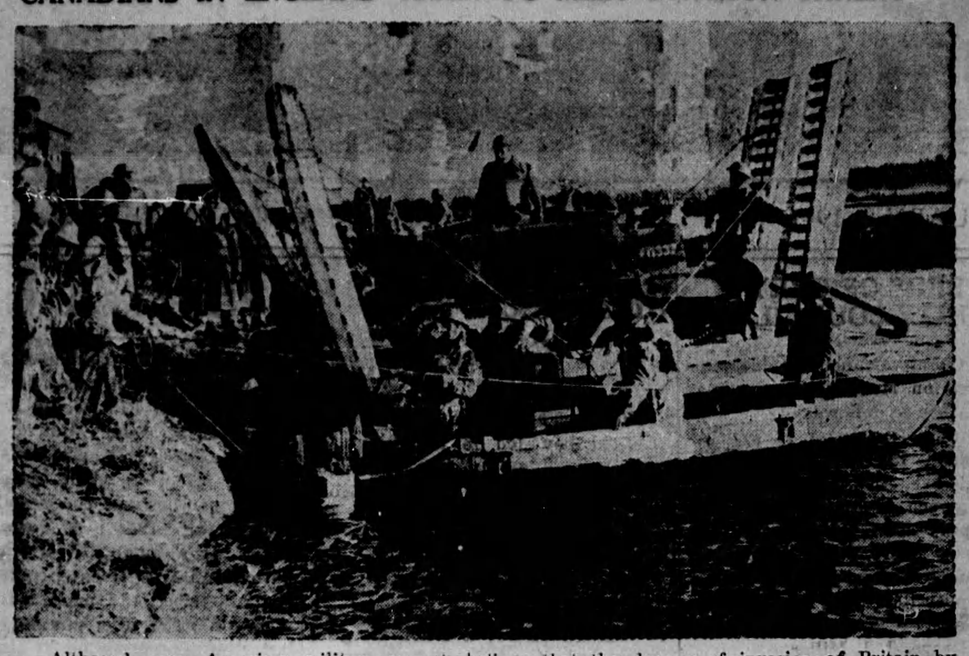
CANADIANS IN ENGLAND TRAIN TO MEET INVASION THREAT



Although some American military experts believe that the danger of invasion of Britain by German forces has passed, the British high command does not share that belief. So there is no let-down of preparedness to meet invasion. The men shown here are Canadians recently arrived in Britain. They are engaged in the job of transporting a Bren gun carrier across a river as part of their training to meet the invasion threat. The men are wearing gas masks and full battle dress.

Farm Notes . . .

A Little Iodine In Animal Feeds

(By S. Leslie Emslie)

In the nutrition of animals as well as of plants there are certain elements which, though required in very minute amounts, are nonetheless absolutely essential to health and normal development. Iodine is one of these mighty atoms. The iodine contained in the body of a grown man weighs less than a drop of water, yet lack of it would end existence. The small amounts of iodine required by animals are absorbed mostly from food and water. But sometimes the intake is too restricted, and symptoms of iodine deficiency appear.

Protect Against Deficiency

The thyroid gland is the centre of iodine concentration and controls nearly all body processes. Goitre in calves and lambs, joint-ill of foals, hairlessness of young pigs, etc., indicate iodine deficiency. Iodine promotes growth, increases production of milk and eggs, and the hatchability of the latter. Besides, it improves the quality of wool, hair and fur. Iodine is a necessary ingredient of balanced mineral supplements which protect livestock against deficiency diseases.

Friendliness Is Princess' Charm

Rideau Hall's Chatelaine Proves Gracious and Sympathetic

The friendliness of Princess Alice's smile, her warm sympathy and unaffected simplicity will mean more than her royal rank to Canadians who meet the chatelaine of Rideau Hall, writes Gladys Arnold.

Recently at a reception in the vice-regal residence a young officer of the R. C. A. F. stood nervously on the fringe of a gay, chatting crowd of young men in the uniforms of the three services and smiling girls in simple afternoon frocks. Obviously he was shy and apparently knew nobody.

Through the crowd stepped Princess Alice. She noticed the young airman at once and with quick friendliness went straight up to him and in no time at all he was chatting away and evidently quite at home.

"She spoke to me as though she had always known me—and right away I met a lot of people," he said. "She's a real princess."

LEOPOLD'S DAUGHTER

Princess Alice Mary was born in Windsor Castle, February 23, 1883, daughter of Prince Leopold, fourth son and ninth child of Queen Victoria. Alice Mary was a sprightly child, with delicate bones and vivacity of temperament which gives her light step and youthful carriage of today.

Her hair has silvered but the brown of her eyes has not dimmed since the days when she played with her royal cousins and was teased by a lively, kindly young man who was later to become George V.

Modern Ski 3,000 Years In Making

But First Historical Mention Of It Dates From Sixth Century — Vikings Used It For Snow Travel

The modern ski has some three thousand years of interesting development behind it, but the first historical mention of skis dates from the sixth century. At that time the Vikings were using "suski," or snow glide shoes, for winter travel. These ancient skis were short, wide boards, covered with seal-skin to grip the snow and to make climbing easy, but for downhill travel they could have been little better than the snowshoes of to-day. Later, this difficulty was overcome by using one skin-covered ski or "andor" and one runner of polished wood, the skier balancing himself on the runner with the aid of a long heavy pole for the descents. The next improvement was the use of two wooden runners, but the early patterns of this type were turned up at both ends so that, if one point were broken, the ski could be reversed—the Norseman's equivalent of the modern spare tire.

MADE IN SEVERAL PATTERNS

Nowadays skis are made in several patterns to meet special uses, such as jumping, racing, or general purposes. The favourite materials used in making them are hickory, ash, maple and birch, all of which have the qualities of toughness, flexibility, and hardness in varying degrees and combinations. Hickory, for example, makes a strong hard-wearing but rather heavy ski, ash makes a relatively light ski, while maple skis are reputed to be very fast.

LAMINATED TYPE NEWEST

Experiments in making a laminated ski composed of layers of different kinds of wood glued together in order to produce a stronger, more efficient ski with less waste of material were conducted by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada as far back as 1924. Although there have been many improvements in laminated skis since that time, the basic principle has been proved sound and skis of this type are becoming increasingly popular.

You Figure It Out — We're Busy

When Virgil Schense, 24, of Aberdeen, S.D., uses the license he got to marry Dorothy Nelson, 23, here's what will happen—all because Miss Nelson is the sister of Schense's father's second wife. Dorothy will become her sister's daughter-in-law; Virgil will be his stepmother's brother-in-law, also the brother-in-law of his own father.

Coal production in Canada during the first eight months of 1940 amounted to 10,892,981 tons compared with 9,281,921 tons in the corresponding period of 1939.

RADIO REPORTER

By DAVE ROBBINS

"BRITAIN SPEAKS"

The man whose voice has become known as the radio find of 1940 J. B. Priestley, will continue to be heard in 1941 as a member of the speaking group regularly presented over the CBC national network at 11.15 p.m. EDST. This is the feature, "Britain Speaks," produced by the BBC and rebroadcast in this country as a nightly program from Ottawa.

Mrs. Priestley, who long since gained international fame as a writer and lecturer and who last year became one of the best known personalities on the air, is heard Sundays and Tuesdays in this series. Leslie Howard, the British film and stage star who went home from Hollywood when war broke out, speaks for Britain on Mondays. Sir Philip Joubert, eminent authority on defense matters, gives his informative report on Wednesdays. William Holt, the Yorkshire weaver who has travelled all over the world and learned the ways of man and the things that touch his heart, brings fresh courage and new spirit on Thursdays. Two excellent speakers take alternate Friday nights for their reports on economic and military affairs. They are Philip Noel Baker and David Bowes-Lyon, the latter a brother of Her Majesty, the Queen. The feature is scheduled in Canada each night except Saturday, at 11.15 p.m.

* * *

AROUND THE DIAL

With all the new news regulations for Canadian radio for our beat, CKOC—from 1120 on your dial—still brings us the best news coverage. This station brings to Ontario news from everywhere at 6.15 and 7.45 each morning,—12.30 noon—and 6.15 and 11.00 each evening.

* * *

WBEN at Buffalo is still able to uncork a smart show now and again, and one of the best is their International House Party heard every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 (standard). This show has a Canadian ring that has moved across the border.

* * *

Trivia: Organist Sydney Torch, whose recordings you have enjoyed many times, is now a wireless operator in the R. A. F. For a laugh and your early morning pick-up you should dial in Joe Chrysdale at CKOC from 6.00 to 8.00 each morning — this new voice is infectious. Gracie Fields picked up four thousand dollars in a concert for British War Relief at Salt Lake City. The Columbia Broadcasting System is forming a network in Mexico. Maybe this means snappier rhumbas.

* * *

The Green Hornet story heard from CFRB Friday nights at 9.00, is one of the better hair raisers. Dial in and get scared to death.

* * *

We are completely chastened. With a view to making this column bigger and better in 1941, we began asking for opinions. As we sauntered down King Street, one of the persons we queried at the Terminal Station was an Indian brave. When we asked him if he read this column he replied: "I'm not that brave!"

Saving Ontario's Natural Resources

G. C. TONER
Federation of Ontario Anglers
(No. 24)

HISTORICAL MATERIAL

In the better management of our natural resources certain institutions are of prime importance. We know that if we want to control the harvesting of a wild crop we must have all the information about it that we can get together. As an example, the law says we must not take trout in the fall, and the law is based on the knowledge that the fish are reproducing at such times of the year. The harvest of the trout is carried out in summer when it does the least harm to the species. So knowledge of all our natural resources is needed and one of the centres in Ontario for gathering this information is the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

Museum of Zoology

This institution was founded in 1915, a short time after the Museum building on Bloor Street, Toronto, was opened by the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada. It was an outgrowth of the collections of the Biological Museum of the University of Toronto, whose accumulation started before 1850. This collection had gradually become too big for the building in which it was housed and so a small teaching exhibit was left while the research material was moved to the Royal Ontario Museum building.

At Normal School

Another early source of material was the Normal School collections. The Legislature of 1852-3 appropriated 500 pounds Sterling per annum to be used by the Museum of the Normal School for the purchase of books, publications, specimens, models and other objects relating to education. Until after 1896, natural history material seems to have occupied a very subsidiary position in the Normal School but an addition to the building in this year allowed more space to natural history.

In 1906, the Normal School museum was raised to the status of a Provincial Museum and Dr. William Brodie was appointed first Provincial Biologist. His extensive collections were acquired and much new material purchased from Mr. John Maughan who was commissioned further to complete the exhibits. In 1908, Mr. C. Nash, author of the "Manual of the Vertebrates of Ontario" presented his private collection of biology to this museum, and in 1910 succeeded Dr. Brodie as Provincial Biologist. Mr. Nash died in 1926 and in 1933 the Normal School Museum was closed, the biological material going to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

When Retirement Means Boredom

Leisure Time Often Hangs Heavy On the Hands of Those Who Have Worked Hard All Their Lives

Life can play queer jokes on people sometimes, says the Chatham News.

In a Western city there was a grocer who worked very hard and saved his money religiously, so that his old age would be provided for.

For fifty years he stuck to his grocery store. He worked and saved too hard to have very much fun, but he was looking forward to the day when he could retire. Then he would have his fun. He would have money and leisure, and he would make up for the years of hard work.

Well, he finally retired—money in the bank, an assured income, a nice home, everything he needed. "Now," he told his friends, "I am going to enjoy life."

And just twenty-four hours after he retired he dropped dead.

If a novelist put that in a book we wouldn't believe it. We would say that things don't really happen that way, and we would accuse the novelist of straining too hard for an ironic effect.

But life takes queer twists that are not permitted to good fiction. As a matter of fact, this sort of thing happens fairly often—in a little different way. Not many people who have prepared for a carefree and leisurely old age die just as they begin to taste their reward of course; but they get cheated out of their dues just the same. They find that leisure, after a lifetime of hard work, is boredom. They find that they have forgotten how to play. They find that the empty hours are depressing because they do not know what to do with them. They find themselves feeling that they had been put upon the shelf, and they grow ten years older in twelve months.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

ANSWER: Astronomers are of the opinion that inhabitants of our earth would have a 40-year notice of the dangerous approach of a star . . . a warning given by a change in the orbits of our outermost planets, Pluto and Neptune.

NEXT: Curious facts about Iceland's first apple tree.

ZODIAC SIGN

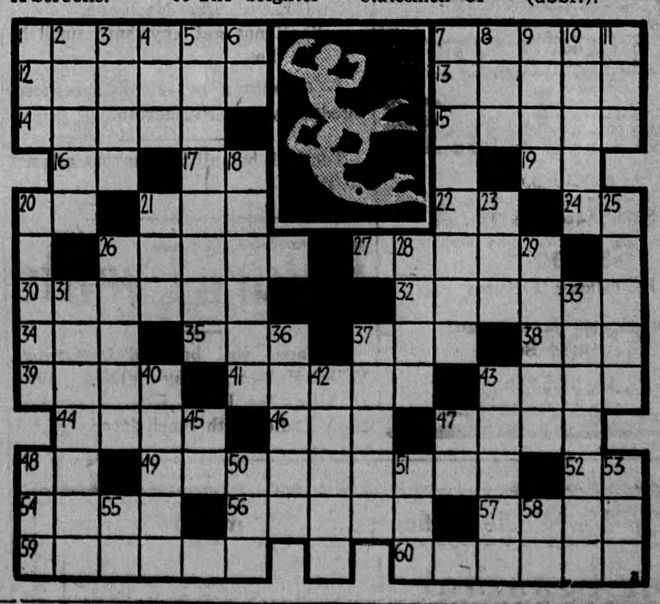
HORIZONTAL

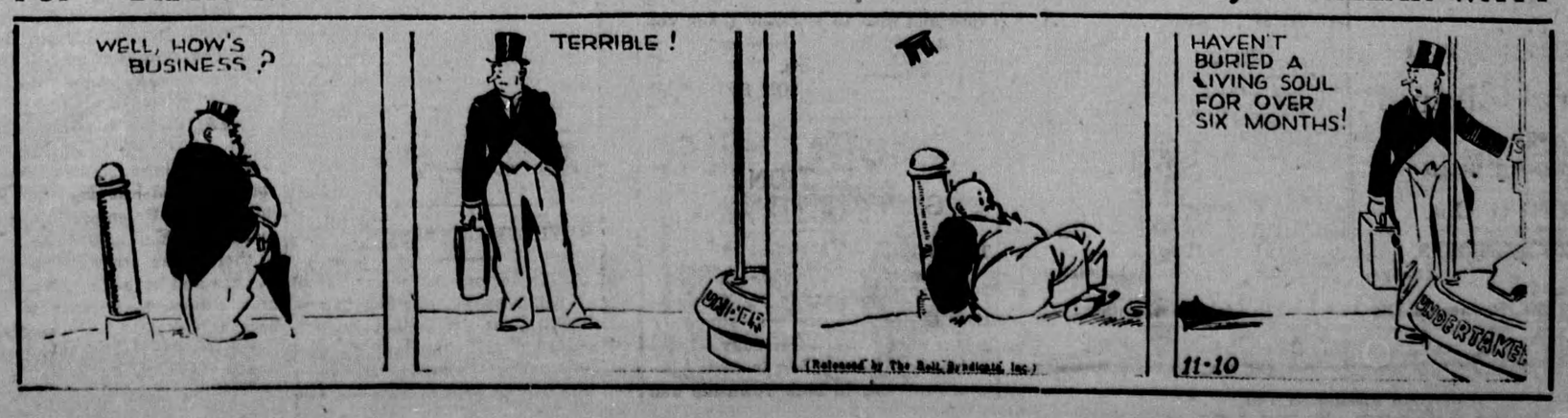
1 Third sign of the Zodiac constellations.
7 Proverb.
12 Makes amends.
13 Burdened.
14 Inanimate object.
15 It is pictured as ——.
16 Measure of length.
17 Note in scale.
19 Transposed.
20 Pair (abbr.).
21 The tip.
22 Of the thing.
24 Exclamation.
26 Pertaining to a focus.
27 Melodies.
30 Spouts forth.
32 Mouth secretion.
34 Pronoun.
35 To embroider.
37 Small tuber.
38 To scatter hay.
39 Maple shrub.
41 Screens.
43 Tribunals.
44 Musical character.
46 Genus of grasses.
47 Saucy.
48 To depart.
49 Having a patella.
52 Neuter pronoun.
54 Bitter herb.
56 Common viper.
57 Ancient Roman cloak.
59 The brighter of its two stars.
60 Its less bright star.

VERTICAL

1 Pistol.
2 Anesthetic.
3 Steel bar.
4 Small hotel.
5 Disregards.
6 Subsists.
7 Rotation in precedence.
8 Simpleton.
9 Entrance.
10 Elder statesmen of Japan.
11 Being.
18 Degrades.
20 Turkish governor.
21 Neither.
23 Snaky fish.
25 Its —— mark the stars' positions.
26 Acrid liquid.
28 Employs.
29 Oriental guitar.
31 Small flute.
33 Head dizziness.
36 Polished.
37 Commonplace
40 To repulse.
42 Pleats.
43 Red vegetables.
45 Musical note.
47 Point.
48 Aperture.
50 Impost.
51 Circle part.
53 Sailor.
55 Oil (suffix).
58 Old Testament (abbr.).

Answer to Previous Puzzle



POP — Did He Ever?

By J. MILLAR WATT