

assume threatening postures behind him. The gander literally defends the ground he and his family walk on, plus a few square feet of surrounding area.

By early August the birds are ready to take to the air as a family unit. Some families remain inland, while others fly to the shores of Hudson and James Bays where they feed on berries and put on a layer of fat before their southward migration. There they are joined by tens of thousands of Blue and Snow Geese that have nested in the Arctic.

Some of the Canada Geese linger on the shores of Hudson and James Bays until early October and then suddenly in the space of a few days they are gone. Those that have flocked along James Bay follow the coastline south. The inland geese tend to follow the north- and south-trending rivers. A few days' flight returns them to their autumn and winter quarters.

Research and management are paying substantial dividends in the restoration of Canada Goose populations depleted by excessive hunting. From an all-time population low record of 22,000 in 1946, the Canada Goose population in the Mississippi Valley Flyway has reached about 300,000. The total continental population of all races of Canada Geese may, in some years, be as high as 1.5 million birds.

Pioneer woman novelist

One of the leaders in the revolt against Victorian repressiveness was a Canadian woman who grew up on a farm in southern Ontario, reports *Canadian Scene*. Elinor Glyn wrote many novels which shocked readers because they dealt openly with the attraction between the sexes. And it was her screen-play *It*, in which Clara Bow starred in 1927, which made that simple word a world-wide expression to describe sex appeal.

Elinor's mother was the product of a pioneering family who established a farm in the 1830s near what is now Guelph, Ontario. She married a young civil engineer, Douglas Sutherland, and their daughter Elinor was born overseas, in 1865, while he was on an assignment in Italy where he contracted typhoid fever and died. His young widow returned to her parents' home with her infant daughter who grew up

largely in the care of her domineering grandmother.

In the 1880s, Elinor travelled overseas to London and Paris and in 1892 she married Clayton Glyn, a wealthy Englishman. A few years later Elinor Glyn started writing her torrid romances which did so much to lay the foundation of the present sexual revolution. Her story *Three Weeks*, published in 1907, sold more than five million copies in several languages, and is still available.

Elinor Glyn died in wartime London in 1943 at the age of 78. Long before that, the farm on which she grew up had become part of what is now the Ontario College of Agriculture at Guelph.

Energy research grants

Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie recently announced grants totalling \$259,050 to fund non-government energy research and development. (The Federal Government has allotted \$127.7 million for Canadian energy research and development in this fiscal year.)

The grants were approved for 21 proposals to conduct studies into such subjects as solar energy, the heating efficiency of buildings and the capacity of the coal industry to meet increased demand.

The funding was approved from a departmental allotment for the Research Agreements Program this year of \$1,080,000 to cover research proposals in energy, minerals and earth sciences. Minerals and earth sciences agreements have yet to be announced.

In solar energy, Professor Michael Berkowitz of the University of Toronto was granted \$19,500 to analyze various methods of determining the social costs and benefits of solar-heated housing. The results of his studies will suggest an optimum government role in the implementation of solar heating.

Professor Grant Ross of the University of Calgary was granted \$19,000 to study the energy efficiency of commercial buildings in Canada. The project is expected to provide the information necessary to design and implement energy conservation measures for commercial buildings.

Dr. Frank Anton, also of the University of Calgary, was granted \$15,000

for a study of the Canadian coal industry.

The belief is widely held in Western Canada that the Canadian coal industry is on the threshold of a steady economic expansion. Professor Anton proposes a systematic economic evaluation of the industry's capacity to handle this possible expansion. He will study problems that could arise from rapidly rising labour and capital costs as well as rising costs of complying with any severe environmental regulations that might be imposed.

The program is expected to fund 100 additional contracts in subjects relating to the social and technical aspects of the earth sciences.

Contracts are limited to a maximum of \$20,000 over one year for work by Canadians who are not employed by the Government.

National ballet acquires new works

Jerome Robbins, choreographer and ballet master with the New York City Ballet has given his work, *Afternoon of a Faun* to the National Ballet of Canada.

Mr. Robbins, who saw the company during its recent New York engagement, held initial rehearsals there while the company was performing with Rudolf Nureyev as guest artist at the Metropolitan Opera House. Artists chosen to dance the two roles in the ballet have not yet been announced, but it will be given its Canadian *première* during the National's spring season next February-March. Since it was originally staged by the American Ballet Theatre in 1953, *Afternoon of a Faun* has been given only to London's Royal Ballet, the New York City Ballet and the Paris Opera Ballet.

Frederick Ashton's *La Fille Mal Gardée*, scheduled for the National Ballet's anniversary season, November 12 to 20 in Toronto, went into rehearsal with the arrival of Faith Worth, choreographer with Britain's Royal Ballet.

The National Ballet is also mounting *Monotones II*, a short ballet created and designed by Frederick Ashton for the Royal Ballet in 1966. Set to music by Eric Satie, it involves three dancers — two boys and a girl — and will have its *première* during the National's spring season.