

- Feb. 25, First R.C.A.F. squadron landed in England. Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, arrived in Rome on a fact-finding tour for the President of the United States, in the course of which he visited the capitals of all the belligerent countries.
- Feb. 27, British First Lord of the Admiralty announced that, since the outbreak of war, 63,000 tons of British warships had been destroyed and 200,000 tons of merchant shipping, that at least 35 German submarines had been lost, and that 2,000 British merchant vessels had been defensively armed. The Finnish North Arctic army retreated to Nautsi. Fall of Koivisto fortress acknowledged.
- Feb. 29, First Canadian-built aeroplanes arrived in England.
- Mar. 5, Massing of fresh German troops on Netherlands border reported.
- Mar. 6, German aeroplanes commenced night bombing of shipping off the English and Scottish coasts.
- Mar. 7, Finns repulsed Russian attack on Viipuri.
- Mar. 11, Mr. Sumner Welles, U. S. Under-Secretary of State, was received by the King and also interviewed the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.
- Mar. 13, R.C.A.F. establishment increased to 30,400. Finland and Russia signed peace treaty. Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim estimated Russian dead at 200,000 and Finnish dead at 45,000.
- Mar. 16, Canadian Active Service Force voters commenced to poll their ballots for the Nineteenth Dominion General Election.
- Mar. 18, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini held conference at Brennero.
- Mar. 19, Mr. Sumner Welles left Rome for the United States. R.A.F. bombed Sylt air base for 7 hours.
- Mar. 21, French Cabinet under M. Daladier resigned and new government formed by M. Paul Reynaud.
- Mar. 24, The United States agreed to permit the Allies to purchase her latest types of aeroplanes.
- Mar. 26, Nineteenth Dominion General election. Liberal party under Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King returned to power.
- Mar. 28, Allied Supreme War Council announced the tightening of the blockade against Germany and the extension of the Anglo-French alliance for the post-war period of reconstruction.
- Apr. 3, Reorganization of the British Cabinet, with Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill in charge of all armed services.
- Apr. 4, Brig-Gen. Odlum appointed to command Canada's second overseas division.
- Apr. 7, Britain learned that a large German naval force was proceeding along the Norwegian coast.
- Apr. 8, The Allies announced the mining of 3 areas in Norwegian territorial waters to prevent their use by German shipping. Trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Holland went into effect.
- Apr. 9, The Canadian Government announced the formation of the Department of Munitions and Supply. Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Engagement between H.M.S. *Renown* and German battle cruiser *Scharnhorst* off Norway.
- Apr. 10, British destroyers inflicted heavy damage on German ships at Narvik, but were forced to withdraw. German cruisers and troopships sunk by the Royal Navy in the Skagerrak.
- Apr. 12, Britain announced the laying of a 420-mile-long minefield from the Dutch to the Norwegian coasts.
- Apr. 13, Second British naval attack on Narvik with heavy losses to German warships.
- Apr. 14, British troops landed at Namsos, north of Trondheim.
- Apr. 14, British troops landed at Narvik.
- Apr. 17, British troops landed at Andalsnes, south of Trondheim. Germans established control of the Trondheim railway to the Swedish border. Royal Navy attacked German air headquarters at Stavanger, Norway.
- Apr. 19, Members of British and French colonies left Budapest, in fear of a German invasion. The Netherlands placed under martial law.
- Apr. 22, Fierce fighting between Allies and Germans at Stiklestad, north of Trondheim. Admiralty statement showed British losses of 18 warships, including submarines, since the outbreak of