THE OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF 1926

JANUARY.

2. Premier Pangalos sets up military dictatorship in Greece. Floods in Europe take tremendous toll in human lives and property.

4. Rumanian Crown Prince is forced from his country for political causes.

7. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons at the preliminary session of Parliament.

8. Canada's Fifteenth Parliament was opened by Lord Byng.

9. Duncan Royal Commission completes investigation of Nova Scotia coal industry, and recommends sale of coal in Ontario and the basing of wages on the profits of the company.

15. Premier Baldwin outlines plan to develop more electrical energy in Great Britain.

21. Development of 50,000 horsepower on Nipigon River is announced by Hydro-Electric Commission.

28. Terrific blizzard sweeps over Ontario. System of old-age pensions is outlined by Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

FEBRUARY.

1. Lloyd George is re-elected chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary party.

2. H. H. Stevens begins his attack on the administration of the Customs Department.

10. Vigorous protests are made to Coolidge on Chicago water diversion. Third session of Sixteenth Ontario Legislature opens. France and Belgium favor German entry to the League of Nations.

12. American anthracite miners' strike is settled. Brazil seeks place of United States on League Council.

25. Huge improvement shown in C. N. R. earnings for 1925. J. G. Gardiner elected Premier of Saskatchewan.

MARCH.

1. Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, tenders to Premier Ferguson his resignation as a Minister of the Cabinet.

10. The case of the States on the Great Lakes against Chicago's diversion of water is presented to the Supreme Court at Washington.

14. Manitoba plans electric railway to Red Lake gold camp. Air flight from Capetown to England is safely completed by Alan Cobham, British aviator.

29. Legislature passes appropriation of $5,000,000 for Northern Ontario development work.

APRIL.

1. British Government proposes to introduce a definite disarmament scheme at Geneva.

9. Huge St. Lawrence River development is planned in the United States.

14. Ontario Hydro buys 260,000 electric horsepower from Quebec on 30-year contract.

15. Robb Budget presented in House reduces taxation, restores penny postage and indicates net surplus of over 22 millions.

20. Increase of 15 millions in C. N. R. net earnings shown in financial report.

21. Work is started on the Hudson Bay Railroad.

23. Three thousand workmen petition Premier King to modify automobile tariff reduction.

30. No agreement is reached by British mine workers and owners and immediate strike is announced.

MAY.

1. The British Government coal subsidy ended at midnight last night, and this morning all work in the mines was stopped by the strike of a million coal miners. The government has proclaimed a "state of emergency" and all England is making ready for the threatened general strike.

4. The strike is on. At midnight last night the order declaring 5,000,000 workers idle became effective. Labor leaders declare the strike a complete success. Only a few English newspapers are being published and radio is the chief medium of distributing news.

1. The Amundsen-Ellsworth-Noble Polar Expedition left King's Bay, Spitzbergen, at 10 o'clock this morning to fly over the North Pole to Nome, Alaska, in the dirigible Norge.

12. The British general strike ended at noon to-day, after nine days' duration.

16. Captain Roald Amundsen and three of his officers on the Polar flight of the dirigible Norge arrived to-day at Nome, after safely passing over the North Pole.

21. Further important changes in the automobile tariff were announced to-day by Hon. James Robb in the House of Commons.

30. Release on ticket-of-leave is granted Peter Smith, former Provincial Treasurer, serving a three-year term in Portsmouth Penitentiary.

JUNE.

1. Canada's favorable balance of trade reported at nearly $380,000,000 in the twelve months ended April 30.

8. Viscount Willingdon is named to succeed Lord Byng as Governor-General.

14. Ontario Government to take full charge of export marketing of agricultural products.

21. Royal Military College, Kingston, celebrates 50th anniversary.

28. Premier King is refused dissolution by Lord Byng, and Conservative Leader undertakes to carry on Government.

JULY.

1. Meighen Government defeated in House by one vote. New Ministry falls on constitutional issue. Penny postage restored in Canada.

2. Lord Byng grants Mr. Meighen dissolution of Parliament, terminating most turbulent session. Emile Coue, advocate of auto-suggestion, dies.

21. Eleven St. Andrew's Camp youths are drowned at Balsam Lake.

31. Death toll of Bahama storm is 126 persons, with 400 missing.

AUGUST.

9. British submarine H-29 sinks at its moorings near Plymouth, carrying crew of five men to their deaths.

24. Rt. Rev. C. A. Seager, former Provost of Trinity College is consecrated and enthroned as Lord Bishop of Ontario.

29. Opening of Canadian National Exhibition attended by 101,000 people.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Spain loses in claim for permanent place on Council of League of Nations.

2. Sick children are victims of milk strike in Halifax, N.S.,

3. New buildings and an imposing eastern entrance are planned for Exhibition Park.

8. Germany admitted to League of Nations.

14. Liberals are victorious in Federal election. Toronto and Yorks remain solidly Conservative.

15. Complete party standing reported at 119 Liberals, 91 Conservatives, 11 Liberal-Progressives, 11 U. F. A., 8 Progressives, 3 Labor, and 2 Independents.

18. Millions of dollars' damage and hundreds of people killed in Florida hurricane.

22. Withdrawal of French troops from Rhine zone is begun.

23. Property losses from Florida storm total $165,000,000. Wintry blizzard sweeps prairies and halts harvesting.

29. British cables state that 149,223 miners have drifted back to pits, thus repudiating the policy of their leaders.

OCTOBER.

1. Alan Cobham, England's long distance flying ace, glided down to the Thames this afternoon, in completion of the first all-air journey from England to Australia and back.

4. Ontario and Quebec come to complete agreement on the exploitation of the Carillon Falls. Each Province will receive 133,000 h.p. annually. Large crowds greet Viscount and Lady Willingdon of their arrival at Ottawa.

11. Dominion-wide Conservative Convention, meeting at Ottawa, chooses Hon. Hugh Guthrie, former Liberal, to lead the party in the House during the coming session.

14. Earl of Oxford and Asquith, one-time Premier of England, resigns the Leadership of the British Liberal party.

19. Imperial Conference is opened in London.

20. Hurricane sweeps over Cuba, killing or injuring hundreds of persons and wreaking damage estimated at $10,000,000.

NOVEMBER.

4. Mussolini provides death penalty for attempts against his life or the lives of the Royal family. Princess Astrid of Sweden and Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium are married at Stockholm.

10. Vincent Massey is officially appointed Canadian Minister to Washington.

11. All Canada pays tribute to "Our Glorious Dead" in Armistice services.

13. British miners accept defeat, and long coal strike is virtually ended.

DECEMBER.

1. Conservatives win 75 out of 112 seats in Ontario election, while 80 members are pledged to support Government control of liquor.

9. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons. Colonel Noel Marshall dies in Toronto.

10. Sixteenth Canadian Parliament is opened by Viscount Willingdon.

11. Ontario financial report shows deficit reduced to $389,986. League decides that interallied control of German armaments will cease Jan. 31, 1927.

17. Britain sends fleet and landsmarines to cope with Chinese situation. U.S. Senate approves Illinois River channel project, but refuses to authorize diversion of Great Lakes water by Chicago.

18. W. D. Ross, of Toronto, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

25. Emperor Yoshihito of Japan dies and Prince Regent Hirohito succeeds.

29. A new treaty is signed by Italy and Germany whereby each agrees to settle all disputes peaceably.

ICE KING SHEATHES NIAGARA

The wintry blasts of the season have wrought beautiful frozen forms over the falling waters of the great Niagara. The picture shows the ice bridge at the foot of the American Falls.

Consumption of Electricity.

Canada now leads the world in the public per capita distribution of electricity from central electric power stations. The figures of kilowatt-hours generated per capita per annum by the five leading countries are: Canada 1,260, Switzerland 886, United States 581, Sweden, 467, Norway 370.

Blowing your horn is all right if the tune is harmonic.

The University Report.

Sir Robert Falconer has just issued the annual report of the University of Toronto. According to this there were last year 5,480 students proceeding to degrees or diplomas, 2,225 in extension courses and classes, over 14,000 in music, and some hundreds more in affiliated colleges.

Students come to the Provincial University of Ontario from every county and district in the province. Some of the counties sending large numbers are as follows: Wentworth, 173; Simcoe, 155; York, 154; Carlton, 106; Waterloo, 97; Ontario, 94; Wellington, 91; Middlesex, 90; Huron, 77; Brant, 76; Halton, 75; Grey, 72; Lincoln, 68; Essex, 68.

There were 2,626 students in Arts; 808 in Medicine; 445 in Applied Science and Engineering; 57 in Household Science; 504 in the College of Education; 44 in Forestry; 329 in Graduate Studies; 63 in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Music; 346 in Dentistry; 97 in the Department of Social Service; and 218 in the Department of Public Health Nursing.

In Ontario and Quebec, which contain about 82 per cent. of the manufacturing industry of the Dominion, about 90 per cent. of the total power demand, excluding steam railways, is met by water-power.

Canada's Magnificent Climate.

Canada's natural resources have received much publicity both at home and abroad. Her vast virgin soils and wheat fields, her magnificent forest heritage, her great mineral wealth, of which but a few outcrops have as yet been exploited, her unparalleled fishing and fur producing areas and water powers, her variable and magnificent scenic attractions have all been catalogued and sung. Of her climate nothing has been said, or if reference to it were made it would be a defensive reference. Just why Canada should ever have to apologize for her climate will remain forever a mystery. Because of the continental dimensions of the Dominion, many varieties of temperature and humidity naturally occur. The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, which among its many recent tourist publications has included a volume on "Winter in Canada," is authority for the statement that Canada's climate is one of her outstanding and most beneficial assets. This claim is based on a number of essential facts: (1) the proven healthful and bracing qualities of Canada's ozone; (2) the high percentage of days with sunshine and, in some districts, the remarkable clarity of the air; (3) the consistent regularity and moderation of the precipitation; (4) the variety of seasonal conditions with a regular development between periods of frost and "growing" weather.

It is possibly this diversity of climate which causes Canada, as a whole, to occupy such a high place in the tables of vital statistics, and which causes southern Canada to take a similar position in the zone of very high climatic energy. Canada's death rate is only 10.1 per thousand of population, the actual lowest being New Zealand with 8.7, and the highest Chile with 31.1; this is out of a list of 40 countries of the whole world, and Canada stands third.

With respect to the zone of climatic energy Huntington and Cushing in the Principles of Human Geography have the following to say:—"The climatic energy zone is that in which it is easy to get up in the morning, feel like work, and be eager to begin. People who reside in it are apt to be inventive, or to make improvements and carry out reforms. Not that they necessarily have more ideas than others, but their energy enables them to put their ideas into practice. In an invigorating climate it is also easier to be honest, sober, and self-controlled than in a more enervating one."

A map of the world accompanying the description from which this extract is taken shows that all the more enlightened countries of western Europe are included in this area, and also a considerable portion of southern Canada, which will be of interest to a good many people.

Three chief characteristics are laid down as the basis for deciding as to the ideal climate. The first is that there must be cool, but not cold, winters, as a mental stimulus; and warm, but not hot, summers, as a physical stimulus. The second, that there must be a fairly high humidity except in warm weather, and the third, that there must be frequent changes of weather. It is very comforting to know that no part of the world fully satisfies all these requirements. In the northern hemisphere, southeastern England, and the neighboring parts of continental Europe come nearest to the ideal, and in the southern hemisphere it is New Zealand. Canada, being as large as Europe, has many distinctive geographic and climatic areas, several of which satisfy most of these interesting claims.

Turks Plan Compulsory Education for Women

The Turkish government, as part of its modernizing campaign, intends to open nation-wide public schools in which it is estimated 98 per cent. of women illiterates will receive compulsory instruction in their A B C's and in hygiene. Even thousands of the nomad women of the eastern provinces must attend the schools.

The government also will establish women's clubs, where a campaign in favor of hat wearing, instead of veils, will be carried on with other modernizing propaganda.

Canada's Explosives.

Production of explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches in Canada in 1925 amounted in value to $12,313,155, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Explosives produced during the year were valued at $7,909,856, ammunition at $2,129,975; fireworks totalled $128,634 in value and the output of matches, $2,054,640.

Or Not Much Shown.

1st Sport—"You say the chorus girls have twenty trunks of dresses?"

2nd Sport—"Yes, all of twenty."

1st Sport—"Can't be much of a show."

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.

From Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—Canadian apples are now on sale in Paris, France, in the central market and in the shops. Shop window displays of the fruit are reported to have aroused quite a wave of admiration.

Saint John, N.B.—The T. Eaton Co. is reported to have purchased the Ames Holden McCready building in this city which is being fitted up for a manufacturing plant. The firm, it is said, expects to begin manufacturing early in 1927 and will employ about 200 hands to begin with.

Quebec, Que.—Auto tourists to Quebec city this year left about $6,000,000 in the Ancient Capital and broke all past records, according to a report of the Quebec Automobile Club. Cars from the States numbered 265,439, compared with 225,000 last year and 180,000 in 1924.

Cornwall, Ont.—United States dairy operators have taken out a charter under the name of the Provincial Dairies for carrying on a cream-exporting business. Their shipments will be made mainly to Florida and other southern parts, it is said. It will be an all-year-round business and should provide the farmers of the neighborhood with a steady market. W. W. Habby, of Utica, N.Y., is president of the company.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba is yielding a good fur crop this year, says D. C. Valpy, Government Inspector of Fox Ranches, back from a tour of the fox farms of British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. The quality of the fur depends upon feed and care, mainly, he says. The Prairie Provinces have between 140 and 150 registered ranches and British Columbia 60. They vary in size from one pair of adults to 800 adults and pups. The industry is growing rapidly in the west, Mr. Valpy says.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Field crops in Saskatchewan in 1926 are preliminarily estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to have been worth $325,135,000. The provincial wheat crop had a value of $234,460,000, which is substantially more than half of the Dominion total.

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta's visible coal supply is about 57 billion tons, Premier Brownlee declares. With the possible exception of China, Alberta has the greatest coal deposits in the world. The annual production from the province averages around 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 tons.

Vancouver, B.C.—Owing to abnormal conditions more than 5,000 tons of British Columbia coal have been shipped to the River Plate, and further export business of the same description is pending.