

LEADING EVENTS DURING THE YEAR 1922

January.
 1—Korea appeals to Washington and Japan on behalf of independence. Census gives Toronto a population of 640,000. Lenin re-elected head of the Soviet.
 3—First Canadian nickels counted at the Mint in Ottawa. The Prince of Wales' tour in India reported a great success. The census for Ontario gives the province a population of 2,929,054.
 5—The Conference Committee at Washington on Limitation of Naval Armaments agrees to ban use of submarines against merchant and passenger ships.
 7—Dail Eireann votes in favor of accepting Dominion status with Great Britain by a vote of 64 to 57, De Valera dissenting.
 10—Arthur Griffin elected President of the Dail Eireann, appoints a cabinet of six, with Michael Collins Finance Minister.
 14—A Provisional Irish Government takes office and the Southern Parliament ratifies the treaty with Britain.
 21—Sir James Craig and Michael Collins agree as to boundaries between Ulster and Irish Free State. Death of Viscount Bryce, ex-British Ambassador to the United States.
 22—Death of Pope Benedict XV. at Rome.
 30—British troops leave Ireland.
 31—The Japanese and Chinese delegates at the Washington Conference come to agreement re the Shantung question.

February.
 2—Irish Free State chiefs fail to come to agreement with Ulster as to boundaries. Italian Cabinet resigns.
 4—Close of Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments; its principal accomplishments were two treaties relating to Chinese affairs, dealing with the "open door" and the Chinese tariff.
 6—Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, is elected Pope by the Conclave of Cardinals at Rome, with the title of Pius XI. Rioting in India continues.
 13—Thirteen dead and thirty-nine wounded reported as results of week-end disturbances at Belfast. Indian Government enrolls Europeans as special constables to police the country.
 14—Indiscriminate shooting in the streets of Belfast and many children are victims. British Government suspend evacuation of British troops from Ireland. Opening of Ontario Legislature.
 22—Irish elections postponed for three months.
 24—Official returns show the population of Canada last year to have been 8,769,489.
 28—Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles are married at Westminster Abbey amid general rejoicings.
March.
 1—Murder warfare resumed in Belfast.
 3—Irish Free State Bill gets third reading in the British House of Commons. Rodolphe Lemieux elected Speaker of the Dominion Commons.
 14—The Rand Government crushes the revolution with a firm hand and captures 4,000 of the insurgents. Manitoba Government defeated in the Legislature by 27 to 23. Eighty-three dead in ten weeks as result of outrages by gunmen and bomb throwers in Ulster.
 16—Ahmed Fuad Pasha proclaimed King of Egypt.
 18—Ghandi sentenced to six years in prison for promoting disaffection in India, after pleading guilty.
 31—The Royal assent given to the bill ratifying the Irish Treaty; British right to interfere with Irish affairs abandoned. Five hundred and fifteen thousand coal miners in the United States go on strike.

April.
 1—Death in exile of ex-Emperor Karl of Austria. Murder and reprisals continue in Belfast.
 10—Conference of Nations meets at Genoa and Lloyd George makes an eloquent plea for a world peace.
 14—The Four Courts building in Dublin, seized by Sinn Feiners.
 19—Death at Vancouver of Marjorie Pickthall, Canadian poet and novelist.
 21—Russia agrees to terms of the allies on basis of recognition by the powers.

May.
 4—Irish factions agree to a truce to stop fighting. Gen. Chang Tap Lin defeated by Gen. Wu in several battles in China.
 6—French demands and Russian refusals block agreement at Genoa Conference.

6—Irish Free State Government takes over from Britain every important department.
 20—Sinn Feiners invade Ulster and burn many public buildings and wreck railway lines. The P. & O. S.S. Egypt lost in collision off Ushant Island and 100 lives lost.
 30—Conference of Irish delegates with British Cabinet at a deadlock.
 31—Crown troops are sent to protect the Ulster frontier.

June.
 13—During the past two years gunmen in Belfast slew 400 persons. Ontario Legislature prorogued.
 20—Irish elections show a majority in favor of accepting the treaty with Britain.
 21—England gives the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception on his return from India and Japan.
 22—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson shot dead by two Irish gunmen in London; the assassins are captured.
 24—Murder of Dr. Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, at Berlin.
 25—Death of Sir George Parkin, noted Imperial Federationist.
 29—Irish Free State troops recapture the Four Courts, Dublin, from the rebels.

July.
 1—Railway shopmen in the U.S. on strike. Irregular troops in Dublin driven from their positions.
 12—Michael Collins appointed head of the Irish Free State army.
 14—The Hague Convention fails to reach an agreement with the Soviet Government, refusing to give it credits without guarantees.
 21—John Bracken, born in Leeds, Ont., chosen by Manitoba farmers to be next Premier of the province.
 24—British House of Commons vote to remove the cattle embargo from Canada.
 26—British House of Lords modify the cattle embargo removal so as to provide for precautions.

August.
 1—Premier Poincare refuses the Berlin request to postpone the payment of private debts to French citizens contracted before the war. Great Britain sends four additional battalions to the Bosphorus as precaution against attack on Constantinople by the Greeks.
 3—Forest fires do great damage in British Columbia. Irish rebels murder Free State officers and volunteers from ambush in Tipperary. The British Government decide to provide 500 air machines for home defence.
 5—At Paris the Reparations Committee decides by vote of three to one to refuse a moratorium to Germany on reparations for the remainder of the year. Irish Provisional Government announce that irregulars must surrender unconditionally. Unemployment benefits cost Great Britain £77,000,000 during the past two years.
 7—Premier Poincare submits his demands for German reparations to preliminary meeting of allied chiefs at meeting in London and states that France's financial position is desperate. Rebels in Cork collect taxes. Toll of death in the typhoon in China on Aug. 2 reported at 28,999. British Treasury department returns the per capita tax of United Kingdom as £17 per head.
 10—Irish National forces enter the city of Cork, the rebels evacuating it after blowing up many buildings. Dunn and O'Sullivan, Irish murderers of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, hanged at Wandsworth Prison.
 11—Nova Scotia coal miners decide to strike. Allies dispose 8,888 troops along Tchatatja line to bar the Greeks from Constantinople.
 13—Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, dies suddenly in Dublin. Deadlock between Britain and France regarding the terms to be offered. Germany continues.

September.
 4—The thirteenth allied conference on reparations in London breaks down, French and British policies being so divergent. Death of Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of The London Times.
 15—Military sent to guard coal mines in Nova Scotia. Bituminous coal strike in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia settled.
 19—Pumping crews resume work at the Nova Scotia mines. Australian Parliament passes bill to give preferential duties to New Zealand.
 22—Irish rebel assassins kill from ambush Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government.
 23—Temporary arrangement to rule Ireland by triumvirate consisting of William T. Cosgrave, Richard Mul-



THE VOICE AT THE DOOR
 John Bull—"Why not come in, Sam, and take your share of the responsibility?"—From the News of the World.

cahy and George Gavan Duffy. Twelve thousand men will return to work in the Alberta and British Columbia coal mines.
 25—Loyal Irish troops retake the Commercial Cable station at Waterford.
 26—Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto opens its 44th season with a record attendance of 71,000 on first day.
 30—Canadian dollar quoted at par in New York market. Turks defeat the Greeks in Anatolia.
 31—The Reparations Commission relieves Germany of the necessity for cash payments for the remainder of the year. Anthracite strike in the U. S. virtually ended. Nova Scotia miners accept new wage agreement.

October.
 4—Third Assembly of the League of Nations meets at Geneva.
 7—Southern army of Greece surrenders to the Turks and Athens Government proposes to evacuate Asia Minor.
 9—Irish Provisional Parliament holds first session in Dublin and William Cosgrave is elected President. Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto closes with a paid attendance of 1,372,000, the highest on record.
 12—Sir Herbert Samuel takes the oath as British ruler of Palestine.
 13—Turks commence massacre of Christians in Smyrna.
 15—The fire in Smyrna destroys three-fifths of the city and renders 300,000 homeless, it is said.
 21—Britain refuses to withdraw troops from Chanak to European side of the Dardanelles. President Harding signs the U. S. Tariff Bill.
 23—The allies decide to surrender Eastern Thrace to the Turks, but that the Dardanelles must be placed under control of the League of Nations. Greece rushes troops toward Thrace.
 26—General Harington, Commander of the allied forces, orders the Turks to abandon the neutral zone around the Dardanelles. King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of the Crown Prince, owing to the revolt of the army and navy. Germany pays the August and September allotment to Belgium.
 30—Kemal Pasha agrees to armistice conference at Mudania. Turks withdraw from Chanak area.

November.
 2—Armistice declared at the Dardanelles.
 4—Forest fires raging in Northern Ontario. Relief trains despatched to the district. Dominion Government appoints new board to control the National Railways, with Major-General Sir Henry Worth Thornton, President of the Great Eastern Railway of England, as head. Military agreement signed at Mudania providing for the evacuation of Thrace by Greeks. Irish Provisional Administration decides that in the new Parliament the membership of the lower House shall be 132 and the Senate 56.
 5—Torrential rains stop forest fires in Halleybury district; 5,000 persons reported homeless, with a death list of 47. Halleybury, North Cobalt, Thorndoe, Heaslip and Charlton destroyed, and New Liskeard and Englehart seriously damaged.
 19—Lloyd George resigns British Premiership and Andrew Bonar Law is invited to form a new Administration.
 25—The new Irish Constitution Bill passed the third reading in the Dail Eireann.
 26—The King dissolves the Imperial Parliament. Italian Government resigns owing to the Fascist ultimatum.
 30—Mussolini enters Rome and forms a Cabinet.
 November.
 1—National Assembly at Angora

declares the Sultan of Turkey deposed.
 3—British Government agree to remove the restriction on Canadian cattle, subject to inspection equal to three days' quarantine.
 17—The Sultan of Turkey given refuge on British warship. Four Irish civilians shot for treason in Dublin by order of the Free State Government.
 18—Political upheaval in Peking leads to Dr. W. W. Yen taking the Premiership. Abdol Medjid Effendi elected Sultan of Turkey.
 19—Near East Conference opens at Lausanne.
 24—Erskine Childers, Lieutenant of De Valera, is executed by order of a Free State military court.
 25—Turks take possession of Adrianople and assert sovereignty of all East Thrace.

December.
 2—Prince Andrew of Greece, a brother of King Constantine, dismissed from the army and exiled. Timothy Healy appointed Governor-General of the Irish Free State.
 6—Irish Free State formally inaugurated at Dublin as a Dominion, and Cosgrave is re-elected President. Japan returns Shantung to China.
 7—Rebels in Ireland murder Deputy Sean Hales, member of Parliament, and wound Deputy Speaker Pat O'Malley. The Ulster Parliament votes the Province out of the Free State. The allies waive their claim to maintain forces in the Dardanelles zone.
 8—Four leaders of the Irish rebels, Rory O'Connor, Liam Malloy, Jas. McKelvey and Richard Barrett, executed at Dublin in reprisal for the murder of Deputy Hales.
 11—The Four Premiers' Conference in London adjourns till Jan. 2, unable to agree as to the reparations policy with Germany, and Premier Poincare insisting on the occupation of the Ruhr.
 14—Sterling in New York has sensational rise, closing at \$4.54. At Lausanne Conference Turkey agrees to guarantee the safety of minorities.
 16—British act to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle becomes law.
 17—Dublin crowds give last of departing British troops a very friendly send-off.
 18—New York bankers decline to give Germany a loan till the reparations question is settled.
 19—Seven rebels executed at Dublin for having arms and explosives. Communists and Fascists clash in Turin and ten are killed and twenty wounded. Preliminary estimates give the value of Canadian crops for 1922 at nine billion dollars.
 21—The ancient Basilica at Quebec city burned down.
 22—President Harding signs postal agreement with Canada.
 28—Report of Can. Nat. Railways for the year will show a reduction in its operating deficit of \$17,000,000. The British fleet is ordered back to the Dardanelles from Malta. Turks complete reply to British note, insisting that they must have Mosul. Irish rebels blow up music store in Dublin.
 29—British naval units are rushed from Malta to the Dardanelles, owing to developments at Lausanne Peace Conference, where the Turkish delegates refuse to accede to Lord Curzon's demand to recognize rights of Christian minorities in Armenia and Anatolia. Ismet Pasha sends a note to Lord Curzon reaffirming the Turkish claim to Mosul area, and demanding that the oil district be turned over to the Ottomans. Terrific gales on the North Atlantic pile up ships on the coast.
 There are 40,000 lakes in Newfoundland.

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—It is estimated that shipments of iron ore from Wabana to Germany will amount to 700,000 tons by the close of the present season. Shipments of ore were made to Europe in pre-war days, but these were discontinued until the year just ended. Twelve freighters, carrying 11,000 tons of ore each, have been ferrying between Newfoundland and Rotterdam.
Sydney, N.S.—The total motor fuel output of the British Empire Steel Corporation's steel plant here, will in future be sold direct to the Imperial Oil Co., it was announced at Corporation headquarters. This motor fuel, a form of benzol known locally as bengas, has hitherto been sold direct to filling stations and other retailers, and the production at present amounts to above 60,000 gallons a month.
Fredericton, N.B.—A new industry for Fredericton is the manufacture of Non-Sag snowshoes by R. Chestnut and Sons. The company's idea in making snowshoes is to create an industry that will give employment to a number of men as well as make a market for native ash. It is also the intention of the company to take up shortly the manufacture of tobaggans in an effort to dispose of some of the beech lumber, which at present is very little used.
Quebec, Que.—Another of those important transactions demonstrating the rapid development of Canadian water powers, has just been concluded between the Quebec Government and the Quebec Development Co., whereby Canadian and American capital joins in the building of a great dam at Grand Discharge from Lake St. John, the head waters of the Saguenay River, where it is expected eventually to develop 1,000,000 horse-power. The initial unit will produce, it is stated, 200,000 horse-power.
Toronto, Ont.—The formation of the Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative Society, Ltd., was unanimously decided upon at a meeting of Ontario bee-keepers here. D. C. Hart, director of the co-operative and markets branch of the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture, in giving advice on matters associated with co-operation, expressed the opinion that there was a bright future for the co-operative principle as applied to the production and marketing of honey than almost any other commodity produced in that province.
Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba's dairy industry has shown remarkable development during the past few years, and of the farmers in the province there are now one-half producing and shipping milk and cream. Immediately prior to the war, Manitoba was an importer of dairy products, but to-day (the province is one of the greatest exporting provinces in the Dominion). Seventy carloads of butter were brought into the province in 1914, while exports now total 100 carloads annually.
Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan now has one car for every twelve of its population, according to Provincial Government statistics. The total amount collected in license fees for the past ten years is reported as \$4,226,642, while for the same period there has been spent by the Government, from revenue alone, \$6,918,517 in providing for the construction and maintenance of main market roads, ferries and revenue bridges. During the same period the Provincial Government had expended on capital account on main roads, bridges, etc., a total of \$7,870,514.
Edmonton, Alta.—An experimental plant has been established in the University of Alberta to carry on work in the matter of converting the slack of Alberta mines into briquettes under the direction of expert engineers. It is realized that should such efforts prove successful a valuable addition will be made to Alberta's coal industry.
Nanaimo, B.C.—A large herring saltery is being built on Protection Island in the harbor here. It will have an output of about three thousand tons of salt herring per season.

NATURAL RESOURCES BULLETIN.
 Canadian boys and girls are forming fast friendships with birds. Eighty thousand copies of "Bird Houses and Their Occupants," published by the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa, have gone like hot cakes and the whole edition has been exhausted in less than a year. So great is the demand that the Government is having another edition printed to tell young Canada how to build houses that birds like. The booklet contains directions and working designs for the building of all kinds of bird houses. No charge is made for it.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/2.
 Manitoba oats—Nominal.
 Manitoba barley—Nominal.
 All the above, track, Bay ports.
 American corn—No. 2, yellow, 88c; No. 3, yellow, 87 1/2c; all rail.
 Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77c.
 Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.
 Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, \$23.50; good feed flour, \$2.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2, white, \$1.10 to \$1.12, according to freights outside; No. 3, \$1.07 to \$1.09.
 Ontario No. 2 white oats—42 to 44c.
 Ontario corn—Nominal.
 Ontario flour—Ninety per cent, pat., in just bags, Montreal prompt shipment, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Toronto basis, \$5.15 to \$5.20; bulk seaboard, \$5 to \$5.10.
 Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.60.
 Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$11 to \$13; mixed, \$10.50 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$11.
 Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto.
 Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25 1/2c; triplets, 26 1/2c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 27c; twins, 28c; Stiltons, 29c.
 Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.
 Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lbs. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 23 to 25c; fowls, 5 lbs. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23 to 25c; do, under 4 lbs., 20 to 23c; geese, 28 to 30c; ducklings, 30 to 33c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.
 Margarine—20 to 22c.
 Eggs—No. 1 candied, 38 to 39c; select, 44 to 45c; cartons, new, laid, 65c.
 Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.
 Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.
 Honey—60 lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
 Potatoes—Ontarios, No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 75 to 80c.
 Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boniless, 39 to 43c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 60 to 70 lbs., \$21.70 to 90 lbs., \$20.90 lbs. and up, \$18; heavyweight rolls, in barrels, \$41; heavyweight rolls, \$37.
 Lard—Pure tierces, 16c; shorts, 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2c; prints, 18c. Shortening tierces, 13 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.
 Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulks, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$18 to \$13.25; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$5.50; milk cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; sheep, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.75 to \$11; do, f.o.b., \$10 to \$10.25; do, country points, \$9.75 to \$10.
Montreal.
 Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 92 to 93c; Oats—Can., western, No. 2, 65 to 66c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c; No. 1, feed, 58 to 59c; No. 2, local white, 66 to 67c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.10; do, seconds, \$6.60; strong, bakers, \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran—\$24. Shorts—\$26. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17.
 Cheese—Finest easterns, 23 to 23 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 38c. Eggs—Fresh, 48c; selected, 40 to 42c; No. 1 stock, 36 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c.
 Canners, \$1.50; dairy cows and heifers, com. to fair quality, \$2 to \$3; Western steers, \$5.75; calves, picked, \$12; do, good lots, \$11; do, com., \$9.50 to \$10. Thin sheep, com., \$4; hogs, select and good quality butchers, \$11.50 to \$11.75; sows, \$9 to \$10.

IN RABBITBORO

THEY SAY IF YOU LOOK IN A MIRROR ON HALLOWEEN YOU'LL SEE WHO YOUR FUTURE HUSBAND WILL BE! HERE GOES!

I WONDER WHERE FANNY WENT? I'LL GO, AND LOOK FOR HER!

DICK DUMBUNNY !!

WELL, A BROKEN MIRROR MAY BRING SEVEN YEARS OF BAD LUCK; BUT IF IT WOULD MEAN A LIFE TIME !!