

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.

8—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.

12—During the past two years gunmen in Belfast slew 400 persons. Ontario Legislature prorogued.

20—Irish elections show a majority

down, French and British policies being so divergent. Death of Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of The London Times.

15—Militia 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 Mulcahy 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 Waterville.

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.

September.

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.

membership of the lower House shall be 132 and the Senate 56.

5—Torrential rains stop forest fires in Haileybury district; 5,000 persons reported homeless, with a death list of 47; Haileybury, North Cobalt, Thornloe, 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 Fascisti 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. Abdul 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.

at nine billion dollars.

21—The ancient Basilica at Quebec city burned down.

22—President Harding signs postal agreement with Canada.

23—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.

Huge shipments of salmon eggs are moving forward to Japan from Vancouver on almost every steamer, and it is learned here that the Japanese are making a high-grade caviar and selling it to Russia. Recently the demand has been so keen, it has been necessary to ship salmon eggs from the coast of British Columbia to keep the Japanese curing and preserving plants busy.

Lumber exports from British Columbia to foreign markets during the first nine months of 1922 amounted to 195,490,114 board feet, as compared with 122,122,013 feet in the corresponding period of 1921, an increase of over 73,000,000 feet. Shipments were made to Australia, China, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and Continent, Philippines, United States, South Sea Islands, and South America.

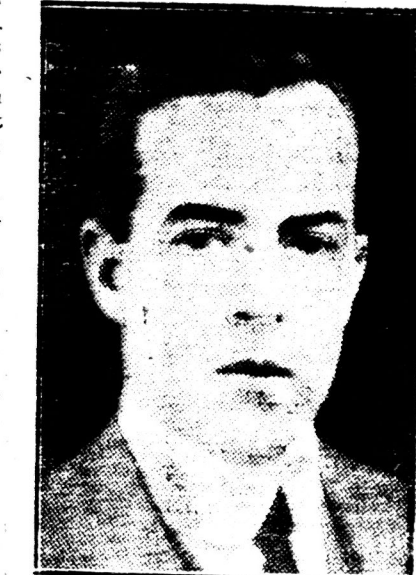
Quebec, Que.—Another of those important transactions demonstrating the rapid development of Canadian water powers, has just been concluded between the Quebec Government and the Quebec Development Co., whereby Canadian and American capital joins in the building of a great dam at Grand Discharge from Lake 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 cooperation, 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 Ontario.

Winnipeg, Man. Manitoba's dairying 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 paid by the Government, from revenue bonds, \$6,918,517 in providing for the construction and maintenance of main market roads, 1912 to 1919.

Canadian exports of wheat during November, both in volume and value, were practically twice what they were in November of the previous year. In November, 1922, according to the External Trade Division of the Bureau of Statistics, total export of wheat were 55,315,972 bushels valued at \$62,147,895. In November, 1921, exports of wheat totalled 29,254,036 bushels of a value of \$31,884,534. A similar improvement is shown in the total for the three months ending November in each year. This year the three months' period gave total exports of 162,142,526 bushels; last year of 77,529,954 bushels.



New Editor of "Times"
Mr. Geoffrey Dawson has succeeded to the editorship of the famous London Times. During his career he was editor of the Johannesburg Star, secretary to Lord Curzon in India, and secretary to the British Empire League.

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, 56 to 57c. Flour—Man. spring wheat, firsts, \$7.10; do. seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; winter, \$6.50; choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran—\$2.4. Shorts—\$2.6. Hay—No. 2, 1 ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17.

Cheese—Finest—Swiss, 23 to 23 1/2c. Butter—Choicest 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, selects and good quality butchers, \$11.50 to \$11.75; sows, \$9 to \$10.

Radio Ends Isolation of Pitcairn Isle.

Wireless has come to the rescue of lonely Pitcairn Island which loomed large in fiction and history as the refuge of the mutineers of the British sloop Bounty, years ago.

Until now the islanders have been compelled to depend for their news of the outside world upon the occasional visits of ships. A wireless plant has just been landed, and will do much to relieve the isolation of the island residents, according to advices reaching here. Some of the young men of the island have been earning the Morse code.

The men who boarded the ship which landed the plant seemed to have a good knowledge of money value, and obtained a good price for their goods, according to the ship's officers.

High residents of British Columbia have in contemplation the establishment of an agricultural community in British Columbia. In the past these people have almost exclusively confined their efforts to logging and lumbering. They are now, however, turning their eyes to the land on Vancouver Island, and are all probably anxious to get on their feet.

The total amount of wheat for the year ended on December 31, 1921, was 529,083, an increase of 1111. The assessment increased from \$70,157,600 to \$828,165,500. The increase will, however, be reduced by the amount of revision and the amount paid by the amount of approximately \$4,000,000.

Approximately 220,000 bushels of wheat left Calgary on December 12, according to returns furnished by the local grain inspector. This is the largest quantity of wheat to ever be shipped forward from the coast city and the history of the United Kingdom.

IN RABBITBORO

THEY SAY IF YOU LOOK IN A MIRROR ON HALLOWE'EN 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 HAVE SEVEN YEARS OF SAD LUCK, BUT IF I MARRIED THAT SAP IT WOULD MEAN A LIFE TIME !!

