

on 25c. to 29c.; geese
and ducks 38c. to 42c.

quality of the offerings
in the poor side and a
s have been frozen of
white Quebec potatoes
25 per bag of 90 lbs.,
small lots sold at 25c.

ple Syrup.—Dealers
did very little trade
ing almost no syrup.
orted at \$1.30 to \$1.50
n sugar at 30c. per lb.
f white clover comb
at 25c., strained being
Buckwheat strained

almost impossible to
laid eggs. Retailers
alled fresh at \$1.20
y of them were pretty
s are quoting them at
lects at 65c., No. 1 at
o. 2 at 53c. to 55c.

quality of the butter
s unusually poor and
ally high, being 67c.
ass creamery, finest;
with current receipts
dairies at 58c. to 60c.
an Western oats were
to \$1.06 per bushel
o \$1.04 per bushel for
No. 1 feed; \$1.01 for
ed; and 99c. to \$1 for

ange took place in the
during the week and
wheat flour was still
bbl. in jute bags, ex-
nt to country points,
s, or to city bakers,
or spot cash. Ontario
not obtainable in the
prices were quoted at
er bbl., in cotton bags,
ex-store. White corn
at \$10 to \$10.10 with
per bbl., in jute, deliver-

market for millfeed
firm all round. Bran
25 and shorts at \$52.25
g bags, ex-track, with
ash. Pure barley meal
per ton, in broken lots,
ille being \$70 and dairy

Carlots of good No. 2
re quoted at \$24 to \$25
ng \$22 to \$23 and clover
\$21 to \$21.50 per ton,

ins.—The market was
er and prices were down
or steer and cow hides
s. Kips were 30c. and
ants per lb. Lambskins
and horse hides \$8 each.

Chicago.

\$14; medium, \$13.85
\$13.75 to \$13.95; light
\$13.60; heavy packing
13 to \$13.50; packing
25 to \$13; pigs, \$12.40

ared with a week ago,
renly 25c. to \$1 higher.
to 50c. higher; bulls,
res, 50c. to 75c. higher;
dy to 25c. higher.

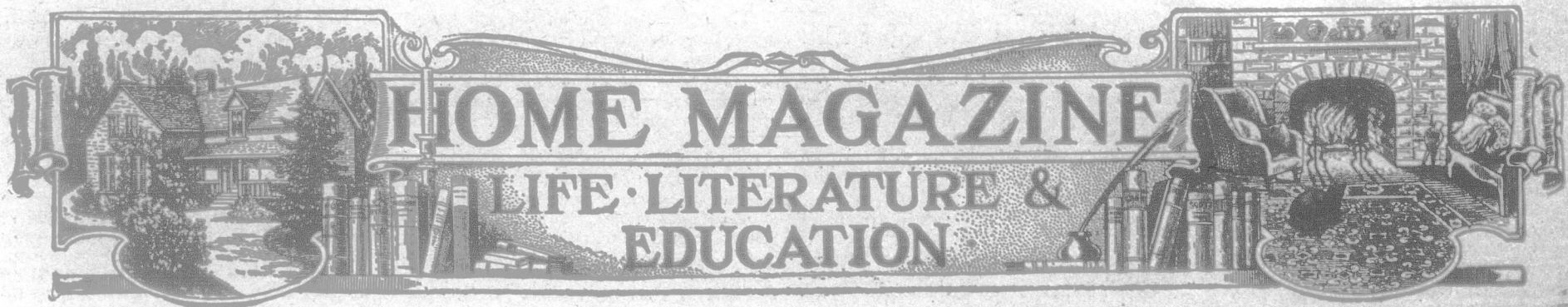
ory Bonds.

the values of Victory
ronto market, Saturday,
Victory Bonds maturing
99½; Victory Bonds
98½ to 99½; Victory
g 1927, 101; Victory
1933, 102½ to 102½;
maturing 1937, 103 to

le Dates.

—North & South Bruce
lers' Sale, Paisley, Ont.
Walkerton, Ont., Sec'y.
—Ontario Duroc Jersey
Chatham, Ont. Jno.
c'y.
—Miller & Dryden.—

0.—I. N. Howe, R. 2,
Holsteins.
20.—Guelph Fat Stock
Ont. J. M. Duff, Sec'y.



The New Year.

A Flower unblown; a Book unread;
A Tree with fruit unharvested;
A Path untrod; a House whose rooms
Lock yet the heart's divine perfumes;
A Landscape whose wide border lies
In silent shade 'neath silent skies;
A wondrous Fountain yet unsealed;
A Casket with its gifts concealed—
This is the Year that for you waits,
Beyond To-morrow's mystic gates.
—H. N. POWERS.

Events of the Year.

THE year 1919 closes with fewer
spectacular events in its record
than the four preceding years.
Unrest has been its outstanding character-
istic. It closes with labor questions
yet unsettled, peace with Germany not
yet ratified by all nations, Central
Europe and China dissatisfied with the
clauses of the Treaty, the United States
wrangling over Article X, Russia in
the hands of the Bolsheviks, Japan and
China at strained relationship, Fiume in
possession of D'Annunzio, and the Sinn
Feiners brewing trouble in Ireland;
yet it may indeed prove that the year
that has just closed shall have been but
a melting pot out of which great settle-
ments shall come.

Briefly, here is the retrospect:

January.—Elections in British Isles
proved a sweeping triumph for Lloyd
George, a snow-under for the Asquith
Liberals, and the coming forward of the
Labor Party as practically the only
opposition. Sinn Feiners won 73 seats
and Irish Nationalists only 7. On
Jan. 21 Sinn Feiners met in Dublin for
the first "Parliament" of the "Irish Republic".
The Paris Conference held its
first formal sitting at Versailles on
Jan. 18, and on Jan. 25 Pres. Wilson
moved and Prem. Lloyd George seconded
a motion favoring the adoption of a
League of Nations, a committee being
appointed to work out details. Peace
Conference meeting with many problems.
On Jan. 28 China put in an appeal for
relinquishment of Kiao-Chau taken by
the Japanese from Germany at beginning
of war. Bolsheviks gaining in Russia.
Fighting between Ebert's Moderates
and Liebknecht's Reds in Berlin. Election
in Prussia for the German National
Assembly began Jan. 19, result a great
victory for the Moderate Socialists.
Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg killed
in the streets. China began burning
of opium stores in Shanghai, to amount
of \$2,000,000 on first day. Towards
end of month Kolchak met with some
success in building up his Government
at Omsk, Siberia. On Jan. 8th Theo-
dore Roosevelt died at Oyster Bay, and
on Jan. 4 former German Chancellor
Count von Hertling, died in Berlin.

February.—Articles of the Constitution
for League of Nations read by Pres.
Wilson at a plenary session of the Peace
Conference on Feb. 14 and unanimously
subscribed to by delegates. Premier
Ebert chosen as first President of the
German Republic, and headquarters of
Government temporarily fixed at Weimar.

March.—German delegates to the Peace
Conference went to Weimar for con-
sultation re proposed surrender of
German merchant ships to Allies. Con-
ference adopted some very progressive
labor measures, including: an 8-hour work-
ing day with half holiday every Saturday;
maternity insurance; women to have equal
pay for equal work; unemployment insur-
ance. Among the many problems of the
Conference: the claims of many small
nations for self-determination, some of
which interfered with previous agreements
among the powers; demarcation of
boundaries; complication between Jugo-
Slavs and Italy; claim of Jews to have
disabilities removed in all countries.

During 2nd week of Feb. China, in the
face of protest from Japan, laid on the
table of the Conference certain secret
treaties between the two countries,
the Chinese claiming they had been
forced to agree to concessions they were
not willing to carry out. Peace Con-
ference drew up measures for reduction
of German fleet and army, and decided
to give Poland the Valley of the Vistula
including Dantzig. Japanese dissatisfied
over Kiao Chau (including control of
Shantung) and because they could not
get the Asiatic exclusion laws lifted
from the United States, Canada and
Australia. In the United States
Senators Lodge, Borah and others began
an agitation against the League of
Nations proposals, especially Art. X. In
Canada, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway
taken over by Government. Sir Wilfrid
Laurier died in Ottawa, Feb. 17. Gen.
Allenby arrived at Cairo with re-
inforcements to put down Arab uprisings.
Hungary went over to the Bolsheviks
and set up a Soviet Government, incited
thereto by the dismemberment of the
country through the action of the Con-
ference in detaching Bohemia and other
portions given to Czechs and Jugo-
Slavs.

April.—Peace Conference Council of
Ten subdivided and chief power given to
the "Big Four", Lloyd George, Wilson,
Clemenceau and Orlando. Japan offend-
ed because left out. Conference at a
deadlock over Saar Valley, and finally
arrangement made to give France out-
put of mines for 15 years, the valley to
remain under international control during
that time, at end of which plebiscite to
be taken by inhabitants; if they choose
to go back to Germany latter must pay
in gold for mines. Germany objected
to Dantzig being given to Poland and
it was settled that the city should be
internationalized. Also a decision was
reached at Conference re German pay-

ments to extend over 30 years, Germany
required to pay \$2,800,000,000 for damage
done during War. Lloyd George and
Wilson standing for disarmament of
all nations, but France objected. Lenin
addressed a letter to the Conference ask-
ing for a fair trial of Bolshevism before
the world and offering to suspend
propaganda outside of Russia on condition
that Allied troops are withdrawn from
Russia. Canada to have a Dept. of
Public Health at Ottawa. On April 11 a bill
to provide for a referendum on the liquor
question introduced into Ontario Legisla-
ture by Premier Hearst. Towards
end of month Premier Orlando and Baron
Sonnino left the Conference over the
Dalmatian Coast question. By the last
secret Pact of London, the islands along
the shore had been given to Italy, but
not Fiume, which all of the Big Four but
Orlando held should go to Jugo-Slavs.
Wilson standing firmly for open diplomacy
and holding that secret pacts must come
second. It was decided that no
armies should be sent to Russia, but
that Kolchak should be helped with
munitions and supplies.

May.—Decided that affairs of League
of Nations shall be entrusted to a Council
of Nine, to meet as necessary at Geneva.
Kiao-Chau difficulty thought to be settled,
Germany to surrender her Shantung
colony to Japan, Japan promising to
transfer it back to China. On May
27th the reply of the Germans to the
terms of the Peace Treaty was given at
Versailles. Objected to severity, saying
they concluded War on the basis of
Wilson's 14 points, and that these had
been changed to be practically different.
Especially objected to loss of colonies.
Fiume made a free city. Italy awarded
Zara, Sebenica and a number of islands,
and mandate over Albania. Atlantic
conquered by airmen. Hawker
and Grieve left Newfoundland on May
18 and were picked up by Danish steamer

800 miles from Ireland; U. S. Lieut.
Com. Reid left Trespassey, Nfld. in the
N C-4, arrived at the Azores, then went
to Lisbon. On May 17 the big
strike in Winnipeg began. On May 22
the Dominion House of Commons de-
cided against hereditary titles, knight-
hoods, etc., for Canadians.

June.—The German National As-
sembly at Weimar, by vote of 237 to 138
agreed to sign the Peace Treaty, and on
June 28, in the Hall of Mirrors at Ver-
sailles, Herr Mueller and his associates
placed their signatures to the Treaty. The
Chinese delegates, on account of the
Shantung settlement, absented them-
selves, and Gen. Smuts entered a written
protest advising greater moderation, other-
wise the event was marked by no especial
feature. On June 21 Admiral Reuter
and his staff sank the German fleet
interned at Scapa Flow. Allies recog-
nized Kolchak's Government at Omsk
and arranged to send munitions and
supplies. Capt. Alcock and Lieut.
Brown (Eng. airmen) crossed from St.
John's to Clifden, Ire. in 16 hrs. 12
mins. Rioting in Winnipeg following
arrest of strike leaders. Italian
Government came to downfall.

July.—Downfall of Italian Govern-
ment. Prof. Nitti became Premier.
A new Council of Five assumed direction
at Peace Conference.—Foreign Minister
Balfour, Secretary Lansing, Foreign Min-
ister Titttoni (It.), M. Pichon, and Baron
Makino (Japan). On July 10 Pres. Wilson
delivered Peace Treaty terms to U. S.
Senate in open session, breaking all
precedent. Big dirigible R 34 flew
from East Fortune, near Edinburgh,
to Mineola, N. Y., and back to Pelham,
Norfolk, Eng., making return trip in 75
hours. Whole United States went
"dry" on July 1st.

August.—British House of Commons
Aug. 13, adopted amendment to profiteer



The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl.
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.
—From *The First Snow Fall*, Lowell.