

NOTE.—For references regarding Dominion Government changes, and Provincial Government changes prior to 1937, see Note on p. 38.

- on Western Front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2-4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian peace note. Sept. 27-29, Capture of Brouillon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrendered and signed armistice. Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct. 6, First German peace note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 31, Turkey surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 11, Capture of Mons. Germany surrendered and signed armistice.
1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. May 1 - June 15, General strike at Winnipeg and other western cities. June 28, Signing at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. Aug. 15, Arrival of the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, The Prince of Wales laid foundation stone of Peace Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Sept. 1 - Nov. 10, Special peace session, thirteenth Parliament of Canada. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.
1920. Jan. 10, Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles. Feb. 19, Shareholders ratified agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Dominion Government. May 31 - June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly began at Geneva, Switzerland.
1921. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies became effective. June 1, Sixth Dominion Census (population 8,787,949). June 20 - Aug. 5, Imperial Conference. Nov. 11, Opening of Conference on Limitation of Armament at Washington.
1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approved five-power treaty, limiting capital ships, and disapproving unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Apr. 10, General Economic Conference opened at Genoa. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States *re* perpetuating the Rush-Bagot Treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allies' Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London.
1923. Apr. 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Economic Conference at London.
1924. Apr. 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George V at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales as President. Aug. 6 - 16, Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. Aug. 11 - 16, Meeting of International Mathematical Congress at Toronto.
1925. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. Nov. 20, Death of Queen Alexandra.
1926. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. Oct. 19 - Nov. 23, Imperial Conference at London. Nov. 26, Hon. C. Vincent Massey appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.
1927. June 1, Hon. Wm. Phillips, first U.S. Minister to Canada, reached Ottawa. July 1-3, Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrated throughout the Dominion. July 30, The Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and party, arrived at Quebec on a visit to Canada. September, Canada elected as a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. November, Dominion-Provincial Conference on the relations between the Dominion and the provinces.
1928. Apr. 25, Sir Wm. H. Clark appointed first British High Commissioner to Canada. May 31, Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ceased to exist, leaving Quebec the only province with a bi-cameral legislature. July 20, Japanese Legation opened at Ottawa. Nov. 15, First French Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa.
1929. Oct. 15-25, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, visited Canada. Dec. 14, Transfer of natural resources to Manitoba and Alberta.
1930. Jan. 21, Five-power Naval Arms Conference opened at London; Canada represented by Hon. J. L. Ralston. Feb. 20, Transfer of natural resources to British Columbia. Mar. 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. Aug. 1, H. M. Airship R-100 arrived at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference at London.