PROCLAMATION OF KING FUAD OF EGYPT MARKED BY ROYAL SALUTE

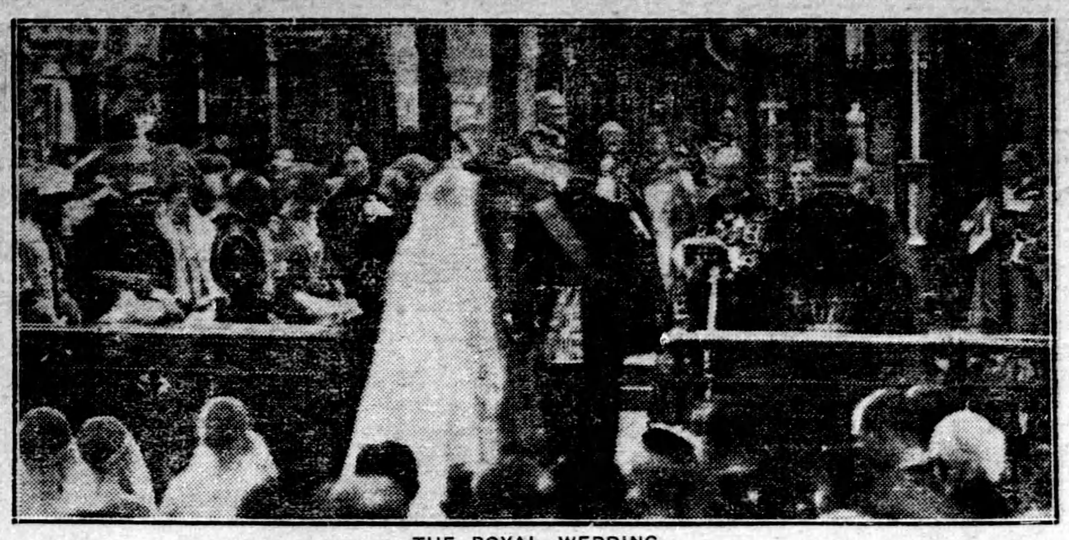
British Abandonment of the Protectorate and Recognition of Egypt as an Independent Sovereign State is Forerunner of Creation of Kingship in the Nile Country.

A despatch from Cairo says:—The proclamation of the Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha, as King of Egypt on Thursday, was accompanied by the firing of salvos of 101 guns in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said, and of 21 guns in all the other provincial capitals.

Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, hitherto the British High Commissioner, accompanied by members of his staff, called at the Royal Palace and congratulated King Fuad, whom he addressed as "Your Majesty."

The British Government has specifically and exclusively reserved to its own discretion the following matters: (1) Security of British Imperial communication in Egypt; (2) defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect; (3) protection of foreign interests and foreign communities in Egypt.

An incidental point is that Germany was deprived of her precapitulation rights in Egypt by the Treaty of Versailles. German and other ex-enemy citizens in Egypt do not possess extra-territorial privileges enjoyed by other nationals.



THE ROYAL WEDDING

Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles at the altar in Westminster Abbey. The officiating clergy and some of the bridesmaids are shown in the photograph. The King stands at the left of the bride.

SOUTH OPPOSED TO NEW APPOINTMENT

Field Marshal Wison Lacks the Confidence of Southern Ireland.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The bitterness of the South against the North has been intensified by Sir James Craig's speech at the opening of the Ulster Parliament, and his intention of giving General Sir Henry Wilson, former Chief of Staff of the British army, the task of restoring order.

The South has no confidence in Gen. Wilson. It frankly predicts that he will be more concerned with organizing the Orange side of the feud than in a general round-up of gunmen. The Press asserts that the murders could have been stopped by the declaring of martial law, and argues that this was not done because the proclamation would have been enforced impartially by the military.

Talk of civil war is not uncommon. Members of the Provisional Government affect to see in Sir James' speech a threat to torture the Roman Catholic population of the six counties, and for this reason they have protested to Great Britain.

The Northern constables, it is claimed, continue to dig trenches across the roads and to destroy bridges along the border. Some of these have been repaired, but the next night they are again blocked and warnings posted for contractors to keep their hands off. The vehicular traffic across the boundary is diminishing daily.

Approximately 6,000 soldiers and almost as many constables are at the disposal of Gen. Wilson. It is planned to recruit the constabulary to 10,000. These forces are for a population of about one million, of which the South claims 40 per cent. are Nationalists.

Fresh demands for the restoration of the Belfast boycott are being made by various organizations in the South, and it is likely that the matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Dail Cabinet.

Twelve cherries, the first of the season, raised in a hot house near Paris, sold in the Central Markets for 150 francs, or $1.10 a piece. Last year the first cherries brought $1.25 a piece.

DELHI APPRECIATES THE PRINCE'S VISIT

Agrarian Situation in United Provinces in India is More Satisfactory.

A despatch from Delhi says:—The Legislative Assembly, including non-official members of every race and province, passed by acclamation a resolution expressing appreciation of the visit of the Prince of Wales and regretting that his visit was at a close.

The debate on the budget was resumed. The Democrats indignantly protested that they were not allowed to discuss the administration's general policy under the budget, declaring that this rendered the Assembly powerless and reforms a farce. They moved as a protest the reduction of expenses of the Executive Council. This motion was adopted 48 to 47.

A despatch from London says:—The Agrarian situation in the agricultural districts of the United Provinces in India, where rioting was reported last week, is now well in hands, says a communique issued by the India Office. The number of armed police has been greatly increased and means of transportation much improved. The civil police also have been strengthened, and troops are being marched through the disturbed area, where the symptoms of further trouble are being closely watched.

The India Office's statement was based upon a report from the Governor of the United Provinces.

Must Deepen Elbe for Monster Liner

A despatch from Berlin says:—The world's biggest ship, the 56,000-tonner Bismarck, which is scheduled to enter the trans-Atlantic service under the British flag and be named the Majestic this spring, as soon as it is finished in Hamburg, will be delayed in reaching the ocean by the discovery that she is too big to navigate the River Elbe between Hamburg and the sea.

The remodeling of this big sister of the Imperator and Vaderland will be completed by the end of March, but extensive dredging of the lower Elbe to a depth of thirty-five feet will be necessary before she can start toward the ocean.

Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, has recovered from a severe illness.

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—Complete returns for the herring fishing off the Bay of Islands during the season just closed are not yet available but, according to the "Western Star," the catch is estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000 barrels of all kinds. Of this amount about one-half was put up in the Scotch style. Special efforts have been made to pack a large quantity, and a good percentage of the barrels used during the season were hooped with iron.

New Glasgow, N.S.—It is reported that an offer has been made for the Mabou coal properties in Inverness County by the British Empire Steel Corporation. Should the Corporation succeed in acquiring these valuable coal areas, it will control practically the entire coal fields in Eastern Canada. The Mabou coal areas cover an area of approximately seventeen square miles.

Quebec, Que.—Over 100,000 immigrants have been brought to Canada during the last two years by the Salvation Army. The number of failures among them has been small which is attributed to the very careful method of selection. Of the 26,000 girls and women brought from the British Isles, less than one-half of one per cent. have failed.

Toronto, Ont.—The first Toronto branch of the Ontario Provincial Savings Bank was formerly opened here by Premier Drury. The Hon Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, was the first depositor. Similar banks have been operated successfully in Manitoba during the past few years.

The Pas, Man.—More than 2,000 prospectors are expected to arrive in this district during the present year, according to J. P. Gordon, who has extensive interests here. He stated that 1,000 are planning to trek from the Porcupine mining area. As many more are known to be coming from British Columbia and other western fields.

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta's 1921 field crop is officially valued at $125,000,000, while the value of dairy products during the same period amounted to $25,500,000. There were 4,649,000 acres planted to wheat and 2,139,000 acres to oats, from which yields of 53,000,000 and 64,000,000 bushels respectively were recorded.

Vancouver, B.C.—All herring packing is now completed and there are only about 1,000 tons left in the market to be moved to the Orient. Already 25,000 tons have gone forward to that destination. Over 50 per cent. of the herring packed in British Columbia this year was processed by white packers. Four years ago Japanese packed 100 per cent. of this dry-salt cured herring, but last year this was reduced to 70 per cent., and this year to 50 per cent.

Noted Nova Scotian Passes Away

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—After several months' illness, Hon. James Wilberforce Longley, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, since 1905, died at a private hospital here on Thursday afternoon.

While a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature, Mr. Longley was the author of many important acts, including the act to abolish imprisonment for debt. As a scholar, writer of historical works, orator and after-dinner speaker, he enjoyed considerable distinction outside his native province.

Britain, France and Belgium Fix Summer Season

A despatch from London says:—"Summertime" in Great Britain will begin March 26 and end October 8. An order to this effect has been given to secure uniformity in time with France and Belgium.

Canadian teachers who are teaching in London under the exchange system of the Empire Teachers' Association are to spend the Easter holidays in a visit to Rome.

MANITOBA OF THE PRESENT

A New Map Provides Latest Information on Land Conditions.

In peace as in war one of the first essentials is a good map. On the opening of hostilities map-making establishments were called upon to provide maps of the war zones to the maximum of their capacity; as every feature of the country had to be known to officers responsible for military movements.

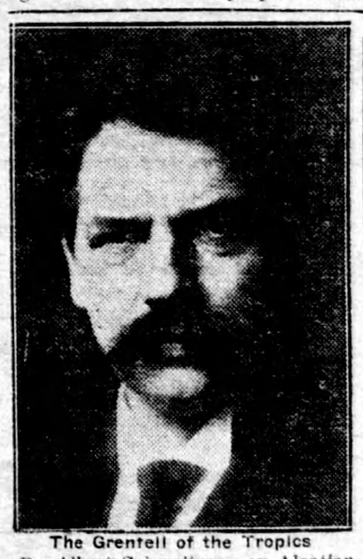
In peace times accurate maps are in every sense fully as important. All land transfers, mining claims, forestry permits, or registrations of possession are established by geographical or astronomical position. To provide this information, which is especially important where new settlement is proceeding, the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior has recently issued a revised edition of the Homestead Map series of the Prairies Provinces.

The latest map of this series is that of Manitoba. When the first Homestead Map of Manitoba was issued in 1905 that province had approximately 350,000 population. An influx of immigration was taking place and homestead entries were numerous. The northern extension to Hudson's Bay and the 60th parallel had not been transferred to the province, and in consequence only the smaller area was included in the map. With the issuance of the seventeenth edition, however, the map is assuring a tremendous importance in western affairs. Serving the original purpose of designating the location of land available for homesteading, lands alienated but unoccupied and which are for sale, and lands homesteaded but on which patents are not yet issued, there have been added the location of Indian reserves, forest reserves, timber berths, grazing leases, national parks, land districts and land agencies, railway lines, topographical features, new surveys and descriptive notes of the character of the country beyond the surveyed areas. This map also shows the trend of settlement, which is an important feature in the formulation of a policy of road construction and the extension of electric transmission and railway lines.

Manitoba, according to the 1921 census, has increased her population to 613,008 which is largely centred in the area included within the original boundaries of the province although settlement is pushing farther north with increasing momentum. Covering a total area of 251,832 square miles, Manitoba has a considerable water area, this latter representing 19,906 square miles. Including the area surveyed in 1921 there is now available for entry 5,348,300 acres, 120,800 acres of this having been covered by the survey parties of the Federal Topographical Survey during the past year. Unpatented homesteads, or land on which the entry duties have not yet been completed, include 1,296,000 acres, while lands alienated but unoccupied account for approximately 2,384,840 acres.

Looking to the future of the province, when development of a pulp and paper industry will undoubtedly take place, the Dominion Forest Branch has established or proposes to establish a considerable number of forest reserves aggregating a total of 2,386,700 acres. These are situated in the various portions of the province, on land not at present required, or unsuitable for agriculture. The Grazing Lands Branch has also issued leases on a considerable area of land for grazing purposes.

This map is of great value to those contemplating taking up land in Manitoba, and, in conjunction with the published lists of unoccupied lands, and a new pamphlet shortly to be issued on "Farm Loans," enables the prospective settler or those contemplating extending their land holdings to secure useful information regarding land settlement. Copies of the map and of the two pamphlets referred to may be had on application to the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior.



The Grenfell of the Tropics

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, an Alsatian, whose work as a doctor-missionary in French Equatorial Africa has earned for him the title of "The Grenfell of the Tropics." He is one of the foremost religious thinkers of the times, a philosopher of world-wide reputation, and the greatest authority on Bach. He gave up all his prospects of greater fame in these fields to undertake missionary work.

Spain Safeguards Works of Art from Exportation

A despatch from London says:—Spain has taken drastic action to prevent raids upon ancient Spanish masterpieces.

An ad valorem tax of 100 per cent. has been levied upon all Spanish works of art of a date earlier than 1850 which are exported from the country.

Quebec's maple products output for 1921 amounted to 12,285,514 pounds of sugar and 1,375,635 gallons of syrup, of a total value of $4,318,970.

The University's Public Service.

The last issue for this academic year of "The Varsity," the undergraduate newspaper of the University of Toronto, contains a list of the outside activities of the provincial university. From this report it appears that Ontario's university is doing a large amount of special work for the general public and without remuneration of any kind. Though admittedly handicapped by lack of funds, the University of Toronto seems to be making a successful effort to serve its constituency in an adequate way. The list referred to includes a large number of interesting lectures that were open to the public free of all cost; in this list also are several important conferences to which the public were invited and also a number of short courses for which only a nominal fee was charged. From the report on University Extension it also appears that the same service is being rendered in the rural districts and that the people of Ontario, in country as well as in city, are anxious to take advantage of the resources of their own provincial university. At a time when public interest in education shows signs of such a marked revival, it is gratifying to know that the University of Toronto is satisfactorily meeting this quickened interest.

Deputy Ruler of World Metropolis is a Woman

A despatch from London says:—The position of Deputy Ruler of London has been conferred upon a young Jewish woman, when Miss Adler, daughter of the late Chief Rabbi, Herman Adler, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the London County Council.

It is the first time a woman has ever held this post.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.52.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 58½c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; No. 1 feed, 56c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 74½c; No. 3 yellow, 73c; No. 4 yellow, 73c; track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 89c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., nominal.

Ontario flour—90 per cent. pat., bulk seaboard, per bbl, nominal.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, $22 to $23; mixed, $18 to $19; clover, $14 to $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $12 to $13.

Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, $1.30 to $1.36, outside; $1.35 to $1.41, delivered Toronto.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, $8.20 per bbl; 2nd pats. (bakers), $7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $6.25.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats, $8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Fodder cheese, large, 18½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 28c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41 to 42c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 35 to 37c; cooking, 22 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 38c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.

Margarine—20 to 23c.

Eggs—New laid straights, 30 to 31c; new laid, in cartons, 34 to 35c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4.40; primes, $3.85 to $4.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $5.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 35 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17 to $19; clear bellies, $17 to $20; mess pork, $34; short cut backs, $36; lightweight rolls, $39; heavyweight rolls, $43.

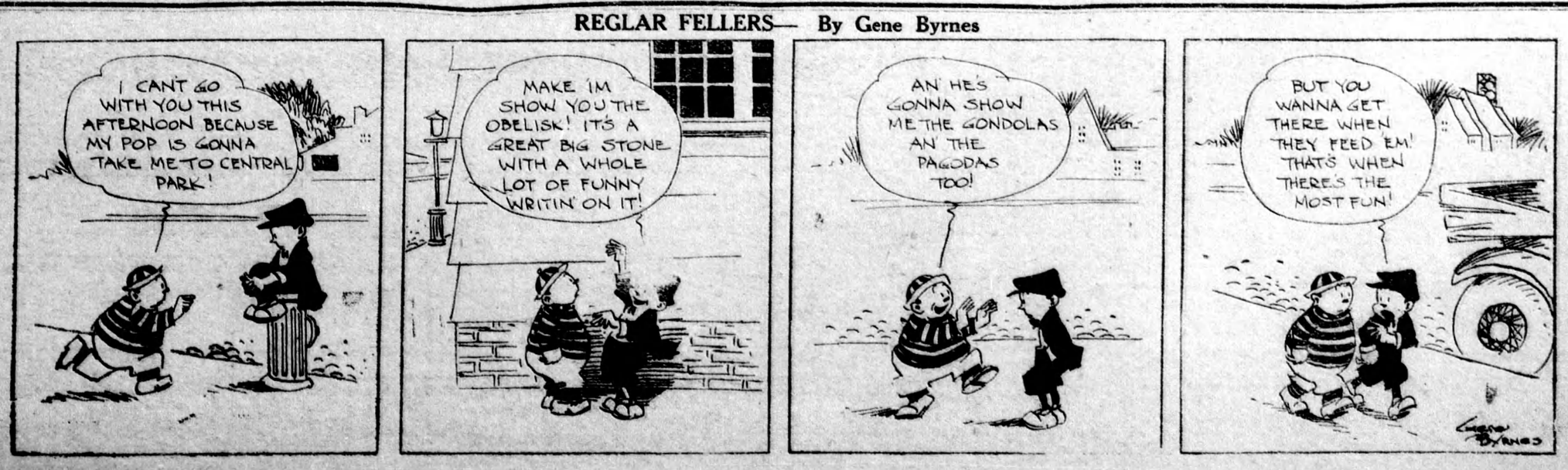
Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 to 17½c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 15½ to 15¾c; pails, 16 to 16¼c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Choice heavy steers $7.75 to $8.25; do, good, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5 to $6; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.25; do, med., $3.50 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6 to $6.75; do, fair, $5.50 to $6; stockers, good, $4 to $5; do, fair, $3 to $4; milkers, $60 to $80; canners and cutters, $1 to $2.50; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $12.50 to $14; do, med., $10 to $11; do, com., $5 to $7; lambs, choice, $12 to $14; do, com., $6 to $7; sheep, choice, $7 to $8.50; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $1.50 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $12.75 to $13; do, f.o.b., $12 to $12.25; do, country points, $11.75 to $12.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 65½ to 66c; No. 3, 62½ to 63c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $8.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $3. Bran, $32.50. Shorts, $33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $28 to $29.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 to 17½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 35 to 35½c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c to $1.

Good calves, $7; inferior, $6; hogs, selects, $13.25 to $13.50; sows, $3 to $4 less than selects.

REGLAR FELLERS— By Gene Byrnes