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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 salvoes 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 pre-emption rights in Egypt by the Treaty of Versailles. German and other ex-enemy citizens in Egypt do not possess extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by other nationals.

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 Emperor and Viceroy 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.

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 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 southern extension to Hudson's Bay and the 60th parallel had not been transferred to the province, and in consequence only the smaller area various portions of the province, on the seventeenth edition, or, 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 are for sale, and lands homesteaded on which patents are not yet issued, there have been added the reserves 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 19,066 square miles. Including the area surveyed 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 amount 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 2,385,700 acres. These are situated in 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 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.

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 seven-eighths 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 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.

SOUTH OPPOSED TO NEW APPOINTMENT

Field Marshal Wilson 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 border and to destroy bridges along the border. Some of these have been repaired, but the next night they were 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.

Start Anew.

Life is a series of chances to begin afresh. We accept or we refuse. Perhaps we are discouraged over a broken resolve. But it does not require a resolution to lay hold on life again. We may renew the struggle even without formulating a determination against the evil whose hold on us is so strong or the discouragement that untenses the promise to ourselves that we will do as we should; what matters is the actual performance. And we may proceed to that performance with no binding pledge of any kind.

It is easy to let ourselves drift into a state so despirited that we do not care what becomes of us. At such a moment a word from another or a thought toward another may make all the difference. We must be faithful, because some one else, though elsewhere, expects it. We must rise to the level of that trust in us. It would not mean so much to disappoint ourselves; but we cannot ask a friend to take less than the best we have to give. We cannot always be in the right of those that we would satisfy. Yet the duty, present or absent, is the same. And the duty is, never to give up; never, after we were flung, to remain prostrate in the mire.

It is not the low whisper of an impersonal ideal for which we are likeliest to rise and go on. The first and the surest incentive is the wish of one person that we shall keep on trying. The only real misfortune in life is to have none who cares what we make of ourselves. The true friend would help us, not with a gift of things, that anybody can give, but with the stimulus of that personal inspiration which none else supplies.

It is easy to say that we have no vote on the question of our own entrance into the world. Here we are, and must remain, and we are bound to make the best of it. We must carry the load, and our consent is unasked; and if we drop the burden, human society finds its own way, in its own time, to punish us, no matter what penalty inexorable Nature imposes. Our peril is in the refusal to do our part, to accept responsibility, to stick to the business in hand, however inconvenient and uncomfortable. There is no time to grieve, no energy to waste, in grief over failures and demerits; we must stop scolding ourselves or bewailing our faults; though the day is dark or the scene is bleak, we must go on.

Everest Again.

The attack on Mount Everest in the Himalayas, the apex of the earth, is about to be renewed. It is a mistake to call the attempt of 1921 a failure, unless the term is qualified carefully. Though the highest point reached was about 23,000 feet, the reconnaissance has been accomplished which must precede the eventual triumph.

When the party went into Nepal and Tibet a year ago the northern approaches to the mountain were unknown to white men. Now they are almost as an open book. The picked men of the present expedition know every element of the problem. They know what to expect. They know what errors to avoid.

From 25,000 feet upward the first factor is the ability of the human machine to carry on, in air of extreme rarity blowing like a knife-edge, with many steps to be cut and much gymnastic effort required in rock and ice work. The Duke of Abruzzi reached 24,000 feet of elevation in the giant range. The height of the summit, over 29,000 feet, has been far exceeded by the airplane and by the balloon. But the altitude records above 24,000 feet have been made by the mechanical device that saves bodily effort and carries oxygen apparatus, so that the climber is relieved of all problems of axes and ropes, and perhaps resolutely native helpers who take to their heels when there are tents to be put up, supplies to be transported and meat to be cooked. The aerial ascent is attempted—obviously a very different business from the pedestrian ascent; and the reason for public interest in the conquest of the earth's loftiest peak is that it means one more victory of the indomitable spirit over the obstacles nature imposes for our human wills to surmount.

Germany Seeking Revenge.

"L'Action Nationale" publishes a letter from Mayenne in which its correspondent says: "All the German will is strained toward the most rapid preparation for the war of revenge. It is sufficient to observe seriously and attentively the industry of the Reich."

"In seven months of this year thirteen factories of Westphalia, West Prussia and Bavaria have produced 2,748 agricultural tractors of the small German type of 1918. These tractors, which are too heavy for agricultural purposes, are intended for war, for in twenty minutes they can be transformed into tanks. Protecting plates and screens are constructed and are always in proximity to the place where the pacific 'tractor' draws the agricultural machine."

When the contracting parties unite in their efforts to make marriage a success it is seldom a failure.

The total acreage in crop in Alberta last year, including all grains, hay crops, fodder and roots, exceeded 10,000,000 acres, and there was new breaking of 17,455 acres.



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.

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 World Jewry 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 Council.

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

REGLAR FELLERS

By Gene Byrnes

