

# KING ALEXANDER AND PRINCESS MARIE MARRIED IN ROYAL SPLENDOR

A despatch from Belgrade, Jugoslavia, says:—King Alexander of Jugoslavia and Princess Marie of Roumania were married on Thursday amid pomp and enthusiasm such as Belgrade has not seen since the establishment of the new kingdom. No untoward incident marred the occasion. Every step of the way to and from the Cathedral was marked by brilliant ovations.

Artillery salutes at ten o'clock in the morning announced that the ceremony had begun, and at its conclusion the royal party left the Cathedral, the Queen of Roumania, smiling through her tears, was seen to bend towards her favorite daughter and carry her—a little human touch which caught the imagination and deeply affected the simple people.

Inside the Cathedral was a scene of magnificence. Representatives of all the states of Europe, in gala uniforms, mingled with ladies in brilliant toilettes, relieved here and there by plain dress suits and khaki.

The scenes outside were no less gorgeous, and the streets were a feast of color. Three thousand persons, from all parts of the Kingdom of Croats, Serbs and Slovenes, came to witness the marriage. Never has there been such a display of costumes, some of them worth a king's ransom, or such wonderful horses, not to be seen in any other part of Europe.

Notwithstanding this enormous gathering there were no disorders, and no attempts at bomb-throwing.

## BRITISH TROOPS TAKE ULSTER TOWN

Republicans Vacate After a Brief Skirmish at Border Point.

A despatch from Belfast, Ulster, says:—British troops were in action on Thursday supported by howitzers, being held for nearly an hour, of which the village was in the possession of the attacking force. This consisted of detachments of the South Staffordshire and the London Regiment, the Manchester and the Hampshire in reserve, a company of the Royal Engineers, and a battery of the Royal Artillery. Following the southern shore about 700 officers and men were engaged in the operation.

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## British to Withdraw When Raids Cease

A despatch from London says:—The British Government intends to withdraw the British forces within Ulster territory, it is said, as soon as it is satisfactorily assured of the unlikelihood of a repetition of the incursions and raids which have disturbed the area, and communications to this end and for the restoration of tranquility on this part of the frontier have been addressed to the Provisional Government.



Princess Marie, Second daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania, whose marriage to King Alexander of Jugoslavia at Belgrade was marked by elaborate ceremonies.

## Research Develops New Use for Canadian Woods

Many people when passing a shop where automobile storage batteries are sold must have noticed in the window one or two batteries cut open to show the interior construction. These sections show the edges of the lead plates used in the battery and between the plates very thin corrugated sheets of wood. These sheets are known as separators and while perhaps appearing relatively unimportant have in fact been the subject of extensive research.

Wood for battery separators must possess special chemical and physical properties and until very recently the wooden separators used in Canada were made almost exclusively of imported woods. The Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, recently undertook research to determine whether any Canadian wood was suitable for separator work, and as a result found a most excellent material in the yellow cypress of British Columbia. This wood was found to possess the requisite properties to a high degree and is now in regular commercial use for the manufacture of separators.

## Hints for Campers in the Forest

Be sure your match is out. Pinch it before you throw it away. Build a small camp-fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it. Never leave a camp-fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and then covering it with earth. If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot extinguish it, send word of it to the nearest Forest Ranger. Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps into brush, leaves, or pine needles.

## Testing It

"Well, Pat," said Bridget, "what kind of a bird have you brought home in the cage?"

"It's a raven," replied Pat.

"A raven? And why did you bring home a bird like that?"

"Well, I read in a paper the other day that a raven has been known to live for three hundred years. I don't believe it, so I am going to put it to the test."



## Fair Play.

The meaning of fair play in sporting parlance and ethics is clearly understood. The player of the game who is admired by the public is the man of self-command who abides by the decisions of the umpire and does not stoop to conquer his antagonist. In the ring he is known as a clean fighter. On the diamond or the gridiron he is always on the level. In a horse race or the stables he spurs the dirty tactics used by crooks. Whatever the game, by land or water or air, he would rather lose than win unfairly. It does not take the public long to find him out and appraise him at his value.

But fair play has a wider application than on fields where games are played. In life's broad arena it constantly makes a difference among men. Some are so swayed by a bias, an unreasoning prejudice that they are as reluctant to find merit in others whom they imperfectly know as they are to give the devil himself his due. They argue from insufficient premises. They reach a conclusion before all the evidence is in. They do not hear both sides and patiently sift and weigh the representations pro and con.

## Educational Economy.

One of the series of bulletins issued recently by the alumni of the University of Toronto deals with the cost per pupil of education. It is a well known fact that the cost per pupil in the public schools has greatly increased during the past two decades and the same is true with regard to the high schools. Such, of course, is only natural not only on account of the continually increasing value of the dollar but also on account of the greatly diversified type of education which the modern world demands. No longer is instruction in the three basic subjects of the early school curriculum sufficient for the needs of the modern boy and girl. The same is true, this bulletin demonstrates, at the provincial university. To meet the requirements of modern life it has been necessary to add very many costly departments. And yet the cost per student in the University of Toronto is very considerably below that of Great Britain and of the United States. This is a point of pride which should be noted, that the University of Toronto is managed with the most careful economy. It is easy for the Anglo-Saxon to criticize anything that is his own, but the series of bulletins already referred to has served to show that criticism of the provincial university's expenditures is not supported by fact and that everything possible is being done to furnish to the youth of Ontario the very best of higher education at a minimum of cost.

## Who Caused World War Still in Question

A despatch from The Hague says:—I learn that a large sum of money from an American, who desires to remain anonymous, has been received by the neutral committee formed to investigate the causes of the world war. The secretariat will be settled at The Hague, and the work is about to commence.

I am informed that the ex-Kaiser is taking the keenest interest in this work, and is being kept informed of all the plans of the Commission through a German pastor at The Hague, who is frequently at Deorn.

## North China Leaders Agree on Armistice

A despatch from Peking says:—Wu Pei-Fu, dominant Chinese leader, and Chang Tao-Lin, Manchurian war lord, have agreed on an armistice, the suspension of hostilities to continue indefinitely while the two discuss a permanent peace.

## Bits of Canadian News

The Belgian Industrial Company, Shawinigan Falls, Que., now has orders which will keep its plant running all the year at full capacity. It is stated that it is not able to fill all the orders it is receiving and it has started on a new extension to accommodate more paper machines, one of which will be ready about January next year, the other in July.

Rapid progress is being made on the construction of additional accommodation facilities at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. The popularity of the Chateau, both as a summer and winter resort, has resulted in its capacity being taxed to the limit and the new addition, which will have a lower twenty stories high, will greatly reduce the congestion. It is expected that the new wing will be in readiness to cope with next year's summer tourist traffic.

Entries for farm boys in Manitoba in the year 1921-22 totalled 1,045, more than double the number taken up in the previous year, it is announced by an D. Minnie Lundy office. Student points for 1921-22 was 168 and for 1920-21 was 877. The total for the previous year was 367. Entries for mining claims for the period under review were 1,787, all of which were for quartz mining and natural gas leases for petroleum and natural gas leases were filed. April returns show 56 home-land entries and eight soldier grants. In 1921, totalled the same, but the ratio was reversed, there being 29 home-land entries filed and 44 soldier grants.

Settlers who arrived in Winnipeg during the month of April, 1922, numbered 1,354, according to a statement issued by Thomas G. Healy, Commissioner of Immigration. Their effects were valued at approximately \$187,297, and they brought with them \$334,332 in cash.

The experiments in bringing the lignite coal of Saskatchewan to the point of carbonizing the fuel, are according to a statement made by the House of Commons by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, R. G. M. P., that there was sufficient coal in that area to supply the industries of Southern Saskatchewan. Two memorial scholarships have been awarded by the Saskatchewan Government. Awards are made annually and the scholarships, which amount to \$1,200, entitle the successful candidates one year's tuition in any French University. They may choose their own subjects for study. A big block of natural gas leases embracing the most important holdings in the Redcliffe field, near Medicine Hat, are reported acquired by the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company of Calgary. This company has been expending large sums of money during the past year in developing gas leases.

Actual oil drilling operations in Alberta, according to present indications, will extend this year from Bear Island, near Fort Norman in the North-West, to the Sweet Grass hills, just north of the Montana border, or over a stretch of something more than 1,000 miles. Wells already started at Fort Norman and Bear Island, at Peace Coulee, and Peace River, in the Montana and Wainwright fields and at Irma will be continued.

Tests will be made at Edmonton to determine the feasibility of converting Alberta grown potatoes into motor fuel. Many farmers in the neighborhood of Forest Heights, who have large quantities of potatoes on their lands, and this remedy has been suggested as a means of relieving the situation in Germany and elsewhere from 22 to 25 gallons of alcohol have been produced from a ton of potatoes, the tubers showing an average of from 18 to 20 per cent. of starch.

Jersey cattle are beginning to rival Holsteins in popularity in these sections of British Columbia largely due to the great demand for pure-bred Jersey heifers, the entire supply of which is being held by the Jersey Breeders' Association, which has held so that the annual sale, which was held in the city of Vancouver, has been held this fall, will be postponed. The increased activity of the calf clubs throughout the province is responsible, it is stated, the boys and girls who belong to the clubs sending in more applications for Jersey calves than can be supplied at present.

The soil and climate of British Columbia have proved to be well adapted to seed production that makes the recent seed agencies of the area all receiving many varieties of seed from the province. Special attention, especially, is directed to a large scale. Trade in seed with England and the European continent is increasing substantially, and it is expected that next year many further producers will enter the foreign markets.

## Forest fires destroy more trees than the woodman's axe.

Many of these fires are caused by carelessness on the part of those who make use of the forests for recreational purposes. The season is at hand when the fire danger is at its height. It is the duty, therefore, of everyone to realize his individual responsibility to Canada's trees, and guard against fire.

Powdered star's skin is used for polishing diamonds.



King Alexander of Jugoslavia who was married to Princess Marie of Roumania on June 8th.

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## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		Honey—20-20 lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 6-2 1/2 gal. tins, 17 to 18c per lb. Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.												
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.41 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.36 3/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.27 1/2.	Manitoba oats—No. 1 W. W. 60 1/2; No. 2 W. W. 57 1/2; No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 2 feed, 54c.	Manitoba barley—Nominal.	All the above, track, Bay ports.											
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; No. 3 yellow, 74c all rail.	Barley—No. 3 extra, feed, 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freight outside.	Backwheat—No. 3, \$1.00; No. 2, 95c.	Milled—Del. Montreal, freight, bag included, Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.											
Straw—Car lots, pea top, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.	Ontario flour—No. 1 commercial, \$1.40 to \$1.45 outside.	Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.	Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.											
Ontario flour—1st pats. in cotton sacks, 53c; 2nd pats. 52c; 3rd pats. 51c; 4th pats. 50c; 5th pats. 49c; 6th pats. 48c; 7th pats. 47c; 8th pats. 46c; 9th pats. 45c; 10th pats. 44c; 11th pats. 43c; 12th pats. 42c; 13th pats. 41c; 14th pats. 40c; 15th pats. 39c; 16th pats. 38c; 17th pats. 37c; 18th pats. 36c; 19th pats. 35c; 20th pats. 34c; 21st pats. 33c; 22nd pats. 32c; 23rd pats. 31c; 24th pats. 30c; 25th pats. 29c; 26th pats. 28c; 27th pats. 27c; 28th pats. 26c; 29th pats. 25c; 30th pats. 24c.	Manitoba flour—1st pats. in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per 100 lbs.; 2nd pats. 8.60; 3rd pats. 8.50; 4th pats. 8.40; 5th pats. 8.30; 6th pats. 8.20; 7th pats. 8.10; 8th pats. 8.00; 9th pats. 7.90; 10th pats. 7.80; 11th pats. 7.70; 12th pats. 7.60; 13th pats. 7.50; 14th pats. 7.40; 15th pats. 7.30; 16th pats. 7.20; 17th pats. 7.10; 18th pats. 7.00; 19th pats. 6.90; 20th pats. 6.80; 21st pats. 6.70; 22nd pats. 6.60; 23rd pats. 6.50; 24th pats. 6.40; 25th pats. 6.30; 26th pats. 6.20; 27th pats. 6.10; 28th pats. 6.00; 29th pats. 5.90; 30th pats. 5.80.	Cheese—New, large, 15 to 16c; twigs, 16 1/2 to 17c; triplets, 17 to 17 1/2c. Old, large, 21c; twigs, 21 1/2 to 22c. Stillons, new, 19c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stillons, 24c.	Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 20 to 24c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 18 to 19c; No. 1, 18 to 19c; No. 2, 17 to 18c; cooking, 18 to 21c.	Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 2 1/2c; fowl, 14 to 16c; ducklings, 55c; upkeys, 40 to 45c.	Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 26c; ducklings, 55c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.	Margarine—20 to 22c to 30c.	Eggs—New laid, candled, 31 to 32c; new laid, in cartons, 35 to 36c.	Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.	Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.	Ontario—No. 2, \$1.15 to 66c; No. 3 W. W. 62 to 62 1/2c. Flour, Man. S. C. wheat pats., firsts, \$8. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, \$3.20 to \$3.25. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.	Cheese, finest Easterns, 13 1/2 to 16c.	Butter, choicest creamery, 20c to 31c.	Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 83c.	Good calves, \$6.50; inferior calves, \$4 to \$5; good spring lambs, \$12 per cwt.; good light sheep, \$5.

## COMMUNISTS ROB MONARCHS' TOMBS

Continue Work of Ferreting Out Church Treasures for Confiscation.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Russian Bolsheviks, having no stone unturned in their work of ferreting out church treasures for confiscation, have isolated the tombs of the Czars and Czarinias in St. Peter and St. Pauls Cathedral, Petrograd, says Le Journal, quoting private advices from a reliable source.

The tomb of the Czarina Anna Ivanovna, which is made of silver, was removed, and the coffin of Catharine the Great was broken open and a machine and riggs of great value were taken. The Bolsheviks are determined to have even the lid from Peter the Great's coffin, but finding the body parcellously preserved, were obliged, and dared not strip it of its jewels.

The despatch adds that news of the sack of the tombs spread rapidly among the Russian people, who are extremely indignant at the desecration.

## A Menace to Children.

Many children lose their lives every year from tetanus or lockjaw caused by stepping on the points of nails, needles, or other sharp objects protruding from boards which are thrown down and left where barefoot children or children with worn thin shoe soles can step on them. It takes only a few minutes to remove the nails from the boards.

Better be safe than sorry.

## What Did He Say?

"Will you please open this gate for me?"

"The gentleman did so then he said kindly, 'And why, my child couldn't you open the gate yourself?'"

"Because," said the little girl, "the points don't dry yet."

Canada has water power equal to 20,000,000 horsepower; 90 per cent. is still running to waste.



Gene Byrnes

## CANADA'S HYDRO PROGRESS IN 1921

COAL-LESS PROVINCES DEVELOP WATER-POWER.

Brief Synopsis of Most Important Hydro-Electric Undertakings of Past Year.

Hydro-electric development was very active during the past year and as a result nearly 300,000 horse-power were installed, bringing the total in operation up to 2,775,880 horse-power. Of this amount Ontario accounted for 174,000 horse-power, or a total installation of 1,212,650; Quebec, 1,015,380; Manitoba, 14,900; New Brunswick, 14,900; Nova Scotia, 13,000; 46,980; New Brunswick, 9,600; 30,800. In British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Yukon and North West Territories, there were little projects actually installed, but plans were in the stage of construction or under consideration. The amount of machine installation in horse-power at these provinces in 1921 was 306,243, 33,187, 1,859 and 13,929 respectively. An idea of the amount of hydro-electric power installed in Canada may be gleaned from the fact that at the end of 1921, according to the Dominion Water Power Branch, there was 24 per cent. more developed water power per capita in Canada than in the United States.

A unique situation exists in Canada as regards the available water power and coal resources. In Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Yukon, the North-West Territories, where there is insufficient coal, nature has provided a ready-made water power, which is being developed by the private and public interests of British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Yukon and North West Territories. The coal resources of these provinces are being developed by the Dominion Water Power Branch, which is being developed by the private and public interests of British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Yukon and North West Territories.

## Parade With Stars Near English of 18th C.

In many streets one can still see the old-fashioned wooden signs of the 18th century. These signs are being replaced by modern signs, but the old signs are still being used in many places.

## Curious Shop Signs of EU

BRASS PLATES BARBER SHOPS

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## Canada's Progress in 1921

Canada's progress in 1921 was marked by significant developments in various fields. The hydro-electric industry continued to expand, with new installations in several provinces. The agricultural sector showed steady growth, and the manufacturing industry remained active. The government continued to work on infrastructure projects and social reforms. The overall economy showed resilience and progress throughout the year.