IRISH PARTIES AT DEADLOCK REGARDING BOUNDARY QUESTION

Grave Turn to Irish Problem When Collins and Sir James Craig Failed to Agree—Ulster Premier Declined to Grant Territorial Claims.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish Free State is on the verge of openly breaking with Ulster over the boundary question.

A crisis developed on Thursday afternoon on the resumption of the Craig-Collins negotiations, which began so auspiciously in London. After a three hours' conference the Ulster Premier and the head of the Provisional Government in Dublin found the issue acutely, and perhaps hopelessly, divergent in their views on the adjustment of the boundary line, [illegible] incorporating in [illegible] Government compara[illegible] which are regarded [illegible] evidence of

[illegible] tentatively that [illegible] Government plans to [illegible] to compel the [illegible] cease, and will [illegible] establish the boy[illegible] which was re[illegible] days ago, and will [illegible] operating the [illegible] telegraph [illegible] The [illegible] that they [illegible] Government af[illegible] Gov[illegible] must [illegible] that itself.

the South was going to make her do so.

The good will developing appreciably in the last 10 days has disappeared in a few hours and is replaced by the old suspicion and hostility, and may even cause a resumption of hostilities.

Collins contended that if the treaty clauses on the boundary were carried into effect according to the wishes of the people, the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh and large portions of the counties of Armagh, Derry and Down would be included in the Free State because the inhabitants were Catholics and Nationalists there and preferred the Southern Government. The only county of the Ulster Government to which Collins made no claims was Antrim.

It seems generally agreed that the acquisition of this territory by the South will so weaken its Northern neighbor that Ulster will be unable to sustain a Parliament.

Craig told his people a few days ago: "I'll never give in to any rearrangement of the boundary which leaves our Ulster area less than under the Government of Ireland Act."

He expressed willingness to give and take small districts along the border, but plainly regards the surrender of any such portion as the South wants as a surrender of Ulster itself.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's wife and two pretty children.

Discovery of New Dyes.

Two new dyes—one a beautiful blue, the other a shade of rose—have been isolated by Professor Maitland C. Boswell of the University of Toronto in his research laboratory. With five of his advanced students the professor is now engaged, during such spare hours as he can muster, investigating the most suitable conditions under which these new dyes can be applied to the various textile fibres. The professor states that the popular idea that Germany possesses "secrets" in regard to the production of dyes is a fallacy. German scientists have no such "secrets," though German manufacturers may have special processes by means of which they place dyes on the market at a specially low price. Professor Boswell is secretary of the School of Engineering Research of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto and has been engaged for some years past in research work on various dye problems. His latest discovery is just another illustration of the effect on the national life of the complex work of the provincial university.

If some men died and others did not, death would indeed be a most mortifying evil.

Lay Explorer to Rest in Antarctic

A despatch from London says:—The body of Sir Ernest Shackleton, which is now at Montevideo, Uruguay, will be taken back to South Georgia Island, to be buried there, according to the Daily Mail. This decision, the Mail attributes to Lady Shackleton's deference to what she believes would have been the explorer's wishes.

Shackleton left no instructions respecting his burial, but relatives and friends feel that it would accord with his desire to be laid at rest at the gate to the Antarctic.

Shackleton's grave, therefore, will probably be beside the English church at Gryvicken.

Racehorses are often insured for amounts as high as $100,000.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—The cod and smelt fishing industry has experienced considerable activity during the past two months. Carload shipments are being dispatched every few days to Boston, New York and other centres.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Civic revenue during the past year amounted to $250,000, according to the Treasurer's annual report. The health officer's report showed 293 deaths from all causes during 1921. Deaths from contagious diseases, including 22 from tuberculosis, numbered 27, a new low record.

Halifax, N.S.—Fifty-two and a half hours from City Island, N.Y., to her dock at Halifax, about five hundred and fifty miles, was the time made by the two-masted Newfoundland owned sailing vessel H. H. MacIntosh, in port with a cargo of coal. The time is considered good freight steamer time. The MacIntosh was built at Mahoney, N.S., about eight years ago.

Woodstock, N.B.—A company is being promoted in Woodstock to manufacture men's boots, shoe packs and other footwear here. It is said that there is strong capital available for the purpose.

Quebec, Que.—Royalties on the following pelts were paid to the Provincial Government during the past year, according to the Department of Lands and Forests: 58,115 beavers, 16,072 mink, 197,544 muskrats, 38,104 weasel, 3,502 white fox, 8,607 marten, 3,607 seals, 2,123 deer, 12 caribou, 32 elk, 444 ermine, 165 silver fox, 1,640 grey or yellow fox, 1,171 wild cat, 4 badger, 978 bear and 40 white bear.

Montreal, Que.—A feature of export livestock trade during the past two weeks has been the increased demand for live Canadian cattle from Belgium, and several large shipments of Canadian cattle have already gone forward via Boston and New York.

Ottawa, Ont.—All hogs marketed [illegible] and after May 1 will be sold according to official grading [illegible] Government officers [illegible] according to an announcement [illegible] the Canadian Department of Agriculture. This policy is the outcome of a meeting of producers, packers and agricultural officers held at Ottawa last November. A minimum premium of ten cents will be recognized for select hogs only.

Toronto, Ont.—With the completion of the Toronto-Kingston provincial highway this summer, it will be possible to make the run by automobile from Toronto to Ottawa in one day, according to A. L. Baldwin, resident engineer, speaking before the Gananoque Board of Trade.

Winnipeg, Man.—A most elaborate program has been arranged for Winnipeg's winter carnival which commences on February 6th, to last for a week, and the seven days' revels comprise every form of winter sport. An ice wall six feet high and over half a mile in length has been built; ski-jumping, snowshoe marathons, dog-team races and tobogganing will feature the day, whilst at night fancy dress masquerade will hold sway and moccassin dancing on the ice in the bright illumination of electric lights.

Regina, Sask.—In the production of flaxseed in the Dominion, Saskatchewan led all other provinces with a yield of 3,500,000 bushels during 1921. Manitoba produced 540,000 bushels; Alberta, 135,000; Quebec, 97,200; and Ontario, 92,000. None of the flaxseed, if any, was grown in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

Edmonton, Alta.—An important link of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway was completed this year. It joins Peace River and Berwyn and already grain is being transported from a rich district.

Calgary, Alta.—Exports from this point to the United States will approximately cut in half in 1922 when compared with the previous year. A record of goods leaving for across the border, amounting to $3,010,945 in comparison with $6,729,692. This decrease was due entirely to the effects of the emergency tariff. Included in the year's exports to the United States were 12,891 cattle, 1,975 sheep, 1,651,498 bushels oats, 1,063,508 bushels of wheat, 97,612 pounds butter, 95,172 sacks of flour, 925,025 hides and skins, 2,168,492 pounds mica and 2,753,502 feet of lumber.

Victoria, B.C.—[illegible] manufacturers of British Columbia have formed a $100,000 corporation known as the British Columbia Consolidated Manufacturers, Limited, [illegible] quarters here. Offices [illegible] Vancouver [illegible] week.

New Westminster, B.C.—[illegible] of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, which handles 90 per cent. of the milk produced in the Fraser Valley, [illegible] of milk from their farms during the past year, [illegible] pounds. In addition [illegible] pounds of butter were produced [illegible] and a half million pounds of [illegible]

Aspen, B.C.—[illegible] the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. is preparing considerable of a dam to cost $[illegible],000. It will supply most [illegible] present power supply and insure requirements for [illegible] years.

Canada's Preferential Tariff

One of the principal inducements Canada holds out to United States and other foreign manufacturers to settle in Canada or establish branch factories in the Dominion, is the extent of the preferential tariffs she enjoys with countries within the British Empire and with other countries as constituting one of the nations of that Empire, which advantages are open to the manufacturer resident in Canada, whilst trading from the Dominion with those countries. Special developments in this line have marked Canadian commercial relations in the past two years and the whole question is the subject of an article by the Chief of Foreign Tariffs Division of the Government Commercial Intelligence Branch.

United Kingdom.

Great Britain had adopted [illegible] ing a tariff preference on [illegible] her dutiable imports [illegible] in November, 1921, under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, [illegible] duties were imposed on certain foreign [illegible] whilst exempting Empire [illegible] The new duties affect principally chemicals, optical [illegible] scientific glassware, [illegible] clocks, [illegible] balances and [illegible] instruments of precision, [illegible] ignition magnets, lamp [illegible] carbons, [illegible] wireless valves and similar rectifiers.

In the regular tariff of the United Kingdom [illegible] the goods subject to [illegible] ad valorem duty are clocks, watches, motor cars, musical instruments, [illegible] accessories, paintings and [illegible] of any of the articles, except rubber tires, which are free of duty. On the goods [illegible] certain wines, films, a preference [illegible] lower rate of [illegible] general [illegible] to [illegible] rate [illegible] ad valorem.

[illegible] Zealand [illegible] other parts [illegible] preferential [illegible] many parts [illegible] tariff" and 20 [illegible] that tariff. [illegible] years when [illegible] per cent. [illegible] At the [illegible] Canada [illegible] Canada [illegible] the rate [illegible] with a [illegible] under the [illegible]

Africa.

Northern and Southern Rhodesia are included in the South African Customs Union and have a tariff peculiar in many respects to that of South Africa. In a part of Northern Rhodesia and the whole of Southern Rhodesia, however, imports from Canada come under a British preferential tariff which, in some respects, is more favorable than the tariff of South Africa. The preferential rebate, for example, on the item covering unenumerated goods is 1½ p.c. ad valorem.

Cyprus.

Cyprus has a preferential rate for certain Empire products which is one-third lower than the full rate. This list includes musical instruments, clocks, watches, cinematograph films, cotton yarns and manufactures, soaps, matches, woolen yarns and manufactures, furniture, haberdashery and millinery. The preferential tariff for unenumerated goods is one-sixth lower than the full rate which is 10 p.c. ad valorem.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.34.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 56¾c; extra No. 1 feed 55¾c; No. 1 feed, 53¾c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69½c; No. 3 yellow, 68½c; No. 4 yellow, 67½c; 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. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $7.40; second pats., $6.90, Toronto.

Manitoba flour—90 per cent. pat., bulk, seaboard, per barrel, $5.

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

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, $21.50 to $22; mixed, $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12.

Eggs—New laid, extras, 50 to 52c; do. extras, in cartons, 53 to 55c.

Butter—Creamery, fresh-made extras, 41 to 42c; do, No. 1 storage, 39 to 40c; do. No. 2 storage, 34 to 37c; dairy prints, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; do. twins 20 to 21c; do, Stilton, 24 to 24½c. Old, large, 24 to 25c; do, twins, 24½ to 25½c; Stilton, 27 to 28c.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 21 to 24c; hams, med., 26 to 28c; heavy, 18 to 21c; cooked hams, 36 to 40c; boneless backs, 33 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special, 30 to 35c; cottage rolls, 25 to 26c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Barrelled meats—Sweet pickled rolls, light, $37; heavy, $31; mess pork, $31.

Dry salted meats—Long clear, 16 to 18c; in cases, 15½ to 16½c; clear bellies, 17 to 19c; backs, 14 to 16c.

Lard—Tierces, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14½ to 15c; prints, 16 to 16½c; shortening tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½c; pails, 13½ to 14c; prints, 15½ to 16c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.50 to $8; do, good, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, good $5.75 to $6.25; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5.50 to $6.50; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $3.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $5; do, fair, $3 to $4; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $13 to $13.50; do, med., $11 to $12; do, com., $8 to $9; lambs, choice, $10 to $11; do, com., $6 to $7; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $4 to $5; do, com., $1.50 to $3; hogs, fed and watered, $12; do, f.o.b., $11.50; do, country points, $11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 62c; do, No. 3, 60c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.85 to $2.95. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $28 to $29. Butter, choicest creamery, 35 to 36c. Eggs, selected, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.20 to $1.25.

Common cows $3 to $4; better lots, $4.50; common thin bulls, $3 to $4; calves, $10 to $12; good light sheep, $5 to $6; good lambs, $10; hogs, $13 to $13.25.

Question Wisdom of His Offer

Lord Atholstan, of Montreal, who has offered $20,000 to the University graduate of any city who will discover a cure for cancer within the next five years. The wisdom of his offer is questioned by prominent English medical authorities who declare that the best way to stimulate the discovery of a cure would be to assist in situations already carrying out laborious and expensive investigations.

PRINCESS FOREGOES HER ROYAL RANK

Right of Succession to British Throne Also Renounced by Princess Mary.

A despatch from London says:—By her marriage to Viscount Lascelles, Princess Mary renounces her royal rank and all claim forever to her right of succession to the British throne. This was learned in London Thursday from a source intimately connected with court circles.

In the marriage contract which will be signed the day before the wedding by the King, Princess Mary, Earl Harewood and Viscount Lascelles, a clause has been inserted to this effect:

While the possibilities of Princess Mary succeeding to the throne is remote, her children might do so, but the clause now makes such an event impossible.

Infantile Death Rate in World's Centres

A despatch from London says:—[illegible] Statistical Journal of Norway, in the matter of the death rate of babies, places [illegible] among the cities of the world, according to latest figures is-

sued by the Registrar-General. The infantile mortality per 1,000 is only 33.

London's rate is 93. The highest in Great Britain is that of Wigan, an industrial town in Lancashire, 125. Berlin's rate is 146, while those of New York and Chicago are officially reported at 97 and 111.

No city has such a record as Bombay, India, where, according to official figures, [illegible] per cent of every 1,000 [illegible] die [illegible] yet 12

Dominion House Meets on March Eighth

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Parliament will be summoned to meet on Wednesday, March 8, it was announced following Thursday's meeting of the Cabinet Council, which lasted until after 7 o'clock in the evening. The first day's business will be limited to the election of a Speaker, while the formal opening with the delivery of the speech from the throne will take place on Thursday the following day.

Capt. Frank Wilde

Who has assumed command of the Quest and the Antarctic expedition undertaken by the late Sir Ernest Shackleton in accordance with a written agreement between Sir Ernest and himself to the effect that if Sir Ernest should die he should carry on.

New Use for the Automobile Tire

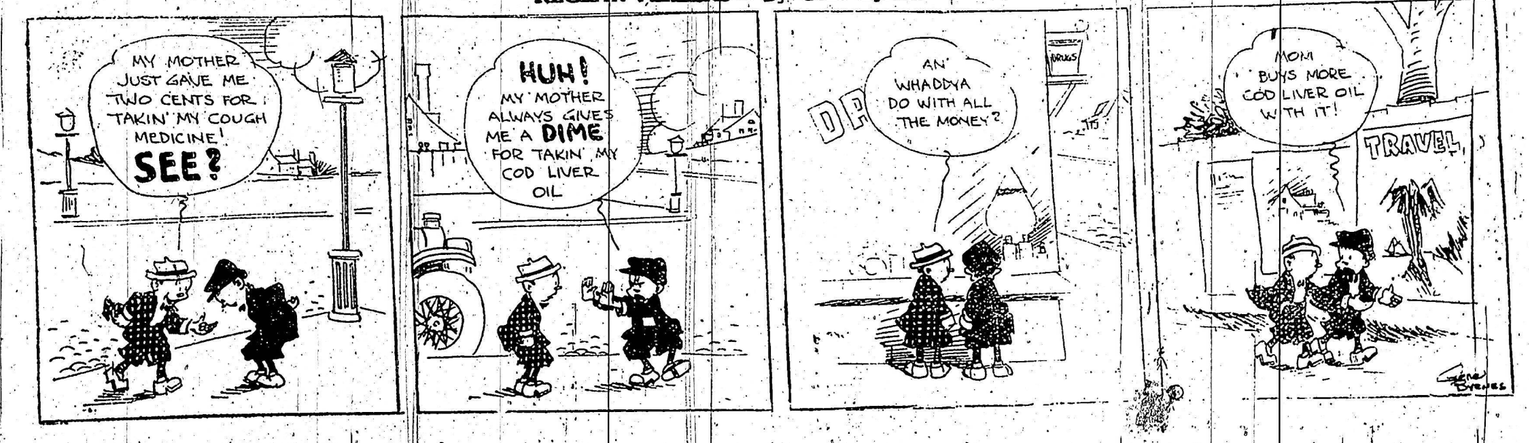
[illegible] an attractive, but [illegible] flower [illegible] in which one can add [illegible] beauty and feel [illegible] satisfaction. [illegible] several places in the garden [illegible] discarded automobile tires to [illegible] where circular beds [illegible] when filled with earth [illegible] the appearance of [illegible] They last for years [illegible]

Many a man can talk by the hour of [illegible] subject about which he has no personal acquaintance with either.

Keep Tab on Icebergs Along Atlantic Lanes

A despatch from Washington says:—In anticipation of the spring crop of icebergs along the North Atlantic steamer lanes, the United States Coast Guard cutter Seneca has been detailed for ice observation and patrol service, and will leave New York along February 5, proceeding to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland to locate the fields and positions of the icebergs.

This patrol service is undertaken in accordance with the international convention for safety of life at sea adopted at London in 1914. The Seneca will keep in touch with the ice situation, make observations of the quantities of ice, except and drift, and obtain other information of value.

They can conquer who believe they can.—Virgil.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes