

perfect parent in the
hope to reply to all the
children ask.
asks his father why the
is more than likely that
of himself puzzled.
is that when air gets
gets lighter, and
earth. More air blows
down and this brings
of the many questions
"The Parents' Book."
around travel? It is
quarter of a mile in
through this is slow
time is more than
piece of an express
as clocks.

a man hammering
ground, or if you see
distance, the sound
time after you have
When a storm is far
clap follows slowly
when the storm is
is the case.
through air, earth or
and reach us through
still night the sound
may be heard by
to the road, and a
sea may hear sounds
through the water.
one cannot hear
that sound travels
lips in all direc-
which reaches any
distance must
when the first clock
is that the oldest
and was put up in
in Westminster
and King Al-
took the form
marked by col-

that a child might
and paved?" It is
and signs were the
system of road
were the most
The name of
always be associ-
he invented the
as "macaca-
was first used in
to Britain in
Wander.
child perhaps goes
most bridge in the
Fourth. It was
book 4,000 men
The Zambesi
is, in Africa, in
ridge, and the
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bridge. The Chis-
ton bridges.
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many reach a
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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 themselves utterly, and perhaps hopelessly, divergent in their views on the readjustment of the boundary line, Collins insisting on incorporating in the Southern Government comparatively large areas which are regarded as absolutely vital to the existence of the North.

It is learned authoritatively that the Provisional Government plans to employ every agency to compel the North to yield on this issue, and will not hesitate to re-establish the boycott against Belfast which was removed only a few days ago, and will refuse to co-operate in operating the railways, postal, telephone, telegraph and other Government services. The Irish leaders seem confident that they will render the Ulster Government almost impotent.

One high in the Provisional Government asserted that Ulster must come across on this issue, and that 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 arrangement 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.

used 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 unofficially reported at 97 and 111.

No city has such a record as Bombay, India, where, according to official figures, 630 babies out of every 1,000 die before they reach the age of 12 months.

When Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador, saw Premier Poincaré and delivered the British note on the Turkish treaty, he stated, the correspondent is authoritatively informed, two fundamental principles on which Great Britain demands agreement before it considers that there will be any use in having a conference of the allied nations on that subject.

1—Britain insists that the allies must approach the question of a revision of the Turkish treaty from a standpoint that will be impartial in fact as well as theory.

2—The allies must agree to present a joint, impartial program to the Greeks and Turks and then back it up with the full moral pressure of their united weight.

The first point was raised because the recent French note implied that Britain was taking a pro-Greek attitude, while France was impartial. Hardinge emphasized the assertion that the British have been far from pro-Greek and Greeks would be the first to admit it.

The second demand was partially occasioned by the French enquiry whether Britain was prepared to fight the Greeks if the latter refused to agree to the plans for revision of the treaty. The British countered by asking if France is prepared to fight Turkey under similar circumstances. The British say, however, there will be no occasion to fight either if the allies should agree on impartial terms and back them up.

The longer the Anglo-French dispute continues, the more convinced become certain well informed quarters here, that the Near East is becoming an increasingly serious bone of contention between the two countries, with France seeking to be known as the "Protector of the Moslems" for the sake of economic advantages.

There is, however, a greater significance to the Near Eastern dispute. The present tactics of the French have resulted in the suspension of the negotiations for an Anglo-French treaty or guarantee and until the former is settled to the satisfaction of Britain, the latter subject is unlikely to be taken up again.

Infantile Death Rate in World's Centres

A despatch from London says:—Christiania, capital of Norway, is the matter of the death rate of babies, stands first among the cities of the world, according to latest figures is-

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Sir Ernest Shackleton's wife and two pretty children.

Discovery of New Dyes. Lay Explorer Rest in Antarctic

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, in 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.

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

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 Gryviken.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.34.
Manitoba wheat—No. 2 CW, 56½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 53½¢; No. 1 feed, 53½¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69½¢; No. 3 yellow, 68½¢; No. 4 yellow, 67½¢; track, Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80¢.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88¢.
Manitoba flour—First patents, \$7.40; second patents, \$6.90, Toronto.
Manitoba flour—90 per cent. pat., bulk, seaboard, per barrel, \$5.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Balid 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 52¢; do, extras, in cartons, 53 to 55¢.
Butter—Creamery, fresh-made extras, 41 to 42¢; do, No. 1 storage, 39 to 40¢; do, No. 2 storage, 34 to 37¢; dairy prints, 30 to 32¢.
Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20¢; do, twins 20 to 21¢; do, Stilton, 24 to 24½¢. Old, large, 24 to 25¢; do, twins, 24½ to 25½¢; Stilton, 27 to 28¢.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 21 to 24¢; hams, med., 26 to 28¢; heavy, 18 to 21¢; cooked hams, 36 to 40¢; boneless backs, 33 to 36¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30¢; special, 30 to 35¢; cottage rolls, 25 to 26¢.
Green meats—Out of pickle, to less than smoked.

Barrelled meats—Sweet pickled rolls, light, \$37; heavy, \$31; mess pork, \$31.
Dry salted meats—Long clear, 16 to 18¢; in cases, 15½ to 17½¢; clear bellies, 17 to 19¢; backs, 14 to 16¢.
Lard—Tierces, 13½ to 14¢; tubs, 14 to 14½¢; pails, 14½ to 15¢; prints, 16 to 16½¢; shortening tierces, 12½ to 13¢; tubs, 13 to 13½¢; pails, 13½ to 14¢; prints, 15½ to 16¢.
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 cubs, \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$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., \$11.25; do, country points, \$11.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 62¢; do, No. 3, 60¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, No. 3, 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 36¢. Eggs, selected, 35 to 36¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25.
Common cows, \$3 to \$4; better lot, \$4.50; common thin bulls, \$3 to \$4; calves, \$10 to \$12; good light sheep, \$15 to \$20; good lambs, \$10; hogs, \$13 to \$15.

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.

In planning an attractive, but inexpensive garden, I found that there are many ways in which one can add to a garden's beauty and yet do so without any considerable cost.

Several places in the garden I used discarded automobile tires to good advantage where circular beds were required. When filled with earth, they present the appearance of concrete basins. They last for years in such a capacity.

Many a man can talk by the hour of capital and labor who has no personal acquaintance with either.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside P.E.I.—The cel and smelt fishing industry has experienced considerable activity during the past two months. Critical 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, 3,640 grey or yellow fox, 1,171 wild cat, 4 badger, 978 bear and 40 white bear.

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

Ottawa, Ont.—All hogs marketed at public stockyards and abattoirs in Canada on and after May 1 will be sold according to official grading to be done by government officials, according to an announcement made by the Dominion 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 per cent. will be recognized for select bacon hogs.

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 government 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 moosehain 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. Very little flaxseed, if any, was grown in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

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

Calgary, Alta.—Exports from this point to the United States were approximately cut in half in 1921 when compared with the previous year's record of goods leaving for across the border, amounting to \$3,010,946, a 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, 1,061,505 bushels of wheat, 97,512 pounds butter, 65,152 sacks of flour, 825,625 hides and skins, 2,108,492 pounds mutton and 2,736,392 feet of lumber.

Victoria, B.C.—The shingle manufacturers of British Columbia have formed a \$600,000 corporation known as the British Columbia Consolidated Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, headquarters here. Other companies incorporated during the past week number seven, totalling \$210,000 in capitalization.

New Westminster, B.C.—Members of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, which include ninety per cent. of the milk producers in the entire Fraser Valley, had a production of milk from their dairy herds during the past year, that totalled 75,090,000 pounds. In addition one million pounds of butter were produced and a half million pounds of cheese.

Anox, B.C.—It is understood that the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. is planning construction of a dam to cost \$350,000. It will augment the present power supply and insure requirements for winter work.

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 tariff 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 these 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 already been giving a tariff preference on nearly all her dutiable imports, but in November, 1921, under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, further duties were imposed on certain foreign goods whilst exempting Empire products. The new duties affect principally chemicals, optical instruments, scientific glassware, laboratory porcelain, balances and measuring instruments of precision, ignition magnets, arc lamp carbons, wireless valves, and similar rectifiers.

In the regular tariffs of the United Kingdom the goods subject to ad valorem duty are clocks, watches, motor cars, musical instruments, and accessory parts of any of these articles, except rubber tires, which are free of duty. On these goods and on certain wines and cinematograph films, a preferential tariff, one-third lower than the rates leviable on goods of foreign origin, is in effect. The general ad valorem tariff, applicable to foreign countries, is 33.1-3 per cent., so that the rate to Canada and other parts of the Empire is 22.2-9 per cent.

British West Indies.

The West Indian colonies, which ratified the Canada-West Indies trade agreement in 1920, have one by one adopted new customs ordinances granting tariff preferences to imports from Canada and other parts of the Empire. Thirteen of these colonies have now the new preferential tariffs in operation. The reductions specified for the several colonies were to be not less than the following: Bahamas Islands, 10 p.c.; Barbados, 50 p.c.; Bermuda, 25 p.c.; British Guiana, 50 p.c.; British Honduras, 33.1-3 p.c.; Jamaica, 25 p.c.; Leeward Islands, 33.1-3 p.c.; Trinidad, 50 p.c.; Windward Islands, 33.1-3 p.c. All the colonies have approved the pact and have the preference in operation with the exception of Honduras.

New Zealand.

New Zealand accords Canada and other parts of the Empire a preference on most of its dutiable goods. The preference is variable, the most common rates being 30 p.c. under general tariff and 20 p.c. under the preferential tariff. Printing paper is free when imported from Canada, but 20 p.c. when of foreign origin. Motor vehicles are 20 p.c. and 10 p.c. preferential tariff. The New Zealand tariff is applicable to the Cook Islands, Australia.

Samoas.

In April, 1920, the New Zealand government issued a customs order providing for a new preferential tariff in Samoa, a mandated territory. The general tariff on nearly all goods is 22½ p.c. There is a British preferential tariff of 15 p.c. which is applicable to imports from Canada. Tobacco is only excluded from the preference and there is a short list of articles exempt from duty.

South Africa.

A rebate of three per cent. ad valorem on British goods is allowed, which, as the full rate to foreign countries in many cases is only 5 p.c., permits the introduction of goods from Canada duty free. On nineteen items the rate on foreign goods is 25 p.c. with a corresponding rate of 22 p.c. under the preferential tariff.

Rhodesia.

Northern and Southern Rhodesia are included in the South African Customs Union and have a tariff similar in many respects to that of South Africa. In a part of Northern 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 11 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, soap, 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.

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.

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 about 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, extent and drift, and obtain all other information of value. They can conquer who believe they can.—Virgil.

