

BIG OXFORD SEASON!

Ladies! See our dainty Low Cut Footwear. More Oxfords will be worn this season than ever before.

Smallwood's for dainty Low Shoes at Lowest Prices!



<p>Ladies' Fine Kid Low Shoes Patent tip. Medium or low heel. Price \$3.50. Same Shoe as above Without Patent tip. Price \$3.50.</p>	<p>Ladies' Soft Kid Pumps. Ladies' Brown Kid Pumps. Ladies' Pat. Leather Pumps. Price \$3.75. Ladies' Grey Kid Pumps. Only \$3.75.</p>	<p>Ladies' Pat. Leather Laced Oxfords. Only \$2.75.</p>	<p>Ladies' Patent Leather 2 eyelet tie. Only \$3.75.</p>	<p>WHITE HOUSE LOW CUTS Ladies' Brown One-Strap Shoe, \$4.75. Ladies' Black One-Strap Shoe, \$2.50. Ladies' Black Two-Strap Shoe, \$4.50. Ladies' Black Three-Strap Shoe, \$5.75.</p>	<p>WHITE HOUSE SHOE FOR WOMEN Ladies' Very Fine Black Kid Shoes, \$5.00. Ladies' Very Fine Brown Kid Shoes, \$5.00.</p>	<p>Very Stylish EVANGELINE SHOES Only \$6.99 the pair.</p> <p>SMALLWOOD'S for BOYS' BOOTS the kind that wears</p>
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Ladies' Boots

Ladies' Black Kid Laced Boots\$4.00
Ladies' Black Kid Laced Boots\$3.50
Ladies' Black Box Calf Boots	.....\$4.50
Ladies' Tan Kid Laced Boots	.....\$4.50
Ladies' Tan High Cut Boots	.....\$5.50

Also,
Evangeline High Cut Boots for Ladies.
Only \$6.99 the Pair.

Men's Boots

SOME SHOE

Men's Tan Laced Boots	.....\$4.75
Men's Black Laced Boots	.....\$4.50
Men's Tan Laced Boots	.....\$5.50
Men's Black Laced Boots	.....\$5.50

We also stock "K" Boots and Shoes for Ladies' and Gentlemen.

Boys' Boots

Boys' Boots	.....\$3.50
Boys' Boots	.....\$3.70
Boys' Boots	.....\$3.90

F. SMALLWOOD, The Home of Good Shoes

218-220 WATER STREET

Some Remarks on Soap.

ITS ORIGIN.
The Origin of Soap—in old times, "Sope"—is enshrouded in mystery. Reasoning, however, from cause to effect, we find that Soap must have derived its origin from an awakened consciousness that cleanliness is desirable; and desirable not merely to him who practices that virtue, but also to those with whom he may come into contact. In any case, the Age of Soap must have been preceded by the Age of Dirt, a persevering regime which has pursued us even to the present day, when we still number in our midst the "Great Unwashed," a fading assembly, however, hugely diminished from the great army of the Soapless of former days.

Some suppose that the origin of Soap partook somewhat of the origin of roast pork, arising, according to the late Charles Lamb, from a domestic mishap which resulted in the burning down of a house which contained a number of immature swine. Such a theory is extremely plausible. Some fortuitous mixture of fat at the cooking place, mingled accidentally with potash, in the shape of wood-ashes, resulted in a compound which aroused surprise and pleasure by its cleansing and millifying properties.

Mankind owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the first unknown Soap-maker, whose name, alas! must ever remain behind an impenetrable veil, far aloof from the researches of the historian or biographer. How true it is that—
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

ANTQUITY OF SOAP.
Soap is mentioned in terms of respect by many of the ancient classics, and at least two of the Biblical prophets. It has gradually so increased in public esteem as to be accepted at last as a measure of civilization itself, for it has been deemed by a number of competent minds, that the refinement of a people is largely dependent on the amount of its consumption of Soap. To advance the cause of civilization, is one of the proudest missions to which man can apply himself, and a sense of the dignity of their occupation is seen in the establishment of the "Corporation of Soap Boilers" in the reign of King Charles the First. It is presumable that the members of the Corporation had largely advanced their art beyond the basis on which Soap was manufactured in the fourteenth century, when it was compounded chiefly of goats' fat and beech ash. But progress is a law of industry.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
The beneficial effects of Soap were experienced by both those who produced, and those who consumed, that commodity. Soap-making prospered to such a degree that, in the eighteenth century, it attracted the attention of the Exchequer, then extremely hungry for new sources to revenue. Historians and economists have been eloquent on the initiative of the Window tax, the Paper tax, and Tax on the Press, but comparatively little has been heard of a Tax on Cleanliness, which, enacted in 1712, was not removed until 1863. The amount of the tax extorted from the users of soap was actually more than the soap cost to make, and was patiently submitted by the inhabitants of these isles for 149 years. Who shall say that patience is always a virtue?

SOAP AS AN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT.

The simplicity of Soap as an article of domestic utility causes many to suppose that Soap is as simple in its composition as in its use. That is a great mistake. Soaps are as widely different in quality as in variety. Few manufacturers have so wide and (it may be said of some) so undesirable a field for their operations as the Soap-maker. Cheap chemicals, mineral Oils, resin, inferior grades of fat, fish oils—all lie ready to his hand; for, whatever the quality of the product may be, it is still "Soap." The nature of the ingredients may be disclosed in the label, but it is unerringly disclosed "in the wash." The purchaser's natural desire for economy—one of the most elusive of the virtues—combined with the Soap-maker's craft or craftiness, is too frequently rewarded by sore, red hands, chafed skin, a difficulty in obtaining a lather, or a lather too wasteful, discoloured clothes, etc. The domestic budget is often distinguished by one of two extremes—a price either extravagantly low or fantastically high. An ultra cheap soap generally entails the consequences mentioned.

tioned. As for Soaps at fancy prices, the buyers, in the words of the American Soap King (as reported by O. Henry), "Simply buys bad pertumes and the label."
A Pure Soap, made from the best materials, will always give the best results, and is, therefore, the most economical. By the most careful selection of the finest oils and fats, combined with the experience of 25 years in their skilful blending, the makers of the "Bibby" Soap have been able to produce at once a "Household" and a "Toilet" Soap—a Soap as delightful for the toilet as ideal for the finest fabrics, flannels or woollens of the household.

Minds That Never Forget

A famous scientist recently declared that practically every great stage in the world's history has been rich in men with remarkable memories. The present time is certainly no exception to the rule.
At the top of the list may be placed Mr. Bonar Law, who has more than once amazed the House of Commons by his wonderful achievements of memory. Perhaps the greatest of these

was the War Budget speech which he made six or seven years ago. Although the speech bristled with figures, involving millions of pounds, he held the attention of the House for nearly two hours, during which time he referred only once to his notes, which were pencilled on an envelope! King George has a marvellous memory for faces. His Majesty has only to meet a person once and that person's features are permanently registered in his mind.
His Majesty has said that the faculty is with him almost entirely a matter of training. Realizing, as a young man, that a good memory would one day prove of immense value to him, he made a point of noting the facial characteristics of everyone he met, recalling them at the end of the day.
Most of us are far to fond of talking about our bad memories, without trying to improve them.
In many cases the "jot it down" habit is responsible for a bad memory, simply because it denies the mind the exercise that is necessary if it is to be efficient.
One good memory training exercise consists of resolving to read a given passage of a book or an article at a certain date and hour.

You might say to yourself, for example, that you will read this article over again two days hence at seven o'clock in the evening.
The period that elapses between making the resolution and carrying it out is a matter for the individual to decide, but, generally speaking, the best course is to increase it gradually.
In an exercise like this the will, of course, plays an important part. Both the will and memory are, in fact, benefited by it. Weeks may pass before an improvement is noted, but if the exercise is persisted it is bound to follow.

That's Curious!

PECULIAR FACTS AND FIGURES.
London's annual dish of meat is about 400,000 tons.
Blood passed through the heart at the rate of seven miles an hour.
Although it has a huge tongue, the whale has very little sense of taste.
The first London omnibus ran between Paddington and the Bank of England.
An eagle can live twenty-eight days without food, while a condor is said to be able to fast for forty days.
In Great Britain a population of 47,237 persons is served by 995,242 telephones. In the United States a population of 105,798,771 persons enjoys the use of 13,411,379 telephones.
During 1922 only 852 merchant ships of 2,467 tons gross were launched from the shipyards of the world. The output of Great Britain and Ireland was 1,031,081 tons.

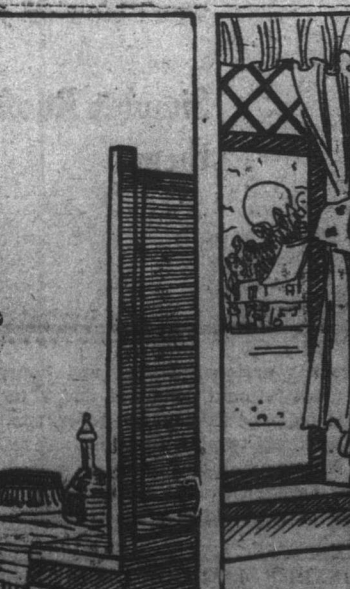
MARRIED IT.
Brown: "What did you do with that old typewriter of yours?"
Jones: "Oh, I married her."

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YORK CHAMBERS, MONTREAL.
Members of the Montreal Mining Exchange.
All mining shares, Unlisted Securities and Labrador Mining Claims bought and sold on commission. Quotations given. A prompt and complete service.
USE IT FREELY

New Aeroplane Chassis Assures Safe Land

LONDON, March.—An airplane chassis that is practically "crashable" is the remarkable product of a British inventor. The landing chassis locks to the ground at full speed into the ground, and the airplane is then lowered by a ingenious system of pneumatic cylinders which prevent accidents when the machine is being landed.
In a recent test of the new chassis Herbert Hicker, leader of the non-stop flight record, demonstrated that it would hold the airplane steady at a height of 20 feet at an angle which would smash the plane over on its nose. The chassis absorbed the shock of even bouncing.
A butcher's wife is suing for divorce because he locked her in the cooler for two hours. "The only way I could stop him," he declared.

BILLY'S UNCLE



A Strange Malady.

By BEN BATSFORD

ASK FOR
ALVINA
The Improved
Tasteful Preparation of an Extract
of Cod Liver Oil
Specially Recommended for
**Persistent Coughs,
Bronchitis,
Anemia**
A Splendid Tonic for Depleted
Women and Children
Prepared by
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.
Manufacturing Chemists, Montreal