

# RUBBERS are Practical and Useful Gifts!



**Men's Stormking "Vac." Price \$8.20**  
**Men's Stormking "Sea." Price \$6.75**  
**Men's Stormking "Redman." Price \$6.00**  
**Boys' Stormking "Sea." Price \$5.70**  
**Boys' Stormking "Redman." Price \$4.80**

(Sizes 1 to 5.)  
**Youths' Stormking "Redman." Price \$4.20**  
 (Sizes 9 to 13).



**CHILD'S LONG RUBBERS . . . \$2.70**  
**CHILD'S TAN LONG RUBBERS . . . \$3.30**  
**CHILD'S THIGH RUBBERS . . . \$3.75**  
**GIRLS' TAN LONG RUBBERS . . . \$4.00**  
**GIRLS' THIGH RUBBERS . . . \$4.30**  
**WOMEN'S LONG RUBBERS . . . \$3.75**



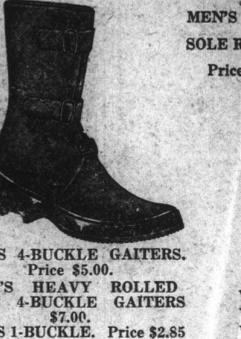
**Men's Sea Rubbers**  
 Price \$5.50.  
 The Rubber with the White sole. The Fishermen's Friend. Double wear in every pair.  
**FISHERMEN! BUY SEA RUBBERS** and be happy ever afterwards.  
**HIGH IN QUALITY! LOW IN PRICE.**



**LADIES' STORM RUBBERS**  
 High, Low and Medium Heels.  
 Price \$1.25.



**MEN'S STORM RUBBERS**  
 Price \$1.75.  
**MEN'S HEAVY ROLLED EDGE STORM RUBBERS**  
 Price \$2.00.



**MEN'S DOUBLE SOLE RUBBERS**  
 Price \$2.60.



**LADIES' LOW RUBBERS**  
 Narrow, Medium or Pointed toes; High, Low or Medium heels.  
 Black . . . . . \$1.30  
 Tan . . . . . \$1.70



**WOMEN'S BUTTON GAITERS . . . \$3.20**  
**WOMEN'S HIGH BUTTON GAITERS . . . \$5.70**

Send the Boys and Girls here for **GOOD RUBBERS**, we stock the finest brands. Double wear in every pair **STORM RUBBERS, LOW RUBBERS, HIGH, LOW and MEDIUM HEEL RUBBERS.**  
**ALL MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.**

## F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes, 218 & 220, Water Street

### Migration Within The Empire.

Interview With Chief of Dominions Trade Mission -- Australian Settlement Schemes.

Major E. A. Belcher (Assistant General Manager of the British Empire Exhibition), who has just returned from a ten months' journey round the Empire, was asked by a press representative whether he had any observations to make with regard to the recent criticisms on settlement schemes in Australia and elsewhere.

"The first thing I have to say," said Major Belcher, "is to ask that everyone who speaks or writes about the movement of British people from one part of the Empire to another part of the Empire should use the right term, which is migration, and not the wrong terms of immigration and emigration. An immigrant is a foreigner who settles in some part of the Empire, and an emigrant is a citizen of the Empire who settles in a foreign country. Anyone who has taken the trouble to study problems of settlement within the Empire knows that the subject is one bristling with difficulties, demanding the same help of every political party, and of vital importance to the future of this country and of every Dominion."

"Why is it of so much more importance now than it was before the war?"

"Partly because of the material loss during the war of some of the best manhood of the Empire. But there are two other reasons. So far as this country is concerned, the population is greater than the resources of the country can support. We heard a good deal about a C3 population during the war. From perfectly good material we are tending more and more to manufacture C3 descendants just because a very large number of people cannot secure opportunities for development in these islands under existing economic conditions. It is not the fault of this Government or that Government; it is a matter of economics. On the other hand, the undeveloped resources of the Dominions are almost inexhaustible, but they cannot be developed without capital and population, and that is one of the questions to which the British Empire Exhibition will devote special attention."

"Did you see the progress of any settlement schemes in Australia?"

"I saw a good many, and, in some cases, was able to study them quite carefully. One might, for example, take the case of the Peel Estate in Western Australia. Here is an estate of 60,000 acres purchased some three years ago by the West Australian Government. It consists partly of scrub and partly of forest land, but includes at least 15,000 acres of rich swamp land and the general idea of the settlement is to split it up into holdings of approximately 120 acres each, whereby each holder gets a portion of swamp land drained and a portion of cleared scrub and the remainder forest land which the settler himself will, in course of time, similarly clear."

"The drainage works, the initial clearing and the building of settlers' homes is carried out by contractors with a resident constructional engineer and staff. These contractors were employing, in the early part of the present year, about 300 men, and for unskilled work prospective settlers were getting employment at the Union rate of wage 14s. a day. Before the drainage was undertaken, the Government made a survey of the Estate for tramway, drainage and other purposes, and laid 17 miles of tramway lines and 13 miles of macadamized roads through that portion of the estate which was first to be settled. This is one of the most interesting features of the scheme. Where there is always a danger that good roads and railway lines following instead of preceding closer settlement will present the settler with marketing. In the case of the Peel Estate, the tramway lines, laid with 45 lb. rails on sleepers and with a 2 1/2 in. gauge, bring every settler in direct communication with the main line of the same gauge."

"Do the settlers have to build their own cottages?"

"No. The cottages, which are substantial four-roomed ones, built of Jarrah wood, are constructed under contract at a total cost of just under £200 each. Fifty-four had been completed and were occupied when I was there, and another forty were in course of completion."

"Did you talk to any of the settlers?"

"Certainly. I picked them out at random without being directed to interview any special one. A typical example was an ex-sergeant who had been in the country eight months and had just got possession of a cottage. He landed with about £10 in his pocket, a wife and two children. When I asked him how he liked Western Australia, he replied: "I was never so happy in my life!" When I inquired what he knew of agriculture before reaching Australia he said: "Just as much as you can learn from driving a tram along the Lambeth Road!"

"Then you would not regard previous agricultural experience as essential to a prospective migrant?"

"Certainly not. I hope this fetish of previous agricultural experience will disappear as a result of our educational work at the coming qualification, and one of them has been brought up in a country atmosphere. Life on the land in Australia would not come as strange to him as to the townsman. But the thing we have to get in our minds is that the personal equation is infinitely more important than the previous occupation. Here in Western Australia a London tram driver is happy and making a success. The best settler I saw in the Queensland cotton fields was a Glasgow carpenter. The most successful of the new orchardists in Tasmania was a London bank clerk, and these are not isolated examples but quite frequent. What the Dominions want are, in the words of Sir Wilfred Laurier, 'men who are willing and men who will work.' If they have courage, faith and determination, with an average amount of commonsense, they will not only adapt themselves to their new life, but with the wider opportunities which that new life presents they have every prospect of a happy and successful career. Most important of all, perhaps, is the fact that it has on the physique of their children. My most abiding impression of Australia is a country filled with happy children, and that is the greatest asset that any nation can have. There will be failures, of course, and you must remember that the percentage of failures who write letters of complaint is infinitely higher than the percentage of successes who write letters of thanks. Any settlement scheme which can show a definitely marked success of 60% is worth while, and I believe that some of these Australian schemes will reach 80%."

"Has any Dominion a finally settled policy of migration?"

"If you mean by that, is there a standard policy on Government problems of migration, the answer is probably 'no.' Australia has gone a great deal farther than any other Dominion, but even there the problem is in an experimental stage. One has to consider two types of migrant: the one with capital and the one without. The best thing for the man with capital to do is to go out to the country and spend six months in deciding on the type of farming and the district he likes best. The man without capital cannot do that. He is dependent on some Government scheme which is going to finance him until he becomes self-supporting. The general line of Government schemes is on a thirty years' amortization basis."

"Of course, quite apart from schemes of this description no one should talk of Australian experiments without reference to the interesting one which is being tried practically by Sir Henry Barwell in South Australia, where a number of boys are being placed out on farms and will be under the eye of the Government until such time as they may become settlers themselves."

"Could you suggest any of the principal difficulties with which settlement schemes are faced?"

"Difficulties, of course, there are, and of a very varied nature as they must be in anything which is experimental. In our work at the British Empire Exhibition we shall pay special attention to the elementary fact that problems of migration cannot be solved with reference to problems of production and problems of marketing. It is no use filling up the empty spaces of the Empire with new settlers unless these settlers are going to add to the productivity of the State in which they settle. It is no use their adding to the productivity unless expanding markets can be found for their produce. In fact, the development of migration must go hand in hand with the development of trade within the Empire. There is, perhaps, one other danger, and that is the disposition of many people to confuse settlement schemes with problems. These pioneer problems still exist in many parts of the world, but they are going to be solved probably more successfully by Asiatic

gangs and Canadians themselves than by imported migrants. It would be true to assert that on the whole the qualifications for a pioneer are quite different from those of a settler, and a pioneer by no means invariably becomes a settler."—B.E.E. News Service.

### Collins Pocket Diaries Letts and Collins Office Diaries For 1923

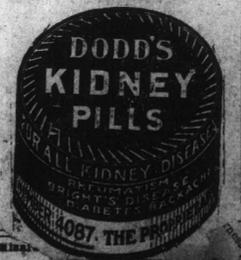
**DICKS & CO., Limited**  
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

1922

# ALWAYS LIGHT ARMADA

"The Cap That Cheers."

1923



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
 SPECIAL KIDNEY OIL  
 ALL THE GREAT MEDICAL EXPERTS  
 AGREE THAT THIS IS THE BEST  
 REMEDY FOR ALL KINDS OF  
 KIDNEY AFFECTIONS  
 1087, THE PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL



**Clear Baby's Skin  
With Cuticura  
Soap and Talcum**  
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 Clear Baby's Skin Soap and Talcum

the grave. Meanwhile others set papers and candles alight, and upon an old Chinaman clapped hands, moving them up and down, while he uttered some solemn incantation. Subsequently all the eatables were thrown into the grave in order to provide Ah Fow with sustenance on his journey to the next world, fire being to light him on his way.

### Society United

#### Fishermen

##### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

The annual meeting of St. John's Lodge No. 5, S.U.F. was held in the rooms last evening. The reports of the year were read and received a lot of general business was transacted. The following officers were then elected and afterwards installed by the R.W.G.M.

W.M.—H. Hynes.  
 Chap.—A. Whitten, P.M.  
 C.O.—Geo. Reid, P. M.  
 S.O.—R. Dowdton.  
 G.M.—K. Day.  
 L.O.—W. Duffell.  
 Secty.—S. Gardner, P.M.  
 Purser—J. Harnum.  
 Sick Committee—A. McGilvray, M. E. Burrige, C. Snow, J. Leaning, H. Taylor, H. E. Rendell, P.M.

Following the installation a social hour was spent and the following toasts were honoured:—

The King—Prop. The Chairman National Anthem.  
 Grand Lodge—Prop. J. Harnum.  
 Resp. by G. W. Curnew.  
 Song—A. Reid.  
 St. John's Lodge—Prop. Geo. Reid.  
 Lansmead; Resp. by H. Hynes.  
 Song—A. Andrews.  
 Extension of the Order—Prop. M. Curnew; Resp. by A. Reid.  
 Song—W. F. Lever.  
 Sister Lodges—Prop. G. W. Reid; Resp. by No. 6, Queen Alexandra.  
 Song—E. H. Taylor.  
 S.U.F. Club—Prop. H. Rendell; Resp. by Wm. McGilvray.

### Salvation Army Cantata

#### LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT

The lady workers of the Salvation Army No. 1 Citadel, New Government Buildings, gave a special performance in the barracks on New Year's night, in the form of a Cantata entitled "The Way of Life." The platform was decorated with evergreens for the occasion, while various colored lanterns were arranged to show the splendid scenes which were enacted. The affair was presided over by Colonel Martin, and a cross-section of the house was in evidence, each and everyone expressing themselves as pleased with the splendid production.

### "False Kisses."

#### STAR MOVIE TO-NIGHT.

Do you know anything about the girl? That sometimes just for a minute, one reckless minute, they fall for wild, irresponsible creatures, the able of any impulsive folly? "False Kisses."

There is no new thing in the world. There is the situation in which a husband, wife and "friend" suggest themselves in "False Kisses," the strangest situation ever recorded on the screen!

She did it once because she was forced—and then she did it again because she wanted to! Her husband blind as a bat, could not see what was going on before his very eyes. While he was blind, she deceived him, mocked him, made love to his best friend—in front of his eyes. It is on the screen!

### Old Ladies' Comfort Boots

\$4.00 the pair at SMALLWOOD'S Shoe Sale.—dec18,1922

### Met Instant Death.

#### NEWFOUNDLANDER KILLED BY SYDNEY.

Fred Beasley, a native of Newfoundland, met instant death while working on the night shift at the Union No. 2 Colliery last evening. The accident happened at 8 o'clock. The deceased in company with "buddy" Reuben Martin, both of whom were employed as shooters at the colliery, was engaged at his usual occupation. Both men were working in a room at No. 10 North Lane. Beasley was at one side of the room and Martin at the other. Suddenly, without warning, a "spot" of coal fell from the roof, hitting Beasley on the skull and killing him instantly. blame for the accident is attached to anyone, for the place where they were working was properly timbered and was considered by the official to be safe in every way. Beasley was 22 years of age and had been working at New Aberdeen since coming to Cape Breton from Newfoundland some years ago. He was unmarried. He leaves his mother and father and seven brothers and sisters. The remains are to be forwarded to his former home for burial.—Sydney Post, Dec. 27.

Cub Cigarettes are appreciated, not only by the smoker but by those in his company.