

Get Married Any time, but send us your wedding invitations. We have the latest styles, lowest prices, and do the best work. Samples at this office.

New Advertisements
Advertisements under this heading: Found Lost, For Sale, or To Rent. Sat. Wanted, etc., one cent per word for each insertion; four insertions for the price of three; less than 25 words to count as 25. Cash with order.

Pine for Sale.
Dry Pine Wood for sale at \$5.00 per cord. Apply to
JAS. LONGMUIR,
J-5 p. R.R. 3, Phone 50 r 13, Havelock.

Articles for Sale.
Ladies' Hockey Boots and skates, size 4. Men's Hockey Boots and skates, size 6 1/2. Both in good condition. Also some articles of furniture. Call at Jas. Scott's residence.
J-5 p. **MRS. BAKER.**

Cntter for Sale.
Good Cutter for sale, in good shape. Apply to
WELLINGTON BURGESS,
J-5 p. Belmont.

Dressmaking.
First Class Dressmaking. Prompt service. Apply to
MISS BANNON,
J-5 p. Havelock.

Stove for Sale.
Quebec Heater for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to
MRS. J. BIDDFORD,
J-5 p. Donald St., Havelock.

Lost.
Between Squire's store house and Squire's store on Dec. 24th, a large purse containing a smaller purse, a two dollar and 2 one-dollar bills, and some silver. Finder please leave at this office or at
FRED SQUIRE'S STORE,
J-5. Havelock.

Board of Health Notice.
Citizens of Havelock are hereby notified that all drinking water should be thoroughly boiled before using, as many wells in the village have been found to be contaminated with typhoid bacilli.
By Order of the Board of Health,
J. HOLDROFT,
N-24. Medical Officer of Health.

Legal Cards.
C. A. GHENT
BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC
Solicitor for the Bank of Toronto
Office at Residence, Union St., Phone 41
HAVERLOCK.
Monies of clients to loan on mortgages, etc., at lowest rates

O. A. LANGLEY
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
Peterborough Office—Court House
(Phone 312)
Lakefield, Queen St., (Phone 56.)

Peck, Kerr & McElderry
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Office 415 Water St., Peterborough
E. A. Peck, F. D. Kerr, V. J. McElderry

Gordon & O'Brien
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES
Offices Corner of George and Hunter St.
Opposite Bank of Toronto, Peterborough
Money to Loan at lowest interest rates
Solicitors for City of Peterborough, and
Commissioners for New York State.
G. N. Gordon J. A. O'Brien

Medical Cards.
Dr. Buchanan
Peterborough
F. R. O. S., Edinburgh; M. R. C. S.,
England; L. R. C. P., London.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST
Corner of Water and Murray Sts.

Havelock L. O. L. 326
MEETS IN ORANGE HALL,
HAVERLOCK, 2ND WEDNESDAY
EVERY MON. AT 7.30 SHARP.
Robt. Anderson, W. M. Visiting
Wm. Copp, Rec & Fin. Brethren
Secretary. Welcome.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
The High School Department of the Havelock School is now fully equipped for doing High School work. Full courses taught for Junior, Senior Normal and Matriculation Examinations. The staff is experienced and competent. No fees. Absolutely FREE tuition.
J. DAVIDSON, M. A., LL. B., Prin
Isaac Barlow, Esq., H. W. Roche,
Chairman. Secretary.

USING ICE ON THE FARM
Helpful Advice as to Storing of a Good Supply.

Dairy Products Must Be Kept Cool.
A Variety of Plans for Handling Ice—Good Drainage in the Ice House Necessary.
(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

It is a very rare occurrence in Ontario that the winter weather is not cold enough to make plenty of ice on our lakes, rivers, small streams, and ponds. We can, therefore, feel pretty sure of a good crop of ice this winter.

Ice is the only other means of cooling on farms, except in the case of very large dairies where the use of a mechanical system may be warranted. The one chief obstacle to proper cooling of milk and cream by ice that many farmers meet is the lack of a convenient supply in their immediate vicinity. This may not be an insurmountable difficulty, however, as there is always the possibility of ice being shipped in during the winter and stored for use in the summer.

Dairy Products Must Be Kept Cool.
If the quality of our dairy products is ever to become supreme in the world it will be necessary for the producers of milk to get the natural heat out of the milk as quickly as possible after it is abstracted from the cows. This will mean more efficient methods of cooling than most farmers have to-day. Then would ice be required by all dairy farmers; and they would have to secure it either from nearby bodies of water, if present, or through some suitable organization shipping it in as referred to before. The superior article selling at better prices would likely pay the producers to ship in ice if it were necessary. Many farmers now have a household refrigerator or small cold storage plant for keeping the daily food for the table pure, sweet, and fresh, and never fail to store ice for this purpose alone whether needed for other purposes or not. They find by experience that this practice is worth while. If much milk is produced on the farm, so much greater the need for storing some ice.

The Problem Deserves Consideration.
The problem of storage should be considered carefully and plans decided upon well in advance of the harvesting of the ice, as it may be necessary to make repairs to the present storage house, or a new one may be needed. Construction work on the farm is more easily and cheaply done in good weather, so it is desirable to get the ice storage ready for the next crop of ice before the wintry weather begins, or just as soon as the fall work will permit. It may be necessary to do some of the work right away, e.g., concrete work, and leave the rest until later, in all probability until the freeze-up drives men and teams off the land.

Plans of Storage Vary.
The kind of storage for the ice crop will vary with the conditions on the farm, and the ideals and tastes of the farmer himself. One thing is certainly true, namely, that the storage need not be elaborate in construction and costly in order to be efficient. Many farmers have used for years such inexpensive and simple storages as a large bin made of old boards and planks and located in some well sheltered place, such as under an open shed, in mow of barn, or in corner of woodshed, a simple single wall lean-to on the shady side of a building, an old abandoned silo, or any convenient enclosure well protected from the sun's direct rays. The form and style of the storage for the ice does not matter materially provided the following named conditions are faithfully fulfilled. These conditions apply to any kind of ice storage house, and require special emphasis, as usually some of them are frequently overlooked. Note carefully what they are: Protection from sun's rays, plenty of some material as a poor conductor of heat about the ice on all sides, top and bottom, good circulation of air over the ice bin, i.e., between the top of the ice and any roof that may be above it. In other words religiously avoid the closed attic or loft condition in hot weather because stagnant air under a closed roof becomes very hot, and so heat will naturally pass down through the covering over the ice and melt it very fast.

Good Drainage a Necessity.
Another condition is good drainage, either natural or artificial, under the ice pit, as water backing up from the ice melts it quickly. Another, air should be kept from getting in at the bottom. Still another, cakes of ice should be packed in the house on a cold frosty day and no sawdust should be put between them, only around the outside next the walls. But small openings between cakes should be filled as well as possible with dry snow or fine pieces of ice. The idea of this is to get rid of the air spaces and secure as far as possible a solid block condition of the ice. Do not freeze blocks together with water. Whenever any ice is removed during the summer dry sawdust, or whatever covering is used, should be at once put back over the

ice—these conditions are well provided for there will be very little loss of ice by melting within the bin or storage.
Plans for more elaborate and costly forms of ice-houses, and also plans and specifications for small ice cold storages, may be secured free of charge by writing the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Many herbs, such as sage and thyme, may be easily grown in the home garden.

Gestation Period of the Cow.
The gestation period of the cow is nine and one-third months, or two hundred and eighty days. Sometimes a breeder figures it as nine months to the day, and then worries because it seems to run over a couple of weeks and the calf is not born when supposedly due. For example, a cow bred on January 1 would be due about October 7 and not October 1. A cow bred on February 1 would be due about November 8, not on November 1. The date of calving is found by counting forward the two hundred and eighty days from the date of service.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Someone has said that a farm is a business with a home attached; but the best farms are homes with a business attached. Elm, maple, or even nut trees and fruit trees are good to plant along highways. The objection to fruit and nut trees is that they may be broken down by over-zealous collectors of fruit. This is not apt to happen if they are common on the highway.

Timely Hints.
Store all harvesting tools and machinery.
Remove binder canvases and store in a dry place.
Make note of broken parts and order them.
Attend to the safety levers on cutting box and silo fillers. Sharpen the knives and oil working parts.

Nasurtlums do not require rich soil, in fact, if put on rich soil they will produce more vine than flowers. The reproduction of fruit and vegetables at home relieves transportation difficulties and solves the marketing problem.
Extra good growth of musk melons may be had by putting a bushel or so of well rotted manure in the bottom of each hill. Plenty of water during warm dry weather also helps.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Belmont, Dec. 24th, 1921
To the Editor,
We wish to tell the public that we have visited several homes in Cordova in reference to the rumors circulated about the part our worthy minister took in the burning of the effigy on the night of Dec. 7th last. Every home we went to had heard those reports of what he is supposed to have done, but we could not find a solitary individual who had seen him take any part, and let us also state that we found several who were prepared to take affidavits that they were there and that he took no part in it whatsoever, but simply passed along the street "on business" while it was burning and stopped for a moment and went on again.

DANIEL PETHERICK,
JOSEPH CHASE.

School Report.

S. S. NO. 9, BELMONT.
Sr. IV.—Janet King, Audrey McQuigge, Donald McQuigge.
Jr. IV.—Myrtle Watson, Hunter McQuigge.
Sr. III.—Alex. McFall, Clarence Wallbridge, Jean McQuigge, Mabelle Bonar, Evelyn McFall.
Jr. III.—Promoted to Jr. IV.—Annabelle McQuigge, Doris Robson, Edith Cole, Tillie McFall.
II Class—Willie Redgrest, Almond Boyd, Foster McQuigge, Harry Cole.
I Class—Promoted to Ist Class—Teddy McQuigge, Leola Boyd.
Primer—Elsie McFall, Reta McFall, Gerald McFall, Lottie Watson, Charlie McFall, Harry Boyd.

Marriage Licenses issued at the Standard Office. Strictest privacy observed.

Church Notices

METHODIST CHURCH
Minister—Rev. E. O. Seymour.
10 A. M.—Morning Class.
3 P. M.—Sabbath School.
Morning worship at 11 A. M.
Evening at 7 P. M.

KNOX CHURCH
Rev. Jas. Skene, Preacher.
Sunday School, 10 a. m.
Morning Service 11 a. m.
Evening Service 7 p. m.

You are cordially invited to attend these services.

Prosperity of Canada Depends on Immigration

Lord Shaftnessy Declares Restrictions Must Be Removed

The urgent necessity of removing from the immigration laws of Canada all like restrictions which are hampering the entry into Canada of good settlers for the farm lands and forests of the Dominion was presented in no uncertain terms by Lord Shaftnessy, Chairman of the C.P.R., speaking before the Junior Bar Association of Montreal in the Reform Club.

"The natural feeling that grew out of the war," said his Lordship, "encouraged the placing of restrictions on immigration that have been most disastrous in their results. We must have these restrictions removed. We must have settlers from all over the world, not artisans, but men who will go out on to our lands and our forests and fisheries and help to develop these resources, and there must be an insistent demand on Parliament to pass legislation that will open the doors to them."

His Lordship further pointed to the need of making good Canadian citizens of these immigrants, and to foster throughout the Dominion the spirit of Canadian citizenship. Mutual understanding and neighborliness between Canadians at opposite extremities of the Dominion must be promoted by every possible means.

Win by Work Only.
Alluding to the fact that the members of the Junior Bar were on the threshold of their profession, he pointed out to them the high road to success. Not by luck or by special grace, but by hard work, devotion to the profession, and strict observance of the ethics and dignity of the Bar would they achieve the objects they were aiming at.

Lord Shaftnessy recounted in humorous fashion how in his early youth he had consecrated himself to the legal profession, and had studied law assiduously in his spare time for many years, but just as he was on the verge of entering a legal office to gain the necessary experience prior to embarking in that profession, promotion and advancement in commercial life came to him so rapidly that he decided to remain in the commercial career in which such remarkable prosperity had been his happy lot.

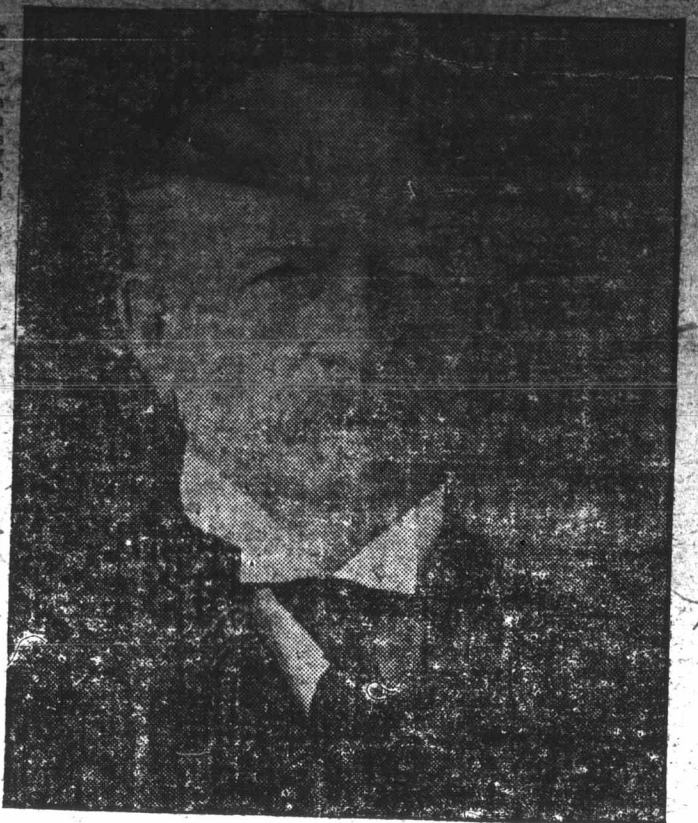
Expressing his admiration for lawyers in general, His Lordship explained how important they were on the staff of a railway organization, not only for their legal abilities, but also because their particular training rendered them specially able to extend valuable help to the operating staff in the working out of practical operating problems. "I do not think we can have any better evidence of the fact that a thoroughly capable lawyer can fill any other position, than in the case of my successor, Mr. Beatty, who was our chief counsel for many years, was my confidant in connection with everything involving questions of policy, but besides that in dealing with road questions, and every variety of questions that came before a railway commission, and in dealing with officers and men of the railway he acquired a knowledge of the railway business that has made him not only the very excellent lawyer that he has been for many years, but a most capable railway executive, one of the best possible."

Dropping again into his anecdotal style, Lord Shaftnessy kept his audience for some time in continuous laughter with a series of humorous incidents drawn from his own lengthy experience, tending to show that no detail in connection with any legal dispute was to be neglected, that counsel should look at every conceivable aspect of his case for possible ammunition.

They would accomplish nothing through luck, or through special grace, he told them, becoming serious once more. "Success will come by good hard work, and devotion to your profession. It must be a matter of constant study in order to keep abreast with the law and if you are to be prepared for the emergencies that arise in trial of cases you must pursue rather a broad course of reading. I have no doubt that we have amongst us here to-night a great many who are not only to be leaders in the bar, but most prominent men on the bench. The important matters for consideration are devotion to the profession, constant study, and due regard for the reputation and the dignity of the Bar."

Likes Manly Man.

"I like a manly but a considerate man, an independent, but a depend-



LORD SHAUGHNESSY.

able man, a man of honor and integrity, but he must not be too free from the ordinary human frailties and foibles. I have no special regard for the tin angel, because too frequently it is only tin foil and when that is rubbed off there is a rather objectional dark substance underneath."

They might sometimes have difficulty with a judge who declined to agree with their interpretation of the law. But they should be consoled with the thought that next week His Lordship might deal in the same way with their antagonist. They might sometimes get their own back on the Court, as did the lawyer in a slander case who asked witness to repeat in court the language defendant used regarding plaintiff. Witness declined, saying it was "so abominable, it should not be repeated in the presence of any decent person."

"In that case," said the lawyer, "probably you will be good enough to whisper it in the ear of the judge."

The members of the Junior Bar had, however, other and very important duties, apart from those incumbent on them as members of the legal profession.

"You young men of the coming generation have a duty to perform, as we all have in this generation, to your country, to do everything in your power to make Canada what it should be, one great, happy unit. "We are peculiarly constituted, with our long stretch of territory from Nova Scotia to Vancouver, and indeed to the Yukon. It is exceedingly difficult to build up neighborly relations between the different sections of the country. It should be our endeavor to do that. True, we have had federation now for fifty years or over and we have come through it quite comfortably and happily. I think the fact we have done so is a great tribute to the wisdom and foresight of the men who framed the British North America Act."

"But conditions are constantly changing in the country and if we are to prevent misunderstandings we must always be alive to anticipate events which may lead to these misunderstandings. If we are conscientious in endeavoring to preach the gospel of understanding and goodwill we shall succeed in achieving the highest ideals of the fathers of confederation."

West vs. East.

"It is quite clear that the farmers, the agriculturists of the Prairie provinces cannot on occasions see eye to eye with the manufacturers of the east. It is equally clear that British Columbia three thousand miles away cannot form any very correct conception at times of the ideals of the Province of Quebec. It can only be done by interchange of views, by the

exercise of the greatest possible tolerance on the part of everybody. In the years between 1902 and 1912, the years of our maximum prosperity, there is no doubt that every part of the country participated alike in that prosperity. There was no difference. The farmer in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, or Alberta, or the timber men in British Columbia, the people of Quebec, Ontario and the eastern provinces all participated in the prosperity and they will again. When we have passed the present unfavorable condition of things they will participate again, but in the meantime we may have a time when parts of the country will feel that others are prospering at their expense. We must endeavor by every possible process to correct that impression."

"The foundation stones of our prosperity are our lands, our mines, forests and fisheries. These must be developed as rapidly as circumstances will permit, if we are to make the best of our opportunities in the next few years and to meet the burdens which are laid upon us. We cannot do that without immigration. The natural growth of population will not be sufficient to meet the demand."

Must Have Settlers.

"We must have immigration. We have had very little since 1914. On the contrary, I am afraid we have lost somewhat. Then, after the war the natural feeling that grew out of the war encouraged the placing of restrictions on immigration that have been most disastrous in their results. We must have these restrictions removed. We must have settlers from all over the world, not artisans, but men who will go out on to our land and our forests and fisheries and help to develop these resources and there must be an insistent demand on Parliament to pass legislation that will open the doors to them to a reasonable extent and will permit them to come in."

"Then there is the need to see that they become good citizens. They must be encouraged or if necessary compelled to become good Canadian citizens, although I prefer the former method if possible. They should be taught that the interests of their children and of their children's children are in Canada."

"We should endeavor to spread through the country the feeling of such ardent fervor in citizenship that every citizen, whether British born or naturalized, when he spoke of home, would mean Canada and no other country in the world."

"Now, gentlemen," Lord Shaftnessy concluded, "I will only say this further, that I wish everyone of you a Merry Christmas, and many years of successful, noble, and, as prayers alone will not furnish a living, quite profitable career in your chosen profession."

School Teacher's Life Is Saved

"School teacher—parents dead. Brought here on a stretcher. Good progress; hope for full recovery." Such was the meagre record of a patient at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives! Meagre, but how full of deep significance! "I was so frightened," confessed the girl, her blue eyes reflecting the sky overhead, as she lay beneath the pines up there in Muskoka. "I didn't know what to do. I had no money; and, oh, I was so horribly alone." "Think of it," she shivered, "I would be dead now—if it weren't for this hospital. But I'm not," and there was a ring of victory in her voice. "I'm getting well. Oh! I can hardly believe it!" Just a lonely, motherless girl, but how sweet that life given back to her! Contributions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton 223 College Street, Toronto.



Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Let us submit our samples.