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\$1700.00—On North St., large cottage with barn, all are in fair repair, central, will accept small cash payment, balance arranged.

\$1800.00—On Sherwood Ave., frame cottage in good repair, two bedrooms will accept small cash payment, balance arranged.

\$2000.00—On Leeper St., frame cottage with barn, all in good repair, will accept small cash payment.

\$3600.00—On Dacotah St., two-story new brick dwelling, every convenience, all in good repair, will accept \$1500.00 cash, balance mortgage at 7 per cent.

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SIX MILLION JEWS NEAR STARVATION

Cold and Disease Add to Sufferings of Destitute Peasants of Poland.

Eastern Europe is the only part of the world to-day that really understands the meaning of conservation, in the grim sense of the word, according to reports brought back to the American Jewish Relief Committee by relief workers recently returned from these stricken lands.

Not a particle is wasted of any of the relief supplies sent from America by the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers or by other organizations. Garbage cans and dump heaps are naturally unknown quantities in a region where 6,000,000 Jews—men, women, and children—are at the point of starvation. Typical of the extreme thoroughness with which these people utilize everything to-day was the use recently made of a shipment of flour, sent to eastern Europe by American Jewish relief agencies.

The flour itself was used to feed destitute Jews at the soup kitchens. White bread is a luxury in these lands to-day, the taste of it forgotten by the poor, and none of the flour sent from America is made into bread as yet. It goes farther stirred into the soup issued at the Jewish relief stations.

In order to make sure that not one atom of the flour was going to waste, the seams were ripped from the sacks, which were then shaken over the soup receptacles. The next thing put to use was the cloth of the sacks themselves. There is practically no cotton or linen in eastern Europe to-day, and every scrap of cloth is put to use.

In this particular case, the sacks were packed both as shrouds for the dead, and as cloths in the operating rooms of the hospital. A part of them was devoted to each purpose. Both shrouds and bandages in eastern Europe to-day have to be made by sewing hundreds of tiny bits of used cloth together, so these flour sacks proved a godsend.

The thread which had stitched the bags together was carefully saved, also, and used to patch together the rags that form almost the only clothing of the destitute Jewish children in these lands, and to sew together the scraps of cloth that they wear around their feet, in lieu of shoes.

In order to help these sufferers, Canadian Jewish Relief Committee is making an appeal for funds.

MOTHERS WATCH CHILDREN STARVE

Lack of Clothing Adds to Suffering Among Jewish Residents of Poland.

The patient resignation with which a mother in Poland accepts what the fates have in store for her children who frequently die of starvation before her eyes, is one of the things that leaves a lasting impression on relief workers there.

Jacob Bashein, who has just returned from abroad, where he had charge of a relief unit for the Joint Distribution Committee, which disbursed funds raised by the American Jewish Relief Committee and other bodies, said that food is distributed to the children in Lodz on a ration basis, and that where the small folk were unable to appear in person because of lack of clothing or illness from the starvation sickness, the allotment was given to the mother. On one occasion a little woman with great hunger-appealing eyes, asked for four rations. The following day she appeared again and asked for only two.

"Two?" repeated the distributing agent. "Why you received four yesterday."

"Yes, but to-day I need only two, because," and the worker may have only imagined that he caught a note of the utter hopelessness of the curiously quiet answer, "two of my little ones died during the night."

For the purpose of relieving this terrible suffering an appeal for funds is being made by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee, of which full details will be given later.

JEWS STARVING IN JERUSALEM

Terrible Destitution Caused by Lack of Employment and Shortage of Food.

The street cleaners of Jerusalem form a picturesque but pathetic testimony to the terrible destitution of the Jews of that ancient city, according to the latest reports received by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee from relief workers abroad.

The problem of employment is so great in Jerusalem that it is almost impossible to find work in the natural way. For this reason, the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish Sufferers from the War hired fifty of the most poverty-stricken Jews who applied to them for aid, to clean the streets in the Jewish quarter. The youngest of these street cleaners is fourteen years old. Seven of the street cleaners are between seventy and eighty years old, and eighteen more are between sixty and seventy years old. None of them have adequate clothing or food.

The Independent Labor Party decided to hold their annual meeting at London Good Friday and the following Saturday.

THE EWE AT LAMBING

Hints on Care of Both Mother and Lamb.

Care Before Lambing Important—How to Help in Cases of Poor Delivery—A Good Ration for Ewes When Raising Lambs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE two main factors contributing to a satisfactory lamb crop are the proper feeding and care of the sheep during the six months previous to lambing time together with care and detailed attention given to the flock during the lambing period. Plenty of exercise coupled with sufficient amount of the right kind of feed to maintain the ewes in good thriving condition will usually result in the birth of active rugged lambs, for which the mother will have a sufficient supply of milk. In practically every flock, no matter how well cared for, the attendant must be on hand frequently, day and night, during the period the lambs are arriving. A little attention at the proper time often results in the saving of not a few lambs.

Absolute dryness and freedom from draught are very essential for the flock at lambing time, and when the lambs are expected in March or even early April provision should be made for reasonable protection from the cold.

Wool balls in the stomach is often the cause of much loss in young lambs. This trouble as well as difficulty in getting the lambs to nurse may be avoided by clipping away all loose and dirty wool from around the udder and quarters of the ewes. It must be borne in mind that at this time the ewes, heavy in lamb, should be handled gently, otherwise serious loss may occur from ewes slipping their lambs.

Provision should be made for a few small pens located along the warmest side of the building. The ewe about to lamb is much safer separated from the main flock and in cases of difficult parturition weak lambs, ewes disowning their lambs, and numerous other difficulties that may arise they can be looked after a great deal more satisfactorily when confined in small enclosures. It not infrequently happens that a ewe has difficulty in delivering her lamb; this is more common in the case of young ewes with their first lamb. When the lamb has come far enough so that the nose and front feet are in sight and the head is unable to pass through the ewe should be assisted by gentle pulling to the rectum. If this fails, the inside of the vagina well with linseed oil; this has the effect of softening and allowing the opening to stretch, and will, unless the case is very severe, give relief. No action should be taken until it is reasonably certain some assistance is needed, and before investigating the hands should be perfectly clean and disinfected.

Lambs may be born weak and apparently lifeless, more particularly a case of difficult delivery. These may be revived by quick action on the part of the attendant. First remove the plégm from the mouth, then hold the mouth open and blow gently a few times to start lung action. Next lay the lamb on its belly and gently beat it on the sides next to the heart just back of the shoulder.

A ewe may lose her lamb and still have a supply of milk. She may give a lamb or one of her other orphans lamb belonging to another ewe to raise. This may be accomplished by skinning the dead lamb and throwing the skin over the one to be adopted. A ewe may take to another lamb when held and the lamb allowed to suck. Especially is this true where a ewe has a full flow of milk.

When a lamb is born during a cold spell it may become so thoroughly chilled as to require attention. Place the lamb in hot water until well warmed, rub dry, then wrap in a cloth and place beside a fire until restored. A little warm milk taken from the mother should be given as soon as the lamb will take it. A few drops of whiskey in a little warm water may often prove beneficial.

Ewes like dairy cattle, vary a great deal in the amount of milk given. In case of single lambs the mother may have more milk than the lamb will take for a week or more, the lambs may be nursing on one side only and the other side will become inflamed and caked. Either hold the ewe and allow another lamb to nurse or milk out. In case the udder has become hard bathe with hot water for five minutes with a woollen cloth, dry thoroughly and apply (warm) pure melted hog's lard.

Ewes should be fed sparingly, especially of grain, for a few days after lambing, as soon as they are safely over the effects of lambing they should be gradually brought up to full feed. Clover or alfalfa hay, together with a grain ration of oats and bran should give results. If roots or good quality silage is available they will supply adequacy and add variety to the ration.

All lambs should be docked and the male lambs, other than those intended for breeding purposes, castrated at from ten days to two weeks' old.

Following is a good ration for ewes when raising lambs:—

Oats, eight parts.

Bran, four parts.

Oil cake, one part.

Roots, four to six pounds per day. Good hay.

Lambs started on ½ pound per day will give a good return on feed consumed.—Percy Sackville, O. A. College, Guelph.

A laying hen requires grain, meat or milk as well as green food during the winter months.

Hon. Duncan Marshall at Hamilton urged farmers to take more pride in their occupation.

SOILS AND COMPOSTS

Best Suited for Pot Plants, Hot Beds, Seed Sowing, Etc.

Well-rotted, Tough, Fibrous Sod the Best Basis—How to Prepare It—Substitute Potting Soil—Bone Meal a Valuable Fertilizer.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SECURING suitable soil or compost for all features of horticulture or horticulture is a very important matter if the best results are to be obtained.

The best basis for all ordinary potting soils is well-rotted, tough, fibrous sod, taken from loamy or light clay loam soils. Sod from an old pasture field, or from the roadside, from where the grass has been kept fed or cut down constantly, will give the closest growing sod, with lots of fibrous roots attached. These fibrous roots are one of the very necessary essentials in potting soils to keep the soil open and friable. The sod should not be cut from heavy clay soils, or where noxious weeds, especially "touch," "spear" or "twich" grass is growing. The sod should not be cut from near pine or cedar trees as the turpentine in the leaves or pine-needles of these trees is very detrimental to plants. It is also best not to cut the sod from very swamp soil. Well-rotted barnyard manure such as from an old hot bed, or cow manure, are both good fertilizers to use for a soil compost. Horse manure alone is not a good fertilizer for a compost. About one-third horse manure and the balance cow manure will be suitable. Late in autumn or early spring is the best time to prepare the soil compost, autumn preferred.

How to Prepare.—The sod should be cut about four inches thick, and about eight to ten inches square. It should be bucked out of doors in an out-of-the-way part of the garden or grounds. A space six or eight feet long by five or six feet wide would be a good supply for a small greenhouse, or for a few beds for a year or two. Start by placing one layer of sod packed close together with the grass side downward over the space selected. Then add a second and third layer on top of the first layer. About four or five inches in depth of either of the fertilizers mentioned should now be spread evenly over the third layer of sod. Another three inches should then be placed on top of the fertilizer as before. Then another layer of the fertilizer as before, and so on until the pile is four or five feet in height. About two inches in depth of soil should be placed on top of the pile to finish off with. Place some wire netting or brushwood (not pine or cedar) all over the top of the pile to keep out the wind and rain. Keep the pile quite level while building, and draw it in slightly narrower toward the top. It should be flat on the top when finished. It may be necessary to water the pile once or two good soakings with water after it is finished, or during dry weather in summer, to hasten decomposition. In six to eight months it should be ready for use and will keep in good condition for about two years.

Preparing for Use.—When ready for use, trim or slice down, with a sharp spade, the quantity required from top to bottom of the pile so as to secure the proper proportion of soil and fertilizer. For potting purposes this should be put through a coarse sieve having a ¼-inch mesh. All the weeds and fibrous part of the fertilizer should be worked through the sieve. The partly decayed fibrous or organic matter that will not pass through the sieve readily should be kept and put into the soil, if at all decomposed.

Tempering or Mixing Soils.—If the soil is of a heavy clay loamy nature but one part should be mixed at the time of using, with eight or nine parts of the sod compost for repotting purposes, for plants such as geraniums, roses, chrysanthemums and similar plants. If the soil is light loamy nature, a very little sand, if any, will be required.

For Begonias, Coleus, Callias (Auricula), Gloxinias, Salvia, Ferns and similar plants one part of leaf soil, (rotted leaves) or black soil from the bush (decayed leaves), may be added to the compost and sand before mentioned. Black leaf soil from the bush alone does not make a good potting soil for but very few plants, it should be mixed with other soil as stated.

Substitute Potting Soil.—A good substitute potting soil or compost may be made by mixing about seven or eight parts of good, light, loamy garden soil, or sandy soil, with one part of sand and one part leaf soil as before mentioned, mixed well together. One part of dry cow manure, which can be secured from the fields where ewes have pastured, or one part of pulverized sheep manure should be added as a fertilizer for this substitute potting soil. The pulverized sheep or cow manure can be purchased at almost all large seed stores at the rate of about \$2 per 100 pounds. Or about one pound of fine bone meal or bone flour to each bushel of soil may be used as a substitute fertilizer to those named. Sheep and cow manure are two of the best fertilizers to use in connection with all horticultural work, whether incorporated in potting composts as stated, or used out of doors as a liquid solution for flower borders or the vegetable garden during summer, if the ground is not rich enough in fertilizers. Seepage from the barnyard diluted one-half with water makes a good liquid fertilizer for outdoor use where the soil is poor.—Wm. Huat, D. A. College, Guelph.

The electrical workers drew up the basis for a new agreement, which if carried through, will mean millions to the Hydro Electric system and the Electrical Development Co.

1870 Our Golden Jubilee 1920

The Mutual Life ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Fiftieth Annual Report

CONDENSED STATEMENT

	1918	1919	Increase
Income.....	\$ 7,021,103	\$ 8,583,404	\$ 1,562,301
Paid to Policyholders.....	3,291,418	3,811,092	519,674
Surplus Earned.....	34,755,736	38,020,949	3,265,213
New Assurances.....	812,710	1,302,801	490,091
Assurances in Force.....	21,541,069	40,625,656	19,084,587
	137,640,614	170,706,305	33,065,691

Fifty Years of Progress

Our Jubilee Year.—The year 1919 was notable inasmuch as it completed the first fifty years of the company's active operations, and at the same time marked the year of its greatest development and progress in all departments of its business. The first policies were offered to the public in the spring of 1870, and the end of the first half century sees the company with unimpeachable assets of \$38,000,000 and policies in force amounting to \$170,000,000.

Remarkable Expansion of Business.—The most remarkable feature of the year was the flood of new business received, due largely to the awakening of popular appreciation of the beneficent function of life assurance by the experiences of the war and the influenza epidemic that followed. The increase in new business acquired was nearly 90%. That the record for quality business was fully maintained is indicated by the large increase of \$33,065,691 in the total business in force, being over 80% of the new business written.

The Surplus Earnings.—No item of the year's operations is more gratifying than the great increase in the surplus earnings. Notwithstanding a certain number of abnormal death losses arising from the war and the influenza epidemic, amounting to \$352,857.65, the surplus earnings for the year were \$1,302,801, an increase over the previous year of 60%, and showing earnings of \$34.27 for every \$1,000 of total assets held at the end of the year.

Invested Funds.—Never in the history of Canadian life insurance has there been such a remarkable opportunity for the profitable investment of life insurance funds, and the effect of the past year's investments will be to enhance the surplus earnings over a long period of years, through holding up the average rate of interest earned on the invested funds. For the year 1919 the company earned the very satisfactory rate of 6.39%.

Comparative Statement of Growth

Year	Income	Assets	Paid to Policyholders	Assurance in Force
1870.....	\$ 4,956	\$ 6,216	\$ 26,681	\$ 500,000
1880.....	88,091	225,672	176,151	3,094,884
1890.....	489,858	1,696,070	1,165,493	13,710,800
1900.....	1,164,875	5,165,493	424,815	29,518,626
1910.....	3,020,996	16,279,562	804,759	64,855,279
1919.....	8,583,404	38,020,949	3,811,092	170,706,305

A copy of the detailed report will be mailed to every policyholder in due course.

C. E. HANSELL - District Manager
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

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