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THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

No one who is in a position to know what possibilities there are for widespread trouble between employers and employees throughout the Province within the next three weeks can view the situation with other than deep concern. The prospect of impending conflict between capital and labor is not inviting. We have only just emerged from the anxiety, distress, and turmoil of international conflict. The minds of men are unsettled. The wheels of industry are not yet turning with their normal smoothness and production. The sigh of relief which the world has taken that the great struggle is over has not yet expended itself. Are we to have further troubles before humanity will settle down to steadiness and advancement?

It is not argued here that the toilers of the world are not entitled to a greater share in enjoyments and advantages of life, but the history of unrest and disturbance shows that the evil consequences of disruption fall heaviest on those who are least able to withstand them. Some one of note, writing as a labor leader in England, points out that strikes were a useful instrument in their day but that they have become obsolete or nearly so. The most approved forms of getting concessions today are negotiation, discussion, reason and governmental pressure. May we express the hope that these agencies will be employed throughout the country instead of drastic methods if the workers feel they are entitled to what they are not now receiving.

A NEW NATIONAL STATUS

The new status which Canada will occupy among the nations is made apparent by the announcement that four of her overseas ministers will affix their signatures, on behalf of the Dominion, to the Peace Treaty at Versailles. Not only have representatives had a voice in the negotiations and discussions leading to the settlement of the war but they are to be accredited with a place on the document itself, which will stand as a barrier against further world conflicts.

This position is, of course, no more than has been earned by sacrifice of men and by contribution of all that goes to make the prosecution of war successful.

This country, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, was a peaceful, quiet young dependency intent on agricultural industrial and commercial development. The maelstrom of European diplomacy, politics and trouble was scarcely known to her. In four or five years the whole situation has materially changed. Sixty thousand of her hardy and gallant sons lie sleeping in Flanders, an offering on the altar of freedom and justice. The deeds of heroism, the strength of arms, the power of resistance and the tenacity of purpose exhibited by the man who went from our shores earned a place in the settlement of war as well as in its conduct.

Canada today is fully entitled to rank among the governments which by their wisdom and authority will exercise a power on the destinies of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It only takes a few hours to rake and clean a yard and lawn. The result means a lot when carried out over the whole city.

The Trades and Labor Council thinks there are too many members on the Finance Committee of the

EASTER EGG DYES

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DON'T SCOLD MOTHER THE CROSS CHILD IS BILIOUS, FEVERISH

Look at tongue! If coated, clean. Little stomach, liver, bowels.

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeits sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

City Council.  
 This, surely, is reasoning backwards. In our opinion every member of the Council might well be on the finance board. If this were so there would be an infinitely better understanding of the chief responsibility of the Council—namely the administration of money.

If the colonies in Ottawa could be prevailed upon to adopt daylight saving, an immense saving of gas, both figuratively and literally would occur.

DEER HUNTING SEASON HAS BEEN CHANGED

Royalties on Muskrats, Fishers, Martens and Other Fur-bearing Animals to be Extended

Several important changes in the game laws of the Province will be recommended to the Legislature this session by the Committee on Fish and Game. The committee yesterday decided to extend the royalties on muskrats, fishers, martens, and other fur-bearing animals, and also to recommend to the Provincial Treasurer that bounties on bush wolves be increased from \$5 to \$10, and on timber wolves from \$20 to \$40.

The season for hunting deer south of the main line of the C. P. R. will in future be Nov. 5 to 20, instead of Nov. 1 to 15, as at present. Hunters in future will only be allowed one deer each, instead of the two which were allowed them during the war period, when it was desired to conserve other meats.

Why Your Savings Are Needed Too

Do not hesitate to open a savings account with us because you can save only a little money.

It is the hundreds of savings accounts, small and large, that enable Banks to lend large sums to the Government for the prosecution of the war.

Open a savings account here to-day.

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**THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**  
 V. D. MACLEOD  
 Manager St. Catharines Branch

Yesterday was Palm Sunday and special services were held in a number of the city churches.

BIG LOSS IN GRANARIES

Concrete Structures Best — How to Make Old Granary Efficient — Finish Ewes to Increase 1919 Lamb Crop — Great Shortage of Fall Wheat Seed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

No hard and fast rules can be laid down for the erection of a convenient and efficient granary. Each problem requires a knowledge of local conditions and requirements. Granaries, in the majority of cases, are built in enclosures on the barn floor, and constructed with no little regard for strength, durability and convenience. These structures should be located immediately over the feed room, each bin having a chute with a controlling slide, or a canvas distributor to convey the grain to the hopper of the grinder; if the grain is intended for sale, to a sack placed on the scales below the chute ready to receive it. To facilitate emptying the grain, the floor of the bins should be sloping.

The important consideration in the construction of granaries and bins for loose grain is to be sure that the structure is designed with sufficient strength to prevent bulging of the sides and springing of the floor, for grain, owing to its enormous outward thrust, corresponding somewhat to that of water, has a tendency to burst the sides unless well braced or supported. Timber construction requires frequent repairs to prevent decay and general deterioration from use. It is always liable to climate conditions. The boards will crack and shrink in the summer when the bins may be empty, and when the new grain is dumped into the bins an enormous quantity promptly disappears into the cracks and crevices and through mice holes, entailing considerable loss to the farmer, to the consumer and to the nation. Thousands of bushels of grain are, in this way, annually lost to the producers through sheer indifference to the condition of the granary. Yet this preventable waste may be easily remedied and made secure by lining the bins with sheet metal.

The watchword is "Conservation." Every grain is needed to feed the Empire and its Allies. It is, therefore, highly desirable at this time to bend every effort to eliminate all possible leakages and conserve our grain for the need of the Allied nations. While there is an annual depreciation on a timber structure varying from 4 to 8%, concrete construction grows better as it grows old; hence concrete properly reinforced is the ideal material for granaries, because it is both damp-proof and rat-proof, two very essential factors in the construction of granaries.

Concrete properly made to suit existing conditions, is absolutely impervious to moisture, and can be kept as dry as any structure of wood over built. The experience of many farmers is that grain, mature enough to be placed in storage, will not sprout or mold, provided there is good ventilation and the roof is tight. To get rid of rats and mice destroy their nesting place and to this end concrete is pre-eminently the best material and is recommended for all farm structures.

Under average present day conditions a reinforced concrete granary may represent an additional outlay of about 25% over that required to construct a timber one, but the high efficiency distinctive of concrete quickly offsets this increased initial cost. Concrete construction has many in short, important advantages. The contents are safe from the depredations of rodents, is damp-proof, requires neither paint nor repairs, is fireproof, the grain is perfectly preserved under all conditions of climate and temperature, and the resulting structure is practically everlasting. — Prof. John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Care of Ewes After Weaning.

In order to avoid undue trouble it is necessary to keep a close watch of the ewes for a few days after they are separated from the lambs. Not a few cases of defective udders can be traced to the want of a little care in this respect. Milk out just enough to keep the udder cool, day after the lambs have been weaned. After two days' time they are again milked out. Some ewes do not need any more attention after the second milking. Such ewes may be marked to indicate that they are dry. Three more days should elapse before the next milking is done and this method followed until it is certain the entire flock is safe. In conjunction with the method outlined above the ewes should be separated some distance from the lambs, and be on scant pastures until all are perfectly dry. This is a good time to go over the flock and cull out all undesirable members. Non-producers and those with broken mouths and poor udders should not be retained. A good deal of the success of the subsequent lamb crop will depend upon the treatment the ewes receive from time of weaning until after they are bred. They should have good pastures and be given an opportunity of putting on flesh. This is what is commonly called "flushing." Nothing is better for this purpose than rape pasture. It is used for a week or two to two months from date of weaning that rape is ready for pasture. If rape pasture is not available new seedling or second crop of clover will serve fairly well. Stock should be turned on rape or fresh clover for the first time when the leaves are wet from rain or even dew, in order to avoid trouble from bloat. — J. P. Sackville, B. S. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

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END YOUR CATARRH TO-DAY

Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, etc., can all be cured right at home by inhaling "Catarrhose."

In using Catarrhose you don't take medicine into the stomach—you just breathe a healing piney vapor direct to the lungs and air passages. The purer balsams and the great antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists—germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and cure comes quickly.

Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhose is breathed—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is removed.

Use Catarrhose to prevent—use it to cure your winter ills—it's pleasant, safe and guaranteed in every case.

TOO MANY MEN ON FINANCE COMMITTEE

Trades and Labor Council Endorses Report of Municipal Committee Which Voiced Disapproval of Present Plan

Considerable important business was transacted at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night and during the evening President Greenleaf was kept busy appointing committees.

The report of the municipal committee was received and approved. The committee stated that they did not approve of five members of the City Council being on the Finance Committee as it practically means that they control the voting power of the Council and are in a position to do as they please with any question.

A Special Committee was appointed to make arrangements for Labor Day and the secretary was instructed to write the City Council asking for the use of the lacrosse grounds for that day. Several delegates reported that their locals were enthusiastic on the question of the free hospital scheme.

Is Possible

Councillor Wedgworth of Merriton in an effective speech packed with telling figures showed how the money could be raised and advised the members to get busy immediately as the time is opportune for action.

Councillor Wedgworth was heartily thanked by the President who asked his assistance to the committee appointed which he promised to give.

A delegation from the foreign born residents was introduced. They asked the assistance of the Council in advertising a meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon when speeches will be made in five or six languages calling upon the Dominion Government to relax the stringent measures withholding passports from people who are desirous of returning to their native land.

The delegation were assisted of the sympathy of the Council and it was also decided to write the Minister of Immigration on the matter.

Action Condemned

The question of the rejection of organized labor's nominee, Peter Grant, for the position on the employment bureau was taken up and much indignation was expressed on all sides. It was felt that not only was the action a slight to the Trades Council and the Board of Trade but an insult to the City of St. Catharines. Various suggestions were made, from boycotting the Bureau to the organization of a public petition but after a lengthy discussion a committee was appointed to handle the matter and the Council delegates were instructed to bring the matter before the Board of Trade at their next meeting. All the delegates were asked to bring the question before their locals and to send protests to the proper quarters.

The Returned Man

An interesting notice of motion was tabled for the next meeting which will open up the question of the returned soldiers and how best to work in harmony and co-operation with them.

To delegate Milne belongs the credit for introducing this timely discussion. The Council then adjourned.

It is likely that this year several resolutions will be applied for at the O. A. L. L. convention by lacrosse players who turned out last season with the Maitlands and St. Catharines in the tholpatriotic series. Some of these men helped to fill in early in the season before all the professionals got out and then retired without having received any remuneration.

CANADIAN MINISTERS TO SIGN PEACE TREATY AT VERSAILLES

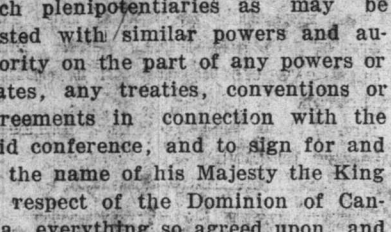
Ottawa, April 12.—An announcement by Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, in the Commons yesterday afternoon that Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. Arthur Sifton have been appointed plenipotentiaries to sign the peace treaty on behalf of Canada at the conclusion of the Peace Conference marks a new step in the development of the status of Canada and the other overseas Dominions. The order in Council, which was tabled by the Minister, is the recognition of the status of the Dominions at the Peace Conference. It is couched in the usual terms of orders in Council naming plenipotentiaries on behalf of His Majesty and gives Ministers named, "in power and authority as from the first day of January, 1919, to conclude with such plenipotentiaries as may be vested with similar powers and authority on the part of any powers or states, any treaties, conventions or agreements in connection with the said conference, and to sign for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada, everything so agreed upon, and to conclude and to transact all other matters as many appertain thereto."



SIR ROBERT BORDEN PRIME MINISTER



HON. C. J. DOHERTY



HON. A. L. SIFTON

commission to each of the four Canadians as representatives of Canada to sign the Peace Treaty. As the other overseas dominions are on the same footing as Canada this means that instead of the treaty being signed by one set of plenipotentiaries it will be signed by plenipotentiaries representing the United Kingdom, and each of the self-governing dominions of the Empire.

This is the second distinct change in the status of the self governing in respect to the signing of treaties. At first treaties were signed by the representatives of the Empire and were binding on the whole Empire.

More recently as the status of the overseas dominions have become more fully recognized it has been proved that treaties should not apply to the dominions unless they indicated their assent thereto, and procedure was outlined whereby their assent. A comparatively recent instance was the assent given by Canada some years ago to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan.



SIR GEORGE FOSTER

Home Garden Contests

The Townships of Grantham and Gainsboro will each have a Home Garden Contest this year. These contests are open to boys and girls between the ages of twelve and fifteen years who have left the rural school and are at home on the farm.

The seeds with plan of garden and directions for planting are supplied by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The gardens will be judged in July and substantial cash prizes awarded for the best gardens. Each contest comprises twenty-five gardens.

A movement has been started to compel the railways to restore the old time excursion rates.

Between 600 and 700 cars, are now passing weekly over the great railway bridge at Quebec.

Handling Wool Co-operatively



(1) Grading Wool in Alberta. (2) Sheep on an Irrigated Farm in Alberta.

Eight years ago, after thoroughly investigating the sheep industry in Canada, the sheep commissioners' report stated: "From shearing to marketing no country in the world handles its wool in a worse manner than Canada. As far as the wool of mutton breeds and cross breeds go, we do not know of any country where it is handled in such an unsatisfactory way and delivered in such bad condition."

Having reached this conclusion, the commission intimated that the way to improve the wool industry was to organize the sheep industry in Canada. Breeder and farmers were quick to learn the oft-repeated lesson that to get the best prices the best wool must be produced. Formerly the wool was sold in bulk for what it would bring. To-day, under the team-work plan, the wool is sorted and inspected, grade values becoming apparent, and sheepraisers are learning more and more to recognize the importance of care in selection, industry in keeping and the exercise of intelligence in shearing, packing and shipping.

In Manitoba there has been a decrease in the number of sheepowners who market their wool through the co-operative system. In 1915, 68,000 pounds reached the warehouse; in 1916, 154,000 pounds; in 1917, 170,000 pounds, and in 1918, 368,000 pounds were received. In 1917 there were 465 sheepowners who participated in the wool, while in 1918 this number increased to 917. The grading system has had a marked effect on the quality of the wool, and graders as well as graders uphold the belief that the education work in this connection is doing an incalculable amount of good, and increasing the revenue derived by the sheepowner from the sale of his wool. In former years, when wool was sold at a flat rate, the importance of keeping the wool in a clean condition and avoiding tying with binder twine, as well as mixing tags black and tan with white and tags, locks and pieces,

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seedy and dead, with poorer grade wool, was not appreciated, and resulted in a serious loss in revenue to farmers and a serious wastage of a product much in demand.

It cannot be gainsaid that wool sold under the co-operative system has on the average brought a much higher price than could have been obtained by farmers selling to local buyers. This fact is evident to the sheep raiser, as evidenced by the increasing number of Manitoba pasture.

How the fire of co-operation is spreading over Saskatchewan is best evidenced by a few figures, showing the development of the industry since 1914, as follows:

Year	No. of sheeps	Wool (lbs.)	Average price per lb.
1914	173	69,404	17%
1915	318	150,328	25%
1916	487	179,890	32 1/2%
1917	623	232,445	66%
1918	916	394,068	76%

It will be noted that the 1918 business was 39 per cent over the 1917 wool shipments. The Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Association handled eight and one-half carloads, besides the amount mentioned, the province being too large for one organization to handle at present. In Alberta, likewise, too large a territory for one agency to handle, there are three organizations mentioned in the 1918 report, each revealing a large expansion in territory and volume of business. These associations are the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association, the Alberta Live Stock Association, and the Pioneer Creek Wool Growers' Association. These three agencies did by far the greatest business of any provincial system in Canada in 1918, when they collected, graded and shipped 1,250,000 pounds of wool of various grades. Carl V. Gage, (Breeder's Gazette).

The Evening Business

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