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THE SCHOOL RATES

The Toronto Star publishes a list of eight principal municipalities in Ontario, showing the school rates of each in which St. Catharines appears to be lowest with a percentage of 20.05 mills on the assessment. As Toronto has not yet struck its rate, the following from the Star shows the situation as at present:

Citizens who think that Toronto "pays high" for the school system and that the tax rate for all purposes is also very large as compared with that of other municipalities, will be interested in the following list of tax rates struck this year. The Toronto rate is not yet struck, but will approximate 30 mills in all, including 7.0 mills for schools. The third column shows the proportion of the whole rate which school expenditure represents, and it will be noted that most cities spend a larger percentage of their revenue on schools than does Toronto:

	Total School Per	Rate.	Rate.
Sarnia.....	31.00	10.20	32.9
Peterboro.....	31.00	10.16	32.8
Kitchener.....	29.75	9.35	31.4
Hamilton.....	31.00	9.00	29.0
Brantford.....	33.00	9.20	27.9
Toronto.....	30.00	7.90	26.3
Kingston.....	28.50	6.34	22.2
St. Catharines.....	31.75	6.50	20.5

A NATIONAL FIASCO.

It is unfortunate that the Dominion Government did not show more leadership in the matter of daylight saving. Had the proposal been brought in as a Government bill it undoubtedly would have carried and the country would not have been thrown into the turmoil that now exists. As it was the vote stood 105 against to some fifty for, a hopeless defeat, and yet perhaps this vote would be reversed if the strength of the Government were tested on it.

Had not the United States adopted the scheme it would be different, but it did adopt it, and the inter-relationship and inter-communication of trains at the border makes the necessity of advanced time for Canada more obvious. Last year the Dominion Government put the measure into effect throughout the country and everyone had to abide by it. This year the petitions of the rural sections prevailed in the judgment of the majority of the legislators and as a consequence we have a pretty confusion from one end of the land to the other. The transportation companies and the urban places are all strongly in support of the daylight saving idea, because it means so much to them.

What will be done before the Railway Commission, which has a hearing today will be awaited with interest, but it is that Board orders that the railways go back to the old time, there will be an unpleasant situation arising again as a consequence.

It surely appears that the Government is the responsible body which should have introduced a proper bill and either defeated or carried it. The method in which the whole thing was handled has led to a sort of fiasco which is creating annoyance and disturbance.

STRONG LANGUAGE

At the late Temperance Convention, which was largely and influentially attended in Montreal, the liquor traffic at the terminals came in for some scathing criticism, in the following shape:

"The Garbage Can of America
 "If you don't stop this thing Montreal is going to be the hell of North America," Capt. Trivett, of the Y.M.

Stop That Cough
 By Taking [e] Bottle of
A. & M. LUNGBALSAM
 That well known and Reliable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Soreness of the Throat, etc.
Price 25c a Bottle
 Made and Sold By
ABBS & McNAMARA
 Quality Druggists
 50 Queen Street Phone 102
 Agents for Vinol, Nuxated Iron, Bitro Phosphate, Tyroell's Cascades, Huyler's and Page & Shaw's Candies.

GIRLS! THICKEN AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR AND STOP DANDRUFF

Try this! Your hair gets wavy, glossy and abundant at once.
 To be possessed of a head of heavy beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now for a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

C.A. had told the delegates earlier in the day while relating his experiences with the soldiers and the liquor problem.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Late reports from Britain indicate the probability of a Federal system of government for England, Ireland and Scotland, becoming the solution of the Home Rule question. The idea is not new, as Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish advocate, suggested it in the House of Commons 75 years ago, and comment upon it today declares it would be the wisest legislation the country could adopt.

"Oad Mille Falthe, ma Bouchae" which is an old Gaelic welcome to returning soldiers, and in English means: "A hundred thousand welcomes to you my boy." Is cheerfully extended to our returning heroes

"SOLDIERS FIRST"

IS C. P. R. SLOAN Troop trains with returning soldiers are to be given preference over all other trains, including regular passenger trains on the C. P. R., in both directions, with safety according to a circular just issued by Vice-President A. D. MacTier. This was the rule on the C. P. R. when our soldiers were hurrying to the front, and it is to be the rule now that they are returning to their homes. "What is particularly desired," says the circular, "is that all officers and employees concerned should, in so far as possible, place themselves in the position of the father, mother, wife, sister, or other relative of the returning soldier, and deal with them as they would wish to be dealt with under similar conditions."

"All this being accomplished, it will add substantially to the welcome the company desires to give to returned soldiers, as well as to the comfort and convenience of relatives and friends who desire to welcome them."

In order that relatives and friends desiring to meet troop trains should have information as to the hour of arrival very particular instructions are given. "Station staffs," says the circular, "at destination points should be fully and promptly advised of the expected time of arrival of troop trains, with all particulars available as to the names of passengers from which the passengers come, and any other known details." This information should be promptly and regularly posted on station bulletin boards and corrected from time to time as may be necessary. Operators should keep in close touch with the movement of the trains so that the information posted may be up to the minute. Train enquiry clerks should be at all times fully informed in connection with the trains and their movement and they, as well as other station staff concerned, will be expected to deal courteously and valiantly with all enquirers, giving them correctly and clearly the fullest information possible in response to their enquiries.

In the operation of C. P. R. trains, the troop train is to be considered first. In the event of a troop train locomotive breakdown on the road, the locomotive which can be made most quickly available, even if taken from a regular passenger train, is to be used to handle the troop train, so that it will incur the least possible delay.

HUNGARIAN TROOPS ATTACK FRENCH FORCE

(Special to the Journal)
 Paris, March 31.—A small force of French troops stationed in a neutral zone between Hungary and Roumania has been attacked by the Hungarian troops, 350 of the French being taken prisoners, according to an official report. On the demand of the French a general release of prisoners has been promised by the Hungarians. Greatly disturbed conditions are reported to exist in Hungary.

GET ON LAND EARLY

The Dates to Plant for Heaviest Yields.

To Make Most Money From Wool Shearing it Must Be Done Properly and Well Handled (Continued)
 A Few Hints Which Help Sheep Farmers Dollars.
 (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture)

THIS is a best-time to sow each class of farm crops to secure the highest returns. It is difficult, however, to know which are the most favorable dates for the best returns of the different crops in all seasons. The results of experiments conducted over a series of years form a good general guide. Some crops give best results from later seedings. Seasons vary so much that in some years the grains are practically all sown by the dates at which it is only possible to start sowing in other years. It is of the utmost importance, however, to start cultivating the land as early as it is dry enough to work to good advantage. The first cultivations should take place for those crops which should be first sown. In this connection it is interesting to study the results of an experiment which was conducted in each of five years at the Ontario Agricultural College. Spring wheat, barley, oats and peas were sown on each of six dates. One week was allowed between each two dates. The experiment was conducted in duplicate by sowing with the grain drill and broadcast by hand in each instance. The following table gives the average results for the ten tests in the five-year period:

Seedlings	Wheat, 1st	Barley, 2nd	Oats, 3rd	Peas, 4th
1st	21.9	46.2	75.2	25.4
2nd	19.2	45.9	76.0	28.8
3rd	15.4	39.8	64.2	28.8
4th	13.0	37.1	55.8	25.5
5th	8.4	27.6	48.2	21.5
6th	6.7	18.4	37.0	19.5

It will be seen that the spring wheat gives decidedly the best returns from the first date of seeding. There is not much difference between the first two seedings of barley and oats, but there is a slight advantage from the first date in the case of barley and from the second date in the case of oats. The peas, however, gave the highest returns from the second and third dates, and even the fourth gave a higher average yield than the first date. After the first week was past there was an average decrease per acre for each day's delay as the season advanced of 27 pounds of spring wheat, 47 pounds of barley, 48 pounds of oats, and 20 pounds of peas.

These results are of special interest and are worthy of careful attention at this particular time.

Sheep Shearing.

Shearing and Tying the Fleece.—Shearing should only be carried on under the most favorable conditions; upon bright, warm sunny days when the sheep are dry of fleece and the wool has "risen" somewhat from the body. Cleanliness and care in the removal of all fleeces is very essential, although it may add weight, does so at the expense of quality.

Dung Locks or Tags.—It will be noticed with many fleeces that there are certain hard dung locks or tags adhering to the britch ends. These contain a great deal of moisture and if left on and rolled into the fleece produce a damp heavy condition that means a higher shrinkage and hence less value. They should, wherever present, be snipped off with the shears before the sheep is shorn or else pulled off by hand after the fleece is spread out for rolling. They should be easily packed and shipped separately, bringing more money this way than if left upon the fleece. The same is true of all pointed locks as well.

Rolling the Fleece.—Spread the fleece out on the floor, being careful not to pull it apart and with the flesh side down. Then fold the belly wool and both sides in until your fleece represents a strip about 18 inches wide. Starting at the tail end, roll tightly toward the neck, thus leaving the shoulder wool, which is always the superior portion, on the outside of the roll. The grader always estimates the grade by the appearance and quality of this wool over the shoulder and heart-girth, that over the hilt quarters usually running a grade or two lower.

Tying the Fleece.—Having rolled tightly, tie both ways with special further care, supplied by the Department. Never under any consideration use binder twine as the fibres become attached to the wool and follow right through into the cloth where they always show up quite prominently. Many mills have refused to have anything whatever to do with clips that have been tied with binder twine. If the paper twine is not available use any stout cord other than binder twine. Tie each fleece separately, never tying two or three together in the same bundle. Furthermore, avoid as much as possible the shipping of loose wool. If you have two or three different breeds of sheep, possibly a grade flock, a pure-bred flock, it is wise to keep the wool from each breed separate and pack it so.—Director E. W. Wade, B.S.A., Ontario Department of Agriculture.

A number of varieties of beans are in cultivation, but to meet the present demand the Small White Pea bean is particularly suitable. Care should be exercised in securing matured seed of strong vitality as many of the beans grown last year are unsuitable for planting.

A Hamilton citizen was fined \$500 for having a dirty marker on his auto.

FALLS DWARFED NIAGARA; THREE TIMES THE VOLUME

Found Near British Columbia Border in Washington State—Massive Changes Antedate Man.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—A cataract bearing a singular resemblance to the Niagara Falls, but wider and higher and having three times the volume of water that pours over the ledge in the Niagara River has been found by the United States Geological Survey to have existed in a prehistoric period in the State of Washington, not far from the boundary line of British Columbia. This cataract, probably the greatest in width, height and volume of water that ever existed on the earth, which has just been reported by the Geological Survey, was in the Columbia River and the description of it has been given by the Geological Survey as follows:
 "During the glacial epoch a massive ice sheet, coming down from the north, blocked the course of the Columbia and diverted it across the Waterville Plateau, where it cut a great canyon and developed a huge cataract. A map of the dry ledge over which the cataract, once fell shows that it was a singular resemblance to the ledge at Niagara Falls, but that it was wider and higher,

and a study of the stream-flow indicates that when the ancient Columbia was in flood it poured over it fully three times as much water as is now carried by the Niagara River at the Falls.
 "The investigation showed that the diverted river found its way into Quincy Valley and there formed a large lake, which for a time overflowed on the west in two other great cataracts, where the water tumbled back into the original valley of the Columbia."
 The thawing of the glacier at a later period removed the obstruction in the original channel of the river and thus destroyed the cataract which, had it remained till today, would have made the Niagara Falls seem trivial by comparison.



War to Peace

Creating Opportunities for Employment

BESIDES helping to distribute employment through a chain of Employment Offices, the Government has developed plans to create opportunities for employment.
 Briefly, these plans cover the following phases:—

- 1. Public Works**
 During the war, many important Public Works have been held up. The Minister of Public Works, has his plans and preparations made to proceed with the more necessary of these in the near future. This Committee has also been in touch with Provincial Governments and Municipalities, with a view to impressing upon them the necessity for similar action. The building and public works programme now in sight will provide employment for many returned soldiers and war-workers.
- 2. Railways**
 During the past four years, a great deal of work necessary to keep our railways up to standard has been postponed. Some millions of dollars must be expended on improving road-bed, constructing bridges, buildings and other improvements. Vast quantities of ties are being got out this winter. Equipment of various kinds must be secured. The Minister of Railways states that as soon as weather conditions will permit, some thousands of men will be absorbed in various railway undertakings. The supplies and materials required will also provide employment.
- 3. Shipbuilding**
 The shipbuilding programme arranged for by the Government will provide employment for many men during 1919. It is expected that arrangements will be completed to keep the shipbuilding yards in active operation throughout the year. The Government recognises that this ship construction is one of the best means of providing suitable employment for many skilled and other workers.
- 4. Export Trade**
 The Government has established a Canadian Trade Commission. This Commission has an office in Canada and a "trade mission" overseas. Through this trade mission it is anticipated that Canada will secure an important share in the business of providing materials and manufactured products required for reconstruction work in Europe. A short time may be required before final details are completed and definite results are announced. The business so secured will be distributed through the regular channels of trade and thus afford extra opportunities for employment.
- 5. Housing**
 The Government has set aside the large sum of \$25,000,000 to be loaned through the Provinces in order to encourage the building of workmen's houses. When the season for building arrives, this work should give employment to many hundreds of men both in construction work and in the supply of materials.
- 6. Land Settlement**
 The Government, as already explained in a former announcement, has developed plans to help soldiers to become farmers, providing land, granting loans and giving training and supervision where necessary. It is expected that a large number of returning soldiers will take advantage of these opportunities. The scheme will involve the expenditure of some millions of dollars, a good deal of which will find its way into building materials, supplies, machinery, etc., all of which will assist in providing employment.
- 7. Road Building**
 The Government now has under consideration the question of joining the provincial governments in financing the construction of public highways. Should a favorable decision be reached, a large field for employment opportunities will be opened up. Regardless of Federal action, provincial governments are preparing their own road-making programmes.

The Government is alive to the necessity for providing employment opportunities, and stands prepared to assist in every way possible. If corporations and private citizens will join in this feature of Repatriation Work, Canada should have little difficulty with the employment problem.

[Signature]
 Director of Repatriation

The Repatriation Committee
 OTTAWA

300 Cups can be pound and Always of one

"SA" "The Tea th" The foregoing tisement but pl Handlin



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

EIGHT years ago, after the investigation the sheep in Canada, the sheep slioners' regretfully stated: shearing to marketing no co the world handles its wool in manner than Canada. As far wool of mutton breeds is breeds go, we do not know country where it is handled an unsatisfactory way and in such bad condition. Having reached this conclu commission intimated that was open to find a remedy trouble. It was soon after the Canadian Department of ture was organized, and by work of applying the remedy gun. This consisted of the tion of wool growers' ass throughout Canada, the dis their efforts in producing go and in classifying it. Dur the first year of the work ounds were graded for 800 anized in Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta. The follow through 19 organizations di over Canada, 420,000 pon classified and offered for sale. The season of 1918 586 pounds, while in 1917 th eared to 2,087,909 pounds. It was early in 1917, beca ular war conditions, the Burrell, then Minister of Ag recognizing the importance tralizing the sale of wool, advantages that must ac having one centre of operati tioned the rental of suitable in Toronto, for the storage lops would be graded by the ports of the live stock be shipped out when purchas led to the further step of 19 organization of the Co-Opera Growers' Limited as the agency for the disposal of pped in and collected from a Canada. Whereas, when the omi ousness was first established, estimated that as much as 6 ounds of wool might be issu

The Eve Busine

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