

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Windsor Time Table effective Feb. 1st 1917. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax... 6:00 a.m.
 Express for Yarmouth... 10:24 a.m.
 Express for Halifax... 4:05 p.m.
 Accom for Middleton... 3:05 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport... 4:10 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport, (Sat. only) 6:20 p.m.

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax... 10:14 a.m.
 Express from Yarmouth... 3:50 p.m.
 Express from Halifax... 6:15 p.m.
 Accom from Windsor... 2:15 p.m.
 Accom from Kingsport... 8:55 a.m.
 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday daily except Saturday.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro 5:15 p.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6:40 a.m. and connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Buffet parlor cars run daily (except Sunday) on express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway

St. John and MONTREAL (via Digby Daily Sunday excepted)

S. S. EMPRESS leaves St. John 7:00 a.m., arr. Digby 10:00 a.m. Leave Digby 2:00 p.m. arr. St. John 5:00 p.m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John for Montreal and the West.

Trains run on Atlantic Standard time.

BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesday and Saturday.

R. U. PARKER, Genl. Passenger Agent

GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince Arthur leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. (Atlantic time)

Return: leaves Boston Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 p.m.

Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent, Yarmouth, N. S.

WELL WON HONORS

Lieutenant Colonel John Edwards Leckie, D. S. O., who has just been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for meritorious service is well known in Nova Scotia, as manager of the iron mines at Torbrook, Annapolis County, for several years, and a frequent visitor to Halifax.

He also resided for some time at Londonderry, his father the late R. G. Leckie, having been general manager of the iron works there from 1889 to 1895.

Lieut. Col. Leckie is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, served in South Africa 1900-02, (where he won the D. S. O.) and on the outbreak of the present war was a major in the 72nd Seaford Highlanders of Vancouver. He went to France with the first expeditionary force in 1914 as second-in-command of the 16th battalion "Canadian Scottish" and in 1915 succeeded to the command of the battalion, on the promotion of his brother to rank of brigadier general. He served with his regiment thru all the bloody fighting of the first two years of the war, and has been recently given command of a large training brigade at Shorncliffe, England.—Halifax Herald, Feb. 22.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Canadian Potatoes Supreme in Cuban Market

Mr. J. C. Manzer, representing the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the New Brunswick Government in Havana, has forwarded the following facts relative to shipments of Canadian potatoes to Cuba, together with notes on lumber, codfish, sardines, hay and malt conditions.

The arrivals of potatoes this week at the port of Havana amounted to 21,508 sacks and barrels. The entire shipment came from New Brunswick, Canada, and it was necessary to put on an additional steamer from Boston in order to handle this large quantity. The steamer Limon arrived on Tuesday with 9,650 sacks, and the steamer Sarramacca arrived on Thursday with 11,958 sacks and barrels.

These two shipments were sold for \$136,552 c.i.f. Havana, and are the most valuable Canadian shipments of potatoes that ever arrived in Cuba in one week.

During the months, ending January 30, when shipments of 1916 crop have been coming forward, Canada has shipped to Cuba 250,000 sacks and barrels of potatoes which were sold for upwards of \$1,400,000. About 200,000 of these came to the port of Havana and the balance to other ports of the island.

Lumber—Although building material such as brick, cement, lime, sand, stone, lumber, iron, steel, and tiles have advanced in price from 30 per cent to 50 per cent within the last year, it is claimed that building operations are going forward on a larger scale than ever before in Cuba.

The demand for lumber is very great and dealers are finding great difficulty in supplying the needs of their customers at country points as lumber shipments are sometimes held up for many days on account of the freight congestion on the Cuban railways.

Codfish—Canada is supplying most of the codfish now coming to Cuba and prices are firm. The arrivals this week included 2,561 cases from Nova Scotia.

Sardines—There is a large demand in Cuba for sardines, supplies coming chiefly from Norway. Three hundred cases arrived this week from Canada.

Hay—The arrivals of hay this week from Canada were 1,202 bales from Montreal. Prices are holding firm for the better grades.

Malt—The importations this week included 470 caskages of malt from Canada.

BILL WAS CHEERFUL

Returned Soldiers With Arms and Legs Off Joke

After two returned soldiers, one with both legs off and one with a leg and an arm off were placed in the cars at St. John, he with the leg and arm off said: "Bill, are you comfortable?"

Bill—"Yes."

"Have you got your shoes off?"

Bill—"Yes and I am going to put my slippers on."

There's pluck and cheerfulness in adversity for you. How can men like that be defeated.

In the whole of the contributions that made over \$4,000,000 in the Montreal Patriotic and Red Cross Fund, there were no nobler nor more self-sacrificing than a day's pay, four times in the year, by thousands of Montreal's workmen and workwomen. This sum amounted to \$351,313. The great big heart of Montreal is indeed right.

Some 25 years ago the American Government brought from Greenland 1,200 reindeer to supply the needs of the Eskimo tribes of Alaska. They have now increased to 70,000 and furnish the natives with food, raiment and transportation, and in time this venison may supply meat this shortage in United States.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

The International Egg-Laying Contest

The report of the 4th International Egg-Laying Contests held at the Connecticut Experimental Station at Storrs, has just been issued. There were 1000 fowls in the contest. They ate 22 tons of dry mash, more than 21 tons of grain, and 10 tons of mangolds. They required 12 tons of straw for litter.

They consumed more than 11-4 tons of grit and shell, laid between 9 and 9-1-2 tons of eggs and produced 18 tons manure.

The value of the droppings represent a considerable item which is not usually credited to fowls. Each fowl produced approximately 36 pounds of a valuable fertilizer during the year, this being worth perhaps 20 cents per fowl.

In weight per dozen the R. I. Reds stood first with an average of 1.60 pounders per dozen. Plymouth Rocks followed with 1.59 pounds, Leghorns were next with 1.48 pounds, and Wyandottes next with 1.48 pounds.

The average value of the Wyandotte eggs was 33.33 cents per dozen, of the R. I. Red 32.34 cents, of the Plymouth Rock 31.78 cents, of White Leghorn 31.27 cents and of other breeds combined 30.85 cents. This difference in average value arises from the fact that the hens of some breeds laid more eggs in winter when eggs were high priced than did others.

The average production of all the Wyandottes in the contest was 165 eggs per hen; of all the Leghorns, 158; of all the R. I. Reds 156; of all Plymouth Rocks, 146, and of all the hens of other breeds, 126.

The average cost of keeping a Rhode Island Red during the year was \$1.99; of a Plymouth Rock, \$1.98; of a Wyandotte, \$1.78; of a Leghorn, \$1.69; and of a hen of all other breeds, \$1.65.

The profit above feed costs was for Wyandottes \$2.62 per hen; for Leghorns \$2.46; for R. I. Reds \$2.21; for Plymouth Rocks, \$1.90, and for all other breeds, \$1.59.

The most profitable pen was pen 15 White Wyandottes, which returned a profit above feed costs of \$39.25. The least profitable was pen 96 White Orpingtons, which laid eggs enough to leave a profit above feed cost of 31 cents.

WHY HE DIDN'T.

She—"Why don't you sit down?"

He—"Why—er—the truth is your papa assaulted me last night."

She—"Assaulted you?"

He—"Yes, assaulted me. I wouldn't have minded it so much had it not been for the cowardly way he did it."

She—"What do you mean?"

He—"He kicked me when my back was turned."

The Capital of Washington has been closed to "ill victors. Cars of admission have been cancelled and no excursionists will be admitted. Extra guards watch the surrounding

Minard's Liniment Cures Cows.

March of the Men of Harlech.

Men of Harlech! in the hollow,
 Do you hear, like rushing billow
 Wave on wave that surging follow,
 Battle's distant sound?

'Tis the tramp of Saxon footmen,
 Saxon spearmen, Saxon bowmen;
 Be thy knights, or hinds, or yeomen,
 They shall bite the ground!

Loose the folds asunder!
 Flag we conquer under!
 The placid sky now bright on high,
 Shall launch its bolts in thunder!

Onward! 'tis our country needs us;
 He is bravest, he who leads us!
 Honor's self now proudly heads us!
 Freedom! God, and Right!

Rocky steeps and passes narrow
 Flash with spear and flight of arrow,
 Who would think of death and sorrow?
 Death is Glory now.

Hurl the reeling horsemen over,
 Let the earth dead foemen cover,
 Fate of friend, of wife, of lover,
 Trembles on a blow!

Strands of life are riven,
 Blow for blow is given,
 In deadly lock or battle shock,
 And mercy shrieks to heaven!

Men of Harlech! young or hoary
 Would you win a name in story?
 Strike for home, for life, for glory!
 Freedom, God and Right.

THE COST OF LIVING

A British Board of Trade report shows that since the beginning of the war the cost of living has increased in Canada to a lesser extent than in any of the other belligerent countries. In Britain, France, Germany, Austria, where abnormal conditions, imposed by the war, exist, the increase in the price of necessities of life has been in some cases four times as great as in Canada. In Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway, countries not at war, the increase in the cost of living has been as great as in Canada. In the United States, whose economic and geographic conditions are almost identical with Canada's, the growth of the cost of living, notwithstanding peace conditions has more than kept pace with the upward tendency of food prices in Canada.

The truth seems to be that notwithstanding world conditions over which the statesmen of no one country can possibly exercise control, Canada has fared and is faring better in respect to food prices than most other nations. Yet cheapjack politicians continue to shriek that the Borden Government should be turned out of office because the cost of living in Canada is high.

Snakes, The Farmers' Friends.

Among the best although least appreciated friends of the farmer are the harmless snakes, such as the milk snake, the chicken snake, the garter snake, the bull snake, the blotched king-snake, the blue snake the black-snake and some others. All of them are natural enemies of rats, mice, weasles and similar animals that infest farms and village homes, especially where there is poultry or other small live stock.

In an article in the Scientific American, Dr. Robert W. Schufeldt of Washington says that it would well repay every farmer in the country to keep half a dozen harmless vermin-destroying snakes on every acre of his place. Thousands of harmless snakes are killed every year by boys, ignorant farm-hands and misinformed women, although it has been proved that rats, mice and other rodents cause enormous losses to certain crops.

Although most farmers believe that the common chicken-snake haunts their outbuildings in order to feed on their young ducks and chickens, the snake does nothing of the kind; but it does destroy great numbers of mice and other pests.

Harmless snakes are the easiest animal in the world to tame, and it is high time that the false ideas about them should be corrected. More than that, it should be taught that, like birds, they are among the best animal friends the farmer has. If we destroy them, we pave the way for destruction of our forests, our staple farm products, and a good deal else that now and always have been protected by snakes and birds.

WANTS IMMUNITY FROM SUBMARINES

(Carl W. Ackerman in New York Tribune)

Madrid, Feb. 22.—The moment he arrived in Madrid today, former Ambassador James W. Gerard went to the American Embassy and read the Washington despatches to learn whether Germany had guaranteed his passports from Corunna to New York.

While he was in Paris, Mr. Gerard cabled to the State Department at Washington to inquire through Spain whether the Embassy passports were valid only for leaving Germany or for crossing the Atlantic.

Although Mr. Gerard had no fear of the consequences should a German submarine stop the steamer Isabel, on which he is to sail, for examination, he desires that Germany, go on record that the passport of diplomats are valid even in submarine warfare, so as to avoid dispute which might arise in case the Isabel should be submitted to search.

The navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., is rushed day and night, Sundays included. No shore leave is granted to any employee. All German operators in the wireless stations have been removed and native men placed in charge.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper