

**"GOING TOURIST"**

Is a Popular Way to Travel.

Tourist Sleepers—light and airy, with big comfortable berths, accommodating two adults, if desired—are carried from Montreal on Fast Transcontinental Express Trains for points in Western Canada, British Columbia, and on the Pacific Coast.

Not as luxurious as the Palace Sleeper, but they meet the requirements of a superior class of patrons just as well—and at half the cost.

**ECONOMY AND COMFORT COMBINED.**

W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC****Newfoundland Not In Favor Of Union**

Toronto, Dec. 8.—"Under present conditions there is absolutely no hope of a union between Newfoundland and Canada," said Hon. P. T. McGowan before the Canadian Club this afternoon. The speaker is a newspaper man of the ancient colony, and he endeavored to explain the reason as he saw it, why the two lands apparently intended by nature to be one, have continued to live apart.

"Our conditions and our life are so different that although we are all British and imperialists, none of us favor union."

"Largely the objection is that under confederation the control of the fisheries were to have passed out of the control of the Islanders and into the hands of a commission at Ottawa. The fisheries are the mainstay of Newfoundland commerce."

"Newfoundland is protected by a tariff against the whole world and to-day you can buy flour cheaper in St. John's than you can in Halifax."

"If we took down this tariff wall we would be flooded by branches of Canadian manufactures and our local industries ruined by competition."

"Canadian manufacturers would be surprised to learn how cheap lumber is in my country, and there is to-day wonderful opportunities for men of small capital to come to Newfoundland and work up a good industry, such as sashes and doors, boxes, furniture and turned articles."

"Newfoundland has in her very centre the greatest pulp mills in the world, and these supply many of the newspapers of Europe."

"Newfoundland is not affected by the financial stringency which is hanging over Canada to-day."

"Our finances are of a very simple order and if we should unite with Canada the present arrangement would not be possible. We simply export our vast shipments of dried codfish to southern Europe and are paid in gold. Then we go to the States and Canada and spend it for our own needs."

**Vigorous Journalism**

OF THE OUT AND OUT, INDEPENDENT KIND.

People who really want a sturdily independent but frankly liberal newspaper, will appreciate Mr. Dougall's paper, the 'Montreal Weekly Witness.' While some papers are notoriously and obviously at the beck and call of predatory interests, there are others that have maintained their independence and notably that great national paper, the 'Montreal Weekly Witness,' is a striking example. It has never been 'under the thumb' of any person, or party, or clique. It has never grovelled. It has never pandered. It has never flattered. Its 'Witness' is its unique self, loved by its friends, hated by its enemies.

Founded some sixty-eight years ago by the late John I. Dougall, the 'Witness' has always been, and the 'Weekly Witness' still continues to be, exclusively owned and edited by Dougall.

During the past three generations it has conscientiously, devotedly and very efficiently, served its country in many ways, notably in its campaigns for Temperance, Righteousness, Religious Liberty, Education, and Lower Tariffs looking towards lower cost and higher plane of living. If Canada is not yet enjoying to the full, the benefits of these things, it is far ahead of many other countries in most of them, and this is due in no small measure to the stand, or, more correctly, the splendid campaigns of the 'Witness' whenever opportunity afforded. The welfare of the Canadian farmer in particular has always been considered of prime importance by the Editor of the 'Witness' and the 'Witness' has done yeoman service to agriculture.

Generations of our finest Canadian families have literally been 'brought up on the Witness,' as many of the most eminent Canadians will testify and they continue its devoted admirers.

Besides the moral and political aspects of this great newspaper, it has attractive features embracing all the interests of the family and a splendid Farm and Poultry Department. Its short and serial stories are strong and fresh, and they alone are worth several times the price—one dollar a year. To bona fide New Subscribers mentioning the name of this paper, one trial year may be had for only 65 cents. The publishers are, as always, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

The 'Weekly Witness' has no connection with any daily newspaper and is the healthier for it.

**Durgin, Somerville**

A wedding of much interest to Houlton people was solemnized at Milomond, when Mrs. Flora B. Somerville was married to Hon. Martin L. Durgin of Milo. The wedding was to have taken place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. J. Ross of Brockton, but owing to the illness of Mr. Durgin, the couple were married at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Hathaway, in Milo, the ceremony being performed by Rev. E. W. Churchill.

Mrs. Durgin was charmingly gowned in crepe de chene.

Mrs. Durgin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Finley Macdonald and has lived in Houlton for many years where she has been prominent in lodge and club circles.

Mr. Durgin is one of the most prominent lawyers of Piscataquis County and is well known all over Maine. Pioneer. Mrs. Somerville has been a frequent visitor to Woodstock, where she has many friends.

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ister of Agriculture.

At Friday's meeting all members of the Board of Education were present except Hon. J. A. Murray. Lieutenant Governor Wood presided and Hon. Dr. Landry made the report for the committee named to take up the question of a rural summer school recommending the same and presented the following report from the sub-committee on the matter composed of Messrs. Steeves and Hagerman:

"We, the sub-committee appointed to report on the preliminary details of the proposed Rural Science School for New Brunswick, beg to make the following suggestions for your consideration:

1. A staff of six teachers to take charge of the following courses:

(a) School Gardening and Nature Study. (Practical). Institution in methods of teaching these subjects.

(b) Plant Study. Insects and Birds, with particular reference to their bearing on agricultural pursuits.

(c) Chemistry and Physics, including soil analysis, fertilizers, drainage, etc.

(d) Rural Domestic Science, including location of buildings with reference to sanitary water supplies; elementary study of bacteria, moulds, yeast, etc.; care and cooking of plain meals, vegetables and bread; sanitary production and care of milk."

(e) Manual Training as applied to the farm, including use of common tools in making and repairing useful implements; brief study of common woods and their values; brief discussion of the simple mechanical devices, including the lever, pulley, inclined plane, etc.; care of machinery.

(f) Study of Domestic Animals—their care, productions and economic value; farm arithmetic and book keeping; bee-keeping.

2 Three courses of study only to be taken up by any student in one year. Course No. 1 to be taken by all students.

3 Two years will be required to complete the full course necessary to obtain a certificate.

4 Sessions to continue for a period of four weeks, commencing the second week in July, 1914.

5 These plans are based on an estimated attendance of not more than ninety students.

6. This plan contemplates the payment of railway fares and \$20 to each successful student to be paid on the completion of one term's satisfactory work in rural science and school gardening."

The report was adopted, the committee of management named and other arrangements completed. The number of teachers attending the first year will not exceed 100 and this number will be divided among the counties of the province according to population. Should the specified number from any county not apply before the last day of April candidates will be admitted on the recommendation of the Inspector for their district with the approval of the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education.

**A Savings Account As An Investment**

A savings account in the Bank of Nova Scotia is an ideal investment for three reasons. First, it has the most important requisite—Safety. Second, it is always readily available in cash. Third, the interest is certain, and, if you do not wish to use it, is compounded for you twice a year. Capital and Surplus, \$17,000,000. Total Assets over \$78,000,000. Independent Outside Audit since 1906.

**The Bank of Nova Scotia**

CHARLETON COUNTY Branches  
Woodstock, Centerville,  
East Florenceville

**Flood In South Central Texas.**

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 9.—The number of known dead in the flood which has spread over the lowlands in half a dozen counties in South Central Texas, reached 150 to-night, with several thousand refugees marooned in half flooded cotton gins, and dwelling houses, safe for the time being, but suffering from hunger and exposure. Four-fifths of the dead were negro farm hands, as are the greater portion of the marooned.

Of the dead, the greater number lost their lives in the vicinity of Bryan, where a thirty mile stretch of levee along the river crumbled. The Brazo's crest to-night destroyed a dam near Desmond and flooded a state prison farm. The prisoners have been removed.

Hempstead, in Waller county, from which reports up to last night had been meagre, reported twenty drowned and others missing. Reports from half a dozen other small towns in Waller and adjoining counties advanced the total fatalities, 150 in all. The San Felipe, section of Austin County received a shipment of motor boats from Houston to-day, and several hundred refugees were moved to safety.

No man ever wetted clay and then left it, as if there would be bricks by chance and fortune.—Plutarch.

One day of heavy fog in costs the city, through business and the expenditure of \$150,000.

**ALPINE PHOTOGRAPHY**

Getting Pictures on the Mountains is Chilly and Dangerous

Any one who has ever visited the Alps and climbed their icy slopes knows the difficulties to be encountered, even with the help of guides, and it would seem next to impossible to take along on such a trip a camera. Yet M. Tairraz made, with the assistance of a porter, photographs with a twenty-by-sixteen camera using glass plates, while scaling the peaks.

Days of sunshine are rare in the high Alps, and again and again he had to descend without pictures owing to the snowstorms, high winds and avalanches; consequently the pictures were the result of several months' work. There was no posing, for the climber on Mount Blanc has little time for this, as he must make the climb in a certain time or run the risk of being frozen to death.

In order to obtain the pictures M. Tairraz usually went ahead of the party and found a point of vantage which he knew the climbers must pass. In order to do this he had to leave the regular track as laid off by the guides, and several times he fell into crevasses, although he never had a serious accident.

After a picture was made he followed the climbers to a point where they rested, and after resting only a few minutes he went ahead again and set up the instrument, waiting until they passed. Sometimes it was necessary for both himself and the porter to hold the big instrument to keep it from blowing down the mountain. Coupled with this it was always intensely cold, and his fingers were many times so numb that he could scarcely remove the plate-holder.

Of course, every picture was not to his liking, so he tried again until he succeeded. "To be sure, it was dangerous," he is quoted as saying, with a little shrug of his shoulders. "I wanted the pictures and it was the only way."

**FARMING IN THE NORTH**

The Upper Mackenzie Valley Can Probably be Tilled

No. 1 hard wheat, grown 800 miles north of Edmonton, prize vegetables raised on the Arctic Circle, and spruce trees six feet in diameter, are some of the wonders of the Northern Territories which Mr. Henry A. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies, saw on a northern inspection tour.

Known officially as "Treaty No. 8," the territory over which Mr. Conroy exercises supervision is inhabited by about 8,000 Indians. Once a year Inspector Conroy visits the 18 agencies located in Treaty 8, and distributes to the Indians about \$35,000 in money and several thousand dollars' worth of food, ammunition, fishing nets, and other necessities of aboriginal life.

"Our agent there experimented with three varieties of wheat, the yields from which were taken down to Edmonton and graded No. 1 hard," said Mr. Conroy. "He grew also 300 bushels of oats. They weighed 38 pounds to the bushel. Rye and barley were also successfully grown."

"The very best gardens I saw on the whole route are at Fort Good Hope, still further north. In the upper Mackenzie Valley there is a country as large as Manitoba and every bit of it fit for settlement."

**NEW WORDS**

The English Language is Enriched Daily

Four new words are added to the English language every day, if we may accept the dictionaries as a standard of measurement. During the last three centuries the rate of growth of the dictionaries has been 1,500 words a year. All tongues have been materially enriched by advances in chemistry, botany, aviation, wireless telegraphy, and other sciences. There are now in fact 600,000 English words, but about one-quarter of this number are rare scientific terms or words that are obsolete or obsolescent. Not more than 25,000 are of Anglo-Saxon origin. An American, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, is a most prolific word inventor. He has introduced some thirty terms, most of them relating to forestry and logging. Mr. Roosevelt has added a number of terms to the vocabulary of natural history, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, is another whose word coinage has been approved by the etymologists. English continues to be the most widely used language. There are now 160,000,000 persons who speak the tongue of Shakespeare.

**Outdoor Art In Canada**

After a sketching trip in Nova Scotia, Archibald Browne, a Canadian artist, said, "I am proud to be Canadian. There is nothing in Europe that is finer than the Annapolis valley. If there is anything as fine. In fact there is no place in Canada that impressed me so favorably. I feel a touch of romance in that country, while from a craftsman's point of view the motives are varied and the color so charming as to be intoxicating in places. Painters do not need to leave Canada for material."

**Attacked by Timber Wolves**

A party of four government surveyors working 35 miles north of Battleford, Sask., were held at bay by timber wolves for three days and later two of the party were drowned in a muskeg. They had fired all their ammunition and were unable to repulse the wolves until relieved by the half-breed who brought in the bodies of the victims to Battleford.

**Lumber Investments**

The capital invested in the lumbering industry in Canada amounts to \$260,000,000.

**A Right of Way Case**

The case of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company against L. N. Napier for obstructing the company's track near Woodstock, which came before Police Magistrate Holyoke on Thursday, was dismissed by the magistrate, who refused to send Mr. Napier up for trial.

The obstruction was on the right of way over the land owned by Napier, with whom the company had dealings regarding the purchase of the land. The property had been formerly owned by Wilmot Hay and the company had entered into negotiations with him regarding the purchase of the land for the right of way. Mr. Hay in the meantime sold the place to Mr. Napier, and the latter thought the company were delaying in the buying and placed the obstruction on the track. The work train in coming up to the obstruction was signalled to stop by Mr. Napier, who waved a red lantern. The train stopped but when they discovered the reason, removed the obstruction from the track and proceeded.

Magistrate Holyoke stated that Mr. Napier had not acted maliciously and owing to the fact that he had warned the train crew of the obstruction he would not send him up for trial. P. A. Guthrie of Fredericton was the counsel for the company.

**WHY KEEP ON COUGHING?**

Here Is A Remedy That Will Stop It

Do you realize the danger in a neglected cough?

Then why don't you get rid of it? Yes, you can shake it off, even though it has stuck to you for a long time, if you go about it right.

Keep out in the fresh air as much as you can, build up your strength with plenty of wholesome food, and take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.

This reliable household remedy has broken up thousands of hacking, persistent coughs, which were just as troublesome as yours, and what it has done for so many others it will do for you.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne contains absolutely no harmful drugs, and so can be given safely to children, as well as adults. Your physician or druggist can confirm this statement, for we are ready to send them on request a complete list of all the ingredients.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. bottles by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

**What Day Were You Born?**

Among the innumerable superstitions about babies is the old saw about the day of birth:

Monday's child is fair of face,  
Tuesday's child is full of grace,  
Wednesday's child is sad and sad,  
Thursday's child is merry and glad,  
Friday's child is loving and giving,  
Saturday's child must work for a living.

But the child that is born on the Sabbath Day  
Is blithe and bonny and good and gay.

**American Sponge Fisheries**

While sponge fishing in the Americas is rather a modern industry, it produces more than two-thirds of the world's supply in weight. The fisheries of the Mediterranean now produce about one-half of the world's supply in value. Sponge fishing is believed to be most highly developed at Tarpon Springs, Florida, and Batabano, Cuba. As early as 1822 the inhabitants of Key West, Florida, learned from specimens thrown up on the beaches of the presence of several species of useful sponges. For some time they were limited to domestic use among the inhabitants, but not until 1849 was a cargo sent to New York.

**Valuable Fisheries**

With respect to the fisheries of Canada, it may be surprising to some to be told that since 1870, the first year for which figures are available, Canadian fishermen have taken from the seas, rivers and inland waters of this country, fish valued at nearly a billion dollars, the exact figures being \$829,910,766.

**Many Telephones in Toronto**

Toronto has 120 telephones for every 1,000 of population as compared with 100 in New York.