

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. J. C. H. H. H. H.
In Use For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

100 DROPS
CASTORIA
The Perfect Remedy for Infants and Children.
Promotes Digestion, Relieves Constipation, and Cures Colic, Wind, and All Stomach Troubles.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Target Tips and Hunting Hints
by Alfred P. Lane

Send questions to Mr. Lane
care of this paper.

A New Questions and Answers Department of Interest to Shooters

Readers are reminded that this column is open to questions which should be sent to me in care of the Sporting Editor, and to discussions by the readers on anything connected with hunting or target shooting.—A. P. L.

PUNCHING THE PRIMER

To the man familiar with the operation of automobiles, the fact that the perfect operation of the whole machine depends on tiny electric sparks no larger than a pin head seems perfectly natural, but to the man who doesn't understand, it appears absurd that a big heavy auto should have to rely on such trifles. It's so, however, and the quality and intensity of this little runt of a spark determine the power development and the even running ability of the motor.

In firearms, the primer has the same bearing on results that the electric spark has with autos. Indeed the analogy is very perfect. The electric spark in the auto cylinder ignites the charge (consisting of a compressed mixture of gasoline and air) which explodes and drives the piston toward the mouth of the cylinder. In the rifle barrel the primer ignites the charge (black or smokeless powder) which explodes and drives the bullet towards the muzzle.

Moral: The primer of a cartridge is a mighty important part and it won't give even and regular ignition unless the firing pin lands in the center of the primer each time, with a good stiff punch.

1. Would you call this a good gun? Shooting at a National Sportsman Magazine at 35 yds. using a 12 gauge gun, 3 drams of powder, 1 1/2 oz. No. 5 shot, 28 shot striking the magazine and going through 38 pages and 10 shot going all the way through?

Ans. It is rather difficult to say. Why do you not pattern your gun under standard conditions, that is, shoot it at 40 yds. into a 20 inch circle? At 40 yds. a full choke barrel should put at least 70 per cent of its charge into the circle, thus if you were using 1 1/2 oz. of No. 5 shot at 40 yds. there should be 135 shot in a 30 inch circle. Shooting at a magazine is not a very reliable test of penetration as the condition of the magazine would have considerable to do with it, thus if the magazine were brand new and were placed so that the leaves were compressed tightly, the penetration would be much less than if it were simply standing so that the leaves were but loosely touching.

2. Do you think the Meriden Model 15 repeating rifle is a good rifle?

Ans. As I have stated before, it is not fair for me to draw direct comparisons between different makes of arms. The user of a rifle, if he is an experienced sportsman, is a pret-

ty good judge at least, and the best way to find out the relative merits of two models is to ask various sportsmen who own one or both of these models.

3. Is it best to cork the barrels of a shot gun up at the ends when putting it away or to leave them open?

Ans. It will do no harm to cork the barrels up. It is well to do so, however, on a good dry day when the air contains as little moisture as possible.

I. W. W.

Kindly tell me if the 32-20 high velocity soft point bullet is powerful enough for deer. What do you think of it as an all around rifle for all game in Pennsylvania, using the black powder cartridges for small game?

Ans. I would not recommend the 32-20 high velocity cartridge for deer. The deer has a very large amount of vitality and unless a fairly powerful rifle is used, the hunter runs a great risk of losing his game even if the shot is fairly well placed.

F. P. K. Howard, S. D.

1. What is meant by "greaseless" bullets? Are they easier or harder on a rifle?

Ans. Greaseless bullets mean that they have no grease on them, and they are much harder than the greased variety.

2. Is there any difference in a metal patched bullet and a soft pointed one? Which is harder on a rifle?

Ans. There is no difference in wear on the barrel of a metal patched 30-30 bullet and the soft point 30-30 bullet, for instance, as the part of the bullet which touches the rifle is of the same metal in both cases.

F. C. Lewiston, Ill.

Am using Lesmok powder in a Remington No. 5 Smoothbore .22 calibre rifle fitted with Maxim Silencer. How shall I clean it? How shall I clean the Silencer? You mention "a good nitro-solvent oil." How is this nitro-solvent oil mixed?

Ans. Your rifle barrel being smooth bore presents a much easier problem in cleaning than does a rifled barrel. Clean with fairly tight fitting cloth patches using a good nitro-solvent oil. The Silencer can best be cleaned by soaking in boiling water, shaking the Silencer around so that the residue will become loosened, then pour out the water and the heat of the Silencer will dry off the remaining moisture. Nitro-solvent oils can be procured from any good hardware or sporting goods dealer.

Alfred P. Lane

CANADIAN RAILS IN UNITED STATES

United States Manufacturers Resent Entry of Canadian Rail Mills in American Markets

During recent years huge quantities of railway materials have been imported from United States into Canada to assist in the construction of the vast railway enterprises of this country. While the movement of railway supplies across the line from United States has ceased temporarily, owing to the general business depression, there is no doubt that in normal times Canadians will continue to buy great quantities of materials of this nature in United States.

Canadian Mills

Up to the present time Canadian rail mills have been able to run to full capacity on Canadian orders, but since the temporary cessation of activity in Canada they have had to depend on the Canadian demand they would be forced to close down, and perhaps, in some cases, go into liquidation. The alert and energetic managers of these Canadian mills saw an opportunity of securing business, at least at low prices, in United States, and a few months ago the steel mill at Sault Ste. Marie tendered successfully on a bid order for a large American railroad. Since then they have secured additional business in United States, and other Canadian mills have followed suit.

"Give and Take"

"The Manufacturers' News" of Chicago referring to this business recently stated that: "Some criticism has followed the recent action of the Illinois Central Railroad because it placed an order for 35,000 tons of rails with the Algoma Steel Company of Canada."

"The order was for open hearth rails and the price was \$27 a ton delivered at Chicago. This was \$3 a ton cheaper than prices usually quoted by American mills on the same rails."

"How much freight do the railroads of the United States receive upon rails manufactured in Canada?"

"If all the railroads bought their rails in Canada because they could obtain them at \$3 a ton cheaper what would become of our working men, farmers and manufacturers?"

"And what would become of our railroads?"

Some Canadians in the past have complained about the "Made-in-Canada" movement, and particularly about the national policy which encourages Canadian manufacturing industries. They would do well to reflect on the attitude of the people of United States with respect to the purchase of rails from Canadian manufacturers. There must be a certain amount of give and take in matters of trade. If Canada is to keep on purchasing huge quantities of manufactured goods from United States, the people of United States, particularly the manufacturers, must be prepared to allow Canadian manufactured goods to be sold in United States where Canadian firms can compete on favorable terms.

An American Protest

The Wall Street Journal, probably the leading financial paper in United States also views with disfavor the following recent sales in addition to the Illinois Central order: Pere Marquette, 5,500 tons; New York Central, 3,900 tons; Hooking Valley, 4,000 tons; Toledo Terminal, 500 tons; Northern Ohio Traction, 500 tons; miscellaneous, 10,000 tons. "Canadian rails," says the Journal, "which have been subsidized by the Government, are prohibited from buying their rails from a foreign maker unless the Canadian mills are filled up. As this very rarely occurs, the United States gets very few orders of this kind." To refute this statement it is only necessary to consult the Customs returns for the year ending March 31st, 1914, showing Canada's purchases of rails from the United States for the year to have been \$4,901,851. During the ten months of the present year, when our mills had little to do, we purchased \$677,956 worth of rails from the United States. When the News and Journal recall the past huge purchases of Canada in the United States, surely they can regard the present limited purchases of the United States in Canada without envy.

Who are the people that buy the products of your labor, and thus keep you employed and prosperous? Are they not Canadians? Do you in turn buy goods "Made-in-Canada" by these Canadians on whose patronage your own prosperity depends?

Keep Canadian money at home where you can share in the good business it will create! Buy goods "Made in Canada."

I bought a horse with a supposed incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$10.00 worth of MILDARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00. MOISE DEROSCE, Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

FALSE PRETENCES

Foreign Manufacturers Strive to Follow "Made-in-Canada"

In the weekly report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, recently, the following extract from a letter received by Sir George B. Foster from a Canadian druggist contains an interesting proof of the effectiveness of the "Made-in-Canada" campaign: "From every quarter comes the cry to have Canadians educated to use 'Canadian-made goods.' The reason for this need not be here enlarged upon, but as the Canadian producer, distributor and consumer are helping this campaign along, it occurs to me that the Government should be on the look-out for what I would define as trade leeches. I refer more particularly to foreign manufacturers who infer to the public that their product is 'Made-in-Canada' while it is really not so. For example, in looking over my stock of dentifrices I find the majority are of foreign make, and in one case on the outside carton you will find printed in small type 'Made-in-Canada.' Unwarranted and investigated further and this slogan is nowhere in evidence but is made by — of Paris, New York and London, guaranteed by — under the Food and Drug Act, 30th June, 1906, U.S.A., No. 701. The preparation is —. If this article were 'Made-in-Canada' manufacturers would so state it on the inside container. The goods are made in the United States and the makers print on the outside carton 'Made-in-Canada' to deliberately deceive the Canadian public. 'Have not the Government the necessary machinery to stop this fraud and punish offenders. The Canadian people are co-operating in the 'Made-in-Canada' campaign, and we should know that the wares stamped 'Made-in-Canada' really are made in this country, that there is no evasion.'"

If the "Made-in-Canada" idea was not sound and was not making headway, manufacturers in foreign countries would not seek to get the benefit of it by falsely labelling their goods "Made-in-Canada." The purchaser should guard against buying goods made in a foreign country which are misrepresented as being made in Canada. Inquire when in doubt.

COMMUNITY BUILDING

Money Sent Away From Your Town Will Not Help Your District

Many country newspapers in the United States and Canada are devoting considerable space lately to articles showing the value of farmers patronizing the merchants in their own shopping centre and district. "Country Life in Canada," for June, has a lengthy article on "Community Construction," from which we quote only a few paragraphs:

What the Town Means

What then, friends, does the little, old home town mean for all of us. It is the social center of our community. More than that it is the educational, religious, political and commercial center of our community. Can you imagine, for example, a vast agricultural territory like Saskatchewan—leaving upon league of pleasant prairie dotted with farms—without every few miles a "home town," a community center for the surrounding country. What would happen were some economic earthquake to devastate every small town in such a great territory? Would not the whole social and commercial fabric of the province suffer—and were the earthquake to spread indefinitely in its effects, would not this whole of Western Canada suffer irreparable loss?

Cause and Effect

There is a reason for this. We must have a cause to obtain the reaction of an effect. We must look at the question of buying and selling in terms of their local effect. That is, every dollar sent out of a community that could be spent in the community represents a certain monetary loss to that district. Do you doubt that statement? If so, the writer can assure you that, from the mail order standpoint alone, there are thousands of communities on this continent systematically robbing themselves; communities who, with wide open eyes, are doing their best to eliminate their local town, to commit social and commercial suicide in a local sense. These communities are the "earthquake" already outlined—and their effect may be more slow but is nevertheless equally disastrous. Do you want proof? Well, commercial records show that a large U. S. mail order house did a business of \$101,000,000 in 1914, and paid dividends of approximately \$21,000,000! How many dollars of that vast sum, think you, returned to one of the communities who helped to build that vast turnover—those immense annual dividends? True, they got the goods, but were they of the quality expected by the individuals who wrote the orders? But what about the dollars? They had gone forever—were paid away by that corporation to factories, sources of supply, employees—and also into reserve funds and dividends. The small center robbed itself to support the far off city—and with no compensating circulation of currency.

FOR FREDERICTON

Leave Newcastle—Express 5.45 a. m.
Leave Newcastle—Freight 7.10 a. m.

FROM FREDERICTON

Arrive Newcastle, Express 11.30 p. m.
Arrive Newcastle, Freight 3.45 p. m.
Local for McGivney's
Leave Newcastle—Express 4.50 p. m.
Arrive Newcastle—Express 11.05 a. m.

TOOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. L. LABRIE

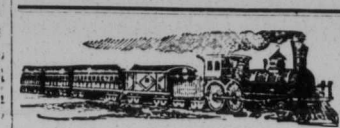
594 Champlain St., Montreal.

"I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I became very weak, had frequent dizzy spells and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints and my hands swollen. A friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the outset, they did me good. After I had started the second box, I felt I was getting well and I persevered in the treatment. I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine that helped me."

LOUIS LABRIE.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the famous medicine made from fruit juices.

50c. a. box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



I. C. R. TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 2nd, trains will be due to arrive at and depart from Newcastle as follows:

GOING SOUTH

Maritime, arrive 5.20 a. m.
Maritime, leave 5.25 a. m.
Local, arrive 10.40 a. m.
Local, leave 10.45 a. m.
Ocean Limited, arrive 1.37 p. m.
Ocean Limited, leave 1.45 p. m.
Night Freight, leave 3.05 a. m.

GOING NORTH

Maritime, arrive 11.51 p. m.
Maritime, leave 11.56 p. m.
Local, arrive 2.17 p. m.
Local, leave 2.22 p. m.
Ocean Limited, arrive 4.30 p. m.
Ocean Limited, leave 4.35 p. m.
Night Freight, leave 3.35 a. m.

To Chatham and Loggville:

Leave Newcastle—12.05 a. m.; 5.35 a. m.—1.55 p. m.; 4.40 p. m.
From Chatham and Loggville:
Arrive Newcastle—5.10 a. m.; 1.20 p. m.; 4.15 p. m.; 11.40 p. m.

FOR FREDERICTON

Leave Newcastle—Express 5.45 a. m.
Leave Newcastle—Freight 7.10 a. m.

FROM FREDERICTON

Arrive Newcastle, Express 11.30 p. m.
Arrive Newcastle, Freight 3.45 p. m.
Local for McGivney's
Leave Newcastle—Express 4.50 p. m.
Arrive Newcastle—Express 11.05 a. m.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$500.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. 22-6mos.

Timely Topics

ON PRINTING

FINE PRINTING IS AN ART

Do you know good printing?

Do you like good printing?

Do you know that it always pays to have the BETTER kind?

Perhaps you have been used to the one class of printing and know no other.

If this is so, it is time for you to have a look around and investigate and see what's what.

Do you know you do not have to go any farther away than Newcastle to obtain the BETTER class of printing.

Perhaps you have not given it a thought, but a great deal depends on the stock used in order to get a BETTER job. Investigate this.

Last, but not the least, do you know that The Advocate Job Department turns out only this BETTER class of work. If you will read on a little further, we will tell you how and why.

1st—We cater to that class of people who use only the best stock, and who know what BETTER printing is.

2nd—In order to give these customers the class of work they want, we have to keep in stock only the best grades of material. We do not handle cheap lines.

3rd—In order, again, to be able to turn out that BETTER class of printing, we employ only experienced and competent printers, who keep abreast of the times and watch the styles.

4th—What is as important as the above is equipment. If The Advocate Job Department was not fitted out as it is, with the most modern machinery and the very latest in type faces, it could not handle the fast growing trade, that has developed in the past year, of turning out that BETTER class of printing. Only the best inks are used, because this is necessary when high grade stock is used.

Now, Mr. Business Man, if you will read the above over carefully, see how your supply stands, then get in touch with this office, we feel sure you will become a customer. Give up that old-fashioned notion that first class printing comes only from the large city printing offices. As a matter of fact, the reverse is the case, and prices are invariably lower.

REMEMBER THAT WE DO ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

For commercial use, we have superior grades of Letter, Note and Bill Head Stock, at prices and quality to suit any business and any purse. Our prices range from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per thousand for Letter Heads, and from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per thousand for Envelopes. Our Envelopes are the same material as our papers, and therefore match. We are always pleased to submit samples of stock, and prices, on application.

More Business IS WHAT WE WANT

You want the work—we want to do it for you. We have just the grade of paper you want, so why not let us get together in a co-operative way and make a strong pull for increased business—more business than usual.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359