

**900 DROPS**  
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The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
*J. C. Atchison*  
In Use For Over  
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**CASTORIA**

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### Editorial Comment

#### TRENCH WARFARE— THE FIRING TRENCH

The close contact of the enormous forces engaged in this war, equipped, as they are, with the most destructive weapons known, is possible only by the highly developed modern trench.

Each side can completely cover the ground before it for several miles at least, and effectually prevent the open advance of any considerable number of the enemy. Because of the powerful search-lights, rockets, star-lights, and other illuminants, it is equally true at night. So the contending armies have for the most part, in the western field, resorted to sapping. The engineers will select a sheltered spot such as the leeward side of a hill, or a gully or ravine. They then start a trench leading toward the enemy line. It will continue directly toward the enemy line until it reaches a point where it would be exposed. Here it makes a turn to prevent exposure. From such first turn it zig-zags toward the enemy, the continual change of direction affording complete protection to every portion of the trench. From this leading in trench, branches are lead off, like the fingers of the hand, but are directed in zig-zag, toward the enemy's battle line. At the end of each of these is a firing trench parallel with the enemy's front. These firing trenches are about five feet deep and wide enough for the men to move about in. It is from these exposed trenches that the enemy's attacks are repulsed by rifle fire, and from them that the last dash at the enemy takes place. They are too exposed for a force to remain in them longer than necessary. A very short distance in the rear of them is the first line of cover trenches. These are deeper and act simply as passage ways connecting a series of underground bomb proof rooms or chambers. In these, the trench guard waits. At the first word, they rush from their shelter to man the firing trench.

Back of the first line shelter trench, there are successive lines of similar trenches for reinforcements. The men in the first line shelter trench remain only forty-eight hours at a stretch, and are then relieved for four days, at the end of which time they again return. In the more stubbornly contested sections, there are as many as ten or more successive lines of shelter trenches all branching off from the leading in trenches. As far as possible, the trenches themselves leading to the shelters or bomb proofs are roofed in by timbers covered with earth and sod and thoroughly protected, in other sections, by heavy bomb proof netting.

As the trenches advance toward the enemy, the older ones are improved and made more substantial. Their walls are reinforced and they are faced with concrete and drains are put in to carry off the rain water. Where possible, even water mains have been laid to supply water. Before long, these trenches become semi-permanent fortifications. Where ever an enemy trench is taken, it is simply made over and converted.

The area directly in front of each firing trench is, of course, filled with all possible obstacles and entanglements. The favorite of these is barbed-wire, spread, entangled and twisted as much as possible. When cut, it simply curls up and makes more entanglements. It is when the enemy's charge is caught in these entanglements and checked, that the rifle fire from the trenches is most deadly.

#### VACANT LOT CULTIVATION

The back-to-the-land movement is showing good results right in Toronto. The vacant lots in the environs of Toronto are being utilized for the growing of vegetables of all kinds. From the information that can be obtained, the system employed for utilizing the unused ground around the city is similar to that which has been adopted in many American cities.

The city is divided into nine sections or charitable districts, each of which has a superintendent to carry on the work of their respective districts. Miss Howe, secretary of the Social Service Committee for the

east end, gives an encouraging report of the work in hand at the Evangelia Settlement.

The use of the land is given gratis and many of the churches contribute the seeds for planting. The officials are careful to see that no undue advantage is taken of the opportunities offered, and permit each individual applicant to have the use of a specified piece of ground.

Many prominent citizens are interested themselves in the work, and promising results are looked for within a short time.

Among others, the Rotary Club has gone into vacant lot gardening on a large scale. F. E. Robins, chairman of the committee, stated recently that they had over 500,000 square feet already under cultivation.

"We prepare the land, which is loaned to us for cultivation," said Mr. Robins. "We plow and harrow it. It is then divided into gardens of about 30 by 130 feet. An arrangement of seeds is given to each applicant, who works under the direction of the superintendent. It is purely a philanthropic movement, as all the produce grown becomes the property of the men to whom the lot is loaned."

The club proposes to offer valuable prizes for the best best lots and for the greatest and best production of vegetables. E. Hopkins, 88 Bay street, is acting for the Rotary Club.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE MUST BE TAKEN

No other "canards" let loose for circulation in the present war are less worthy of serious attention than those purporting to announce the possibility of peace being established between Turkey and the Allies especially Russia. The doom of Constantinople, if not of the Turkish Empire, was sealed when Enver Bey brought about the alliance between Turkey and Germany, and put the former under the tutelage of the latter. Such a political crime, the outcome of misdirected personal ambition, will meet its fitting reward when the arch intriguer has to face a people too weak to withstand powerful enemies, but strong enough to bowstring an unsuccessful revolutionary leader.

It is absolutely essential that Russia should enjoy the perennial advantage of an ice-free trade route from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean for the purpose of sending her surplus grain to feed the people of those countries that have to import food. Just now Russia needs the freedom of the same route to enable her to import munitions of war, for the manufacture of which she has made large contracts in the United States. Great Britain and France have sacrificed both ships and soldiers in the attempt to force a way through from the Mediterranean Sea, and they will certainly not abandon the enterprise till they take Constantinople and hand it over to the control of Russia during what remains of the war. What will become of the city afterwards will depend on the terms of the final settlement after the war is over.

So far as the siege of Constantinople is concerned, it matters little now whether Bulgaria comes into the war or stays out of it, for the Turkish defenders of the Dardanelles are rapidly becoming demoralized, while the Allies are correspondingly elated. Meanwhile, Russia is preparing to take possession of a strip of territory along the south shore of the Black Sea, which will become a Russian lake. With Constantinople will pass into Russia's hands what remains of Turkish territory in Europe, and Bulgaria and Roumania will both depend on the goodwill of Russia for the freedom of the Bosphorus-Dardanelles traffic route. It will certainly be to Russia's interest, and it will probably commend itself to her judgment, to throw that route open freely to all foreign nations, including the two above mentioned.

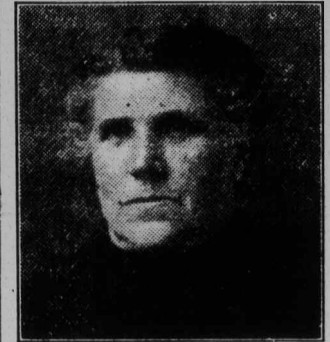
#### END STOMACH TROUBLE, GAS OR DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diapain" makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach-headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapain from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest stomach doctor in the world. It's wonderful.

### THE JOY OF BEING ALIVE AND WELL

Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives" The Famous Fruit Medicine



MDE. ROCHON  
Rochon, P.Q. March 2nd, 1915.

"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable, without any good results. I heard of 'Fruit-a-tives' and gave it a trial and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well; the Rheumatism has disappeared and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I am exceedingly grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives' for such relief, and I hope that others who suffer from such distressing diseases will try 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well."

MADAME ISAIE ROCHON.  
The marvelous work that 'Fruit-a-tives' is doing, in overcoming disease and healing the sick, is winning the admiration of thousands and thousands. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid 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	4:39 p. m.
Ocean Limited, leave	4:45 p. m.
Night Freight, leave	3:35 a. m.

To Chatham and Loggieville:  
Leave Newcastle—12:05 a. m.; 5:35 a. m.—1:55 p. m.; 4:40 p. m.  
From Chatham and Loggieville:  
Arrive Newcastle—5:10 a. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 4:15 p. m.; 11:40 p. m.

FOR FREDERICTON	
Leave Newcastle—Express	6:45 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 \$300. 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.

**Target Tips and Hunting Hints**  
by Alfred P. Lane  
Send questions to Mr. Lane in 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.

G. M. T., Selma, Ala.

I have a .22 Remington rifle and while camping some one spilled salt on the barrel which took the blue enamel off in several places. Kindly advise me if there is any way to re-enamel these places?

Ans. The most satisfactory way would be for you to have the barrel re-browned at the factory. This would cost in the neighborhood of \$1.50.

P. L. H., Waterville, Maine  
1. Do you think the Colt Army Special, 6 inch barrel, .38 cal. would do good work at the target and for general use?

Ans. Yes.  
2. I am informed that the trigger pull of the arm in question is 4 lbs. Is not this pull too heavy for good target shooting?

Ans. Four pounds is the regulation military trigger pull and is right for the Army Special.  
3. Could I reload the .38 Special shell, black and smokeless with satisfactory results?

Ans. Yes, but I think you will find that the trouble and time hardly make it worth while. Of course reloading is rather a dangerous procedure as I have seen men who have done reloading for years make mistakes in loading powders which came near resulting disastrously.

4. In reloading the above mentioned shell, would the shell expand so as to interfere with its free action in the arm? I believe such a shell as the .38 cannot be resized.

Ans. Not for the first four or five times, i. e., if reduced loads are used. If full charge loads are used, the shells will not last as long.

5. Would reduced loads in the same shell black and smokeless charges and lighter bullets give accurate results?

Ans. Proper reduced loads give excellent results.

6. What reloading tools would you recommend?  
Ans. All of the tools now made give satisfactory results when properly used. Please understand, while I say reloading can be done satisfactorily, it is a risky job, and I do not wish to go on record as favoring it.

7. I have a .35 cal. Model 1895 box magazine rifle. Do you think this rifle would be too heavy for deer and black bear?  
Ans. No.

J. B. W., U. S. N.

Could you please publish in your column the rear sight elevations in minutes, seconds and fraction, of the Savage 250-3000 rifle and if possible, the H. sec., velocity at 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yd. ranges? The Savage people tell me that their rear sight is an arbitrary one, fitted to

all their rifles of different calibres and only targeted for 100 yds. in each calibre. I intend to fit a rear sight to the rifle at the ranges mentioned, using your figures and then proving at the range.

Ans. I am sure I cannot tell you if the manufacturers themselves cannot. A change of a minute of angle is a change on the target at 100 yds. of 1.047 inches, which is usually used in figuring as 1 inch. To determine the minutes of angle given by the sight now on your rifle, (or the sight you propose to put on your rifle) the figure can be determined by proportion, using the distance between sights, the movement of the rear sight measured by a micrometer, and the distance from the back sight to the target. If 100 yds is assumed in the equation, the result will be given in minutes of angle. The proportion is—distance from back sight to target is to the distance from back sight to front sight as X is to change in elevation of the rear sight for one step. If, as stated above, 100 yds. is used in this equation, the result is, practically speaking, minutes of angle.

With regard to ballistics, as I cannot obtain reliable figures on this cartridge, I will have to pass this question up, at least for the present. Jno. L. W., Cornish, Me.

1. Are the .22 long cartridges, carrying No. 12 shot, sufficiently powerful in a pistol with 3 1/2 inch barrel, to kill rats at eight or ten feet? About what is the limit of their killing power on animals?

Ans. This is certainly a rather ineffective weapon. .22 shot cartridges are weak enough even in a regular smooth bore barrel of 18 to 24 inch and they will hardly be very dangerous in a pistol with a barrel as long as you mention. If you mean a revolver, I should certainly not use them. A pistol might possibly kill a rat at the distance you mention, but I doubt it. What is the object of using such an unusual combination? Why not use regular .22 calibre cartridges? You will obtain better practice, as it will require more skill, and be much more of a sporting proposition, or else obtain a smooth bore miniature shotgun.

2. Does it harm a .25 Col. rim fire Marlin rifle to shoot the .25 cal. rim fire shot?  
Ans. This is the old question of shooting short cartridges in a long chamber, and applies equally to .25 rim fire and to the .22 rim fire. Generally speaking, I certainly do not recommend the use of short cartridges in a long chamber.

alfred P. Lane