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and Better Bread**

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Target Tips and Hunting Hints by Alfred P. Lane



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.

W. S. A., Vienna, Va.

Will you please give me the relative advantages and disadvantages of hammer and hammerless shotguns?

Ans. This is a rather delicate subject with some sportsmen, and I'm sure to tread on someone's toes no matter what I say. With only one or two exceptions, all of the new models of rifles and shotguns which have been brought out within the last five years or so have been of the hammerless type. The distinct tendency, at least from the unbiased observer's viewpoint is therefore toward the hammerless type. The principal advantage claimed for the hammer type is that it is very easy to tell whether the arm is cocked or not. Certainly this is true, but to anyone at all familiar with the hammerless type it is not an advantage, because you can tell whether a hammerless gun is cocked or not just as easily. The hammerless types claim the following advantages: Better appearance; there is nothing to interfere with line of sight; it is safer because there is no chance of such accidents as occur with hammer types due to letting the hammer slip when cocking it or letting it down to the safety notch or by the hammer catching on clothing or branches thus causing accidental discharge.

R. A., Lipscomb, Texas.
1.—Please print the maximum range and penetration of the .22, .280, .30, .33 and .35 Newton HP cartridges; also the range, penetration, velocity and energy of the .35 Newton with the new 140 grain bullet.
Ans. I do not know what you want the maximum range for, as it is of no earthly use as far as hunting or target work goes. All of the high power rifles have not been standardized and are not made up by any of the larger ammunition factories so that it is rather difficult to give accurate figures. I would suggest that you write to the manufacturer.

2. What is the difference between pyro and nitro cellulose powder? Which is better?
Ans. There is no difference at all between pyro cellulose and nitro cellulose powder. Pyro cellulose is simply a grade of nitro cellulose, in which the nitration is between a 12.4 and 12.6. It is therefore impossible to say that either is better, as they are the same thing, one being simply a particular grade of the other.
R. W. W., Dublin, Va.
1. How far will a .32 W. C. F. model 1873 carbine shoot accurately when used with black powder?
Ans. The accurate range of the .32 W. C. F. carbine is 150 to 200 yds.
2. Is the .38 W. C. F. model 1873 carbine accurate up to 300 yds? Is it powerful enough for deer?
Ans. It is supposed to be accurate from 150 to 200 yds. At 300 yds. its accuracy is not great. Nowadays it is not considered powerful enough for deer.

3. Is the .35 calibre model 1895 a good rifle for moose? How far does it shoot accurately?
Ans. The cartridge is powerful enough for the game you mention. It is accurate up to 500 to 700 yds.
4. What is the effective range of the .401 self-loading rifle?
Ans. The accurate range is 300 to 500 yds.
W. M., New York.
1. I am a lover of revolver shooting, though I am just a beginner, but even since I have been in New York City my guns have been cold and silent. Now would you please tell me where I may shoot around New York City. Out West where they have no Sullivan Laws, one goes out of the city line and shoots—

Paris, Nov. 5—(12.45 a. m.)—Two military aeroplanes collided while making a landing yesterday at Le Bourget. They caught fire and the four aviators manning the machines were burned to death.

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Canada At War

SIR SAM HUGHES AND HIS WORK IN MILITIA DEPARTMENT

THE MAN AND HIS JOB

He Has Accomplished Wonders and Is Still At It

Sir Sam Has Abolished the Wet Canteen

When General Sam Hughes was knighted by the King a few weeks ago, and became General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., he only got what was coming to him. If there is anything to wonder at about it, it is that he wasn't given his golden spurs before. When Sir Sam Hughes addressed the Canada Club a week or so ago, and gave them a sketch of the work done by the Militia Department of Canada in the war, and by the Canadian Militia, which charge gave much credit to others and took little for himself. But every one knew whose work it was, just as King George did when he said "Arise, Sir Sam" or words to that effect.

Still Looks Ahead
Everybody knows it. Even the enemies of the Minister of Militia—and he has them—admit that to his tireless energy, his unrelenting labor and his extraordinary foresight, the remarkable military achievement of Canada is largely due. He has worked night and day; he has made other people work night and day. He is charged with having made mistakes, which charge is proof of his industry, because the only man who never makes mistakes is the man who never does anything at all. But the mistakes, if mistakes they were, have little weight when measured against the tremendous success which has crowned his work in the main object for which he has striven. Not that he has finished, either. He is still working day and night, still planning, organizing and arranging, still looking ahead and preparing for what is yet to come.

A Peculiar Fitness
It is of course perfectly true that the thousands of Canadians who have enlisted for overseas service, have done so of their own free will, and of their own desire and determination to fight for the safety of the Empire against the onslaught of the Hun, but it is equally true that they got their opportunity from Sir Sam Hughes. The Prime Minister's offer of a Canadian force, and the readiness of Canadians to enrol themselves in that force, could not have been given effective expression without the practical assistance of the Minister of Militia to set things in motion and keep them going. Another man in the office of Minister of Militia would have done some of it, but not all, nor nearly as well. Sir Sam Hughes had advantages which fitted him peculiarly for the quick performance of the task entrusted to him. He is a born soldier. He is familiar with the book. He has seen active service. He has travelled over most of the ground in northern France and Belgium, where the western fighting has been done. He knew the sort of a country it was, what sort of soldiers the Germans were, and what sort of soldiers the French were. He knew the British Tommy and the British general, knew the members of the British Government, or most of them, and what manner of men they were. He knew his own country like a book and he knew his own countrymen from one knee to the other. In other words he knew the players and the about the game. Could there have been a better man to do what the Germans said could not be done, to "improve an army?"

How We Got Shell Orders
General Sir Sam talked to the Ottawa Canadian Club on "The War and Our Duty." He said that Canada had done well in her commercial duty and in her military duty. He said that Canadian manufacturers had risen nobly to the occasion in the manufacture of munitions. Soon after the war began, the British Government asked him if he could secure 200,000 shells in the United States, and although the order was somewhat small he had thought that Canadian establishments could carry out the work, not only to keep the factories going, but to do something in the way of providing work for Canadians at home. The manufacturers of the country were induced to take on the work, and industry, and it received the hearty endorsement of the British Government. Today they were producing in Canada tens of thousands of tons of steel. Open hearth steel was being used and this possesses all the essential qualities of crucible steel. Canada was producing her own shells, and for the first time in Canada trinitrotoluene was being made. Gun cotton was being manufactured, and in fact the entire shell, including the fuses, were being made in Canada today.

Most of All Himself
Sir Sam did not tell his audience as he might truthfully have done, that it was he who persuaded the manufacturers to go into the making of shells, but he did point out the difficulties which were faced by the manufacturers themselves. These difficulties were by no means small. No one knew how long the war would last, nor what the requirements in munitions would be. It was not till within the last few months that they had come to realize how necessary was the production of war munitions, and the manufacturers of Canada were ready to turn out whatever quantity the British Government asked them to produce. The Minister pointed out that shell orders were not issued by the Shell Committee on their own responsibility, but under direction of the War Office.

Sir Sam briefly outlined the work of the first Canadian division. On the outbreak of war Canada had about 60,000 cadets in the militia, and in a number 20,000 had done duty for King and country. He recalled the early days of the conflict, and the days at Valcartier. War was declared on August 4th. On the morning of the 8th Valcartier was ready for occupation. Some thought that discipline would not be secured. Discipline, said the Hon. Minister of Militia, according to his views, did not mean, nor ever would mean, repression. By discipline he meant culture, polish and self-control, and no finer example of this sort of discipline had been afforded than the behavior of the rough and ready soldiers of Canada in the historic battle of St. Julien. They had held themselves against the most disciplined soldiers in the world.

The Battle of St. Julien
The Minister gave the Club a detailed explanation of the Canadian position at St. Julien, a description which is well worth repeating. The Turks were on the Canadian left. It was the first time in civilized warfare that an enemy was aware that an enemy had resorted to gas, and the Turks, totally unaccustomed to gas, as indeed were the Canadians, but, fortunately, without any good results. This left a gap of 7,000 or 8,000 yards in the line. The Canadians left was standing out in the air. For five or six nights, the Canadians, ably assisted by their British comrades later, held the front against five and ten times their numbers who had the best long range artillery in the world. Yet with all that the Germans only succeeded in retreating the Canadian line one mile and an eighth. On the contrary, when the call came for larger forces, steps would be taken to provide for a force up to whatever number was required. Canada, he believed, would not fail in her duty when the time came for the overseas army to be increased. There had been no failure in the past. On the same day that the first call went forth for 20,000 they got 33,000; when they asked for 60,000 they secured 75,000, and since authority had been given to recruit 150,000 they had over that number.

A Fight to a Finish
Canada, declared Sir Sam, would never be content with less than a fight to a finish. "The peace-loving nations of the world have long enough been terrified by the clanging of the sabres of the Hohenzollern family. The day has arrived in human progress and civilization when the thing will not be tolerated any longer. I express the sentiments of every man and every woman (God bless them) in Canada when I say that if it takes two, the number already at the front, or four or fifty, to beat the Hun, we will have him. The German ruler is annihilated and the German fleet no longer a menace to Great Britain." On the same day that he addressed the Canadian Club, Sir Sam spoke to the convention of the Ontario City of the Minister of Militia, and he said that "we will never allow liquor in any of our camps. I have absolutely no use for the man either in uniform or out of uniform who is a drinker. We are carrying out great temperance ideas, and one of the reasons why I am determined to maintain the dry canteen in our military camps is because it has been demonstrated to my satisfaction that the man who does not drink is, as far as endurance is concerned, far better than the man who indulges in intoxicants."

He Banished Liquor
Sir Sam, as everybody knows, is a champion of the dry canteen. He has banished liquor from the military camps in Canada, but he made the regulation applicable to all ranks. The highest military officer carried out the regulation. We are carrying out great temperance ideas, and one of the reasons why I am determined to maintain the dry canteen in our military camps is because it has been demonstrated to my satisfaction that the man who does not drink is, as far as endurance is concerned, far better than the man who indulges in intoxicants."

How It Was Done
It will be remembered that Mr. Burrell has not undertaken to purchase the meat for the War Office, but through the Acting High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, has conveyed to the Imperial Government, the tenders of the packers, this representing the aggregate of the offer of those engaged in the timed meat business. Very strong representations were made, urging that a share of the War Office purchase should be placed in Canada. It being pointed out that this country had generously responded to the call for increased production. It was further pointed out that in consequence of this fact, a surplus of cattle existed and that the securing of a market through sale to the War Office should prove of great benefit to the farmers. The Minister pointed out that he was able to state that throughout these negotiations he has been assured that the War Office has viewed with much sympathy the requests of the packers, and that he is hoping that further contracts may be secured.

He has been advised that a reply to the tender of frozen meat can scarcely be expected for some days.

Caution children not to play with matches, and warn them of the danger of bon-fires to both life and property.

A lantern should always be hung up, especially in the barn or stable. It should never be set on the floor, where it may be easily tipped over.

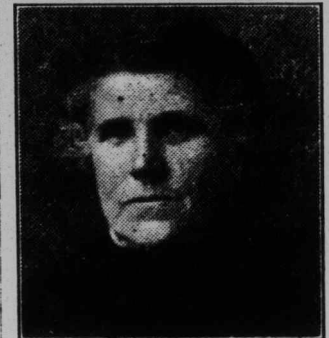
The rank and file of employees must be made to feel that safety work is their work, just as much as it is of their superiors in directive position.

The city of Bergen, Norway, has undertaken to guarantee the bonds up to 85 per cent. of cost, of building corporations erecting working-men's houses.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

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 changes 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 ISABE ROCHON.
The marvellous 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.

Notice of Tender

SEALED TENDERS marked "TENDERS FOR WHARF INTERESTS PARISH OF CHATHAM" will be received at the Department of Public Works (Provincial) Fredericton, N. B., up to TUESDAY, November thirtieth, at twelve noon, for all the right, title and interest of the Province of New Brunswick in the Ferry Wharves situated in the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland.

A certified cheque for 5 per cent. (five per cent.) of the amount of the tender must accompany each tender.

JOHN MORRISSEY,
Minister of Public Works.
Dated at Fredericton this Fifteenth day of October, 1915. 434



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST 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 a 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 \$5.00 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.