



Remington-UMC
Big Game Cartridges

Fifty years' test stamp Remington-UMC as World-Standard Ammunition. Proves its superior energy, accuracy, penetration and speed. Other rifle manufacturers recommend Remington-UMC Ammunition. And we GUARANTEE your rifle to the full extent of its maker's guarantee, if used with Remington-UMC.

Write for FREE COPY of "Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)
WINDSOR, ONT.
London, Eng. New York, U.S.A.



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.

L. R. F. Marcell, Sask.
1. Would you advise the use of a ball of wax melted and put into a shotgun shell—the shot poured over and left to cool, so that it would shoot better at long range?
Ans. I do not exactly see what the object is in such procedure. If it is your intention to lubricate the barrel, this is not necessary, as all good shot shells as loaded by the factory have shells which lubricate sufficiently, and give the very best shooting results.

2. I have a .22 rifle the barrel of which I cut in two and made a revolver. The barrel adjusted to the stock is 10 inches. Which would you advise me to put on it—a high front sight or a low front sight?
Ans. It does not matter how high or low the front sight is so long as when used with the rear sight it will put the bullets where you want them to go. If you wish to experiment to find out just what the height of sight to use, make a sight of wood and tie it on with a piece of string. This will hold on long enough to tell you what height the metal sight should be made, then make the metal sight a little higher than you figure and by carefully tilting it down, you will get the gun sighted exactly to suit.

P. R. C. Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1. Could you please inform me if a 16 gauge pump action shotgun shooting No. 4 shot with a modified choke barrel will do as good work and as close shooting as a full choke gun of the same make and calibre? I prefer a small gauge gun. We have to use the large shot as the closest we can get to a duck is fifty yards.
Ans. So far as I know, the concern you mention does to without manufacture a 16 gauge gun. These guns are made only in 12 gauge. I would not advise the use of a smaller than 12 gauge, especially as your shooting conditions are hard and it is not possible to get closer than 50 yds. to the birds.

2. I have a 12 gauge gun that is rusting slightly within an inch of the muzzle. There are also spots in each barrel that are raised like a blister. These spots are not rusty. If you could give any remedy through the columns of your paper I should be much obliged.
Ans. I have found the best way to clean a shotgun is to use a brass scratch brush either made of wire gauze or the usual brass type. Use oil on the brush and give your barrel a good scrubbing and I think you will find that the spots you mention will decrease somewhat. It is not possible to tell just what these spots are due to without seeing them. I should imagine that they are probably caused by a combination of rusting and leading, that is to say, a little rust on the bare scrapes of some of the lead of the shot. If so, the above remedy will practically cure the trouble.

F. L. B. West Milan, N. H.
1. I have a rear sight made for a Ruger Automatic Pistol outside of the one that it is on? If so, where could I get one put on?
Ans. I would write to the firms who make a specialty of sights for firearms and see if they can furnish them.

2. What do you consider the best rear sight for use on a .30 cal. rifle in connection with a Vickers-Maxim front sight?
Ans. The prop rear sight works best with the Vickers-Maxim front sight.

Inquirer, Hunt, N. Y.
1. How does pitting affect the barrel of a shotgun?
Ans. A shotgun barrel which is only slightly pitted will shoot very

CANADA AT WAR

SPEEDING UP OF CANADA'S TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Splendid Work Done by Sir George Foster Brings Results.

THE work which the Department of Trade and Commerce has done for Canada under the administration of Sir George Foster would have been an immensely valuable one in times of peace, and its results were, in fact, bringing important and far-reaching benefits to the Dominion prior to the outbreak of war. But the real value of what the Minister of Trade and Commerce has done and is doing has been proven by war conditions. The fact that Canadian industries and Canadian trade have been able so successfully to withstand the paralyzing influence of a trade disruption that has been world wide, is due in no small degree to the wise, prudent, and far-sighted policy pursued by the Minister of Trade and Commerce in equipping the Department to cope with just such conditions; and secondly in bringing the improved service into the closest co-operation with every branch of Canadian industry and trade.

The Department of Trade and Commerce under Sir George Foster:



SIR GEORGE FOSTER.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Sketch by McConnell.

guidance has taken its rightful place as a directing factor in the creation, improvement, and expansion of Canadian trade. The Department in the last four years has been brought up to a point of efficiency and direct usefulness which has been of the utmost consequence to Canada during a period of severe commercial strain.

A Rich Experience.

Sir George Foster was able to bring to this work of reorganization a rich experience, the fruits of years of study, and a capacity for work which has always been the wonder and admiration of those who have been brought within its range. As a seasoned administrator, as one familiar from close association with the growth of Canada, recognized internationally as an authority on commercial and fiscal questions, Sir George Foster had, in taking charge of this important branch of the public service, an unequalled grasp and understanding of those questions with which he was called upon to deal. From the outset his administration has been fruitful.

His first work was to eliven the existing machinery, to improve it and to add to it. He oiled the wheels, and he increased the steam pressure. The steps which he took were taken far in advance of the war, yet not far in advance of the possibility of war. How far Sir George Foster may have seen into the future nobody knows but himself, but the fact remains that the measures which he took in the first few months of his administration could not have been adopted more happily had he known the certainty of war and the day of its coming.

Seeking Trade Openings.

He gave his attention from the beginning to the development and strengthening of the external trade of the Dominion in existing paths and to blazing new trails of commerce. He created a new office: that of Commissioner of Commerce, and installed in it a man of wide experience, Mr. Richard Grigg, until then a British trade representative in Canada. Mr. Grigg not long afterwards undertook an official journey through the Orient and part of Russia, spying out new markets in parts of the world where there exist trade possibilities of great importance to the Dominion. Since the outbreak of war another agent has been sent into Russia, Mr. C. F. Just, former Canadian trade agent in Germany.

Since the war an agent has also been sent to Oriental and other countries with a view to discovering mar-

If you have a house for sale or to rent, you want a maid, you have some particular article you wish to sell, a special bargain in some of the particular line, or if there is any of the many little things that do not just come to your notice, think them up, try an advt. in the Advocate's Classified Column on page three, at one cent a word, and you will marvel at the result.

kets for British Columbia timber, and a very important trade is expected to develop as a result of this step. The Commissioner of Commerce visited British Columbia this summer in connection with this enterprise.

British Consular Service.

Each step of this kind is taken under the close personal supervision of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Improvements in the trade service are still being made. One of the early benefits obtained for Canadian commerce by Sir George Foster was the placing of the whole British consular service at the disposal of Canada.

Not the least useful change has been in connection with the Weekly Report published by the Department for the information of Canadian business men. This report had for some years suffered from a lack of what newspaper editors call "live news." Its usefulness under these conditions was very small, and its usual destination was the waste-basket. It is now one of the most valuable of all the Government publications.

Trade With West Indies.

Very soon after taking office as Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George Foster took up the question of improved trade conditions as between Canada and the British West Indies. This opportunity had been long neglected, although its existence had been known in Canada as far back as 1892 when a member of the then Government, the present Minister visited the islands in the interests of trade extension. There was no neglect of it after the return of the Borden Government. Sir George Foster at once opened negotiations which resulted in a visit of British West Indian delegates to Ottawa and the conclusion of a reciprocal trade agreement, which has been mutually beneficial in a very large degree.

Canadian Representative.

Sir George Foster's wide knowledge of Imperial trade conditions led to his selection by the British Government as Canadian representative on the Dominions Royal Commission. This Commission was engaged just prior to the war in visiting the various Dominions of the Empire and collecting statistical and other information with regard to the resources, production, and trade of the several Dominions, with a view to possible improvements. The Commission's work, although incomplete owing to the outbreak of the war, has been done with peculiar thoroughness and will prove of immense value in the reorganization of Imperial trade which is certain to follow when the war closes. Interim reports already issued by the Commission contain most valuable information with regard to the present and possible development of Imperial trade.

The Grain Commission.

The administrative activities of the Minister of Trade and Commerce have by no means been confined to the development of the external trade of the Dominion. The Canadian producer has not been forgotten. Canada, although the greatest wheat-growing Dominion in the Empire, was sadly hampered up to a few years ago by the inadequacy of grain-handling facilities. The difficulties which faced the grain-growers were not those of transportation alone. The lack of proper housing facilities was his first and most immediate trouble, and a very serious one. Sir George Foster removed it. Under his direction the Government has built a string of public-owned and operated terminal elevators from the Great Lakes to the Mountains, is building another on the Pacific coast at Vancouver, and plans to build yet another at Port Nelson in connection with the recently completed Hudson's Bay Railway. The last of the prairie elevators, that at Calgary, is in operation this fall. The Grain Act also was overhauled, its defects removed, and its benefits made more directly applicable.

About War Contracts.

During the early months of the war Sir George Foster had much to do with the British Government's war purchases in Canada, and in this capacity he showed himself as keenly alert in the details of practical business as in the larger questions of departmental management.

The Ocean Freight Rate Problem.

was being dealt with by Sir George Foster before the outbreak of war. The question increased in magnitude and in difficulty with the withdrawal of so many large ships from the Canadian service by the British Admiralty, and became most acute this fall with the necessity of providing adequate tonnage for the transportation of Canadian wheat. Sir George Foster has given to this matter close and unremitting attention and study, with the result that arrangements are being made which will go far toward the solution of the whole problem.

Was Acting Prime Minister.

Sir George Foster while in Ottawa was the acting head of the Government during the absence of Sir Robert Borden in England. His long administrative experience has special fitness for duties of this kind, and all things went well under his guidance.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Progress Association in equality is the law of progress.—Henry George.

KIDNEY DISEASE WAS KILLING HIM

Until He Used "Fruit-a-tives" The Great Kidney Remedy

HAGERVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. Having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their action was mild, and the result all that could be expected. My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am as well as ever."

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



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 \$2.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead price; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homesteaded 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. 22-6ms

Bulgaria Reported Joining With Germany

Roumania Making Hurried Preparations For Mobilization of Army—Greece Will Aid Allies

Paris, Sept. 29.—Bulgaria and the Central Powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to authoritative information, by which the correspondent at Sofia, Greece, of the Temps, "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war in October 1915."

Berlin, Sept. 29.—(By wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"A special train filled with Bulgarian students left Berlin yesterday to join the Bulgarian army. Premier Radoslavoff's son will depart tonight."

Rome, Sept. 30.—Roumania is making hurried preparations for the mobilization of her army, according to the Tribune, which also reported today that Bulgaria is making equally the efforts to "back out of a perilous situation." Roumania's mobilization continues despite Austro-German threats, it was stated.

The resignations of Minister of Commerce Blakoff and Minister of Finance Tonneff can only be construed as meaning that Czar Ferdinand has completely changed front, the newspaper declared.

M. Maloff, who it was rumored would be asked to form a new Bulgarian ministry, is said to be an ardent sympathizer with Russia and the Allies.

Bucharest, Sept. 30.—The demand for immediate general mobilization of the Roumanian armies to meet the situation arising out of Bulgarian mobilization, was made on the Prime Minister by sixty Roumanian statesmen, headed by Take Ionesco, former Minister of the Interior.

Their petition called for energetic measures to stop the Austro-German propaganda, which it was declared is dishonoring and imperilling Roumania.

Athens, Sept. 30.—Despite his expressions of hopefulness, Premier Venizelos made it plain that Greece will not wait for months while Bulgaria keeps the Balkans in suspense.

"Mobilization cannot continue indefinitely," he told the chamber, "especially as Bulgaria no longer accepts the situation established between her and her neighbors. The Greek people are prepared to defend the integrity of their territory and to withstand the efforts of any other nation to make itself predominant in the Balkans."

Straight Talk

To Merchants Who Do Not ADVERTISE

OF ALL the countless millions of merchants in every line of business throughout the universe, who yearly spend from hundreds up into the thousands of dollars to the various classes of newspapers, journals and magazines for advertising space, there are yet many more who do not spend a dollar a year for advertising in any form, and many still who do not use the newspapers, but who use other forms of advertising. To those who do not advertise at all, and particularly those who do not use the newspapers, this straight talk is intended for.

There are four principal reasons why these merchants do not advertise, and it is the purpose of what follows here to convince them of their folly in not using the columns of their local paper to advertise their wares, and become a power in their respective communities.

Every town or city has its percentage of merchants who belong to one or the other of these four classes who do not advertise. The Advocate will take these four classes one by one and endeavor to convince those who are doing business in Newcastle why they should change their views regarding advertising, and take out space in this paper. Briefly, they are as follows:

1. The Merchant who does not believe in Advertising.

The merchant who at some time or other did advertise and stopped because he failed to get the desired results, is a rare being; but where a case of this kind has occurred, if the truth were really known, it would be found that the fault was not with the newspaper, but because of lack of the proper attention that should have been given to his advertisement. Writing advertisements, while a profession in itself, is also one that can be accomplished by any wide-awake merchant, who will give the time and study required. The great reason why some merchants do not believe in advertising is because they have never made the start, and therefore not knowing for a certainty the results that will follow, are too timid to take the plunge. There are others in this class who do not believe in advertising because they have the idea that in giving the papers so much of their yearly earnings they are just making the newspaper man rich and are getting no returns. If this is a true reason, (but it is not) then the same may be said of the patrons of that store—they are making that merchant rich. "But," the merchant argues, "we are giving you value for your money." So does the newspaper. And every inch of space costs the paper not lower than seven and one-half cents to produce. If the merchant who does not believe in advertising would join the great majority of those who do, and give strict attention to his ads, changing them weekly, he would soon experience an indirect increase in his business that would amaze him. He should use The Union Advocate because it is the best advertising medium in Northumberland County.

2. The Merchant who is hard to convince.

The merchant who is hard to convince that advertising pays, usually does believe in it, but he has not the courage to make the break. To him we say, follow the majority. He should talk the matter over with the ad. man, get interested, and learn all the points of the game. The trouble is, the man in this class does not understand just how results come from newspaper advertising. He should figure out just how much his business will stand for advertising and set aside that amount for one year's advertising, as a try-out. The next year, ten to one, he doubles that amount. He should feel that his business is just as big as the man's across the street who does advertise, and if it should not be, he should make it so by advertising.

3. The Merchant who does not believe in Newspaper Advertising.

The merchant in this class is generally a hard one to convince. As a rule his notion is a hard rock one, and he does not want to be convinced. He has tried many other forms of advertising with good results, but he loses sight of the fact that by refusing to patronize the local paper, he is withholding the support it is entitled to from him, because of the fact that in every effort the local paper puts forth for the up-building of its home town, a percentage of the results obtained by that effort goes towards the up-building of that merchant's own business. For that reason there should be co-operation, and in co-operation there will be increased business for both merchant and newspaper.

4. The Merchant who does not want Increased Business.

Luckily, in Newcastle, there are few who belong to this class. There are, however, some, but we believe they fail, as yet, to understand just what their true position in a town as a merchant should be. They may be content with the small percentage of the town's trade they are receiving, and do not wish to add the increased expense that increased business would naturally bring. But we cannot believe that their ambition stops here. There is no man with so much money but what he wants more, and if the merchant who does not advertise because he does not want any increase in his expenditures or business would read this ad. over carefully, and then each week read over the ads. of his competitors, he would soon find himself getting interested, and then his true worth as a merchant and citizen of the town would begin to dawn upon him. He would then realize how important it is for him to become a power in the town, to make his business a spoke in the wheel of progress, and lend his assistance in the guidance of the town's affairs. In order to bring himself up to this position he must co-operate with his local paper. The merchant who is content to remain in this class is a hindrance to the welfare of any town.

Now, just a few words to the merchants here who make up the above four classes. It is your duty as a citizen, if not wholly as a merchant, to patronize your local paper. If you contemplate advertising, you must understand that it is purely a business proposition with you, and up to you to adopt the paper that has the largest guaranteed bona-fide subscription list. That paper in Northumberland County today is The Union Advocate. If you have any doubt, the lists are open for your inspection, and you are invited to come and see them. Talk the matter over with yourself and figure out how much you can afford to spend for Xmas Advertising. Xmas is not far off, and is not too far for you to get in on the ground floor and get settled in a good permanent position now. A phone call will bring our representative to your store in five minutes.

THE
UNION ADVOCATE
Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359