

Ladies! Think well of the grocer who handles PURITY FLOUR More Bread and Better Bread

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 Editor, and to discussions by the readers on anything connected with hunting or target shooting.—A. P. L.

A. P. C. Hinsdale, Mass. I find your Target Tips column full of very useful information. Will you please state in the next issue what in your opinion is the best general source of information on arms and ammunition?

Ans. I should say reading the magazines and weeklies devoted to sportsmen, for instance, among the magazines issued monthly, the National Sportsman, Outers, Field & Stream and a number of others, and of the weeklies, Sporting Life, which is devoted to baseball and trap shooting, and Arms and the Man, which takes care of the military and target shooting and the game. Of course this column is open to you for any specific questions you may wish to ask.

H. C. B. Fleming, Ky. Will you kindly advise by return mail if there is any method by which the receiver of a 1912 Model pump can be rebuilt, as there are rust spots on some having been caused by dampness, or will it be necessary for me to send same to the factory to have this work done?

Ans. There are methods, but none of them are really satisfactory, and I would certainly recommend having the work done by the factory who made the gun. The charges are moderate and the receiver will come back to you looking like a new one. A. J. H. Morrison, Fla.

Can you give me the address of the company that makes the four barrel pistol if there is such a thing made? The one I have in mind is made on the order of the double barrel Derringer, only with four barrels.

Ans. There is no such thing made at present so far as I know. J. E. S.

I just bought a new rifle, Model 12-CS handling the WRF 22 caliber cartridge, and find it a strong, accurate shooter, but I'm not quite satisfied with the regular sights. What front and rear sights do you think would be the best combination for target and snap shooting for the gun?

Ans. I would suggest an ivory or gold bed front sight or a combination globe and ivory front sight with a rear peep sight, which on this model rifle fastens on by screws which take the place of the dummy screws in the part of the trigger plate which is just back of the rear end of the receiver. The regular sights are fitted to the rifle are very good for snap shooting, but with these special sights a folding leaf sight would be advisable.

2. What cartridge would you recommend for target work up to 500 yds.—that could be reloaded and yet not too expensive.—one which would give good results?

Ans. There are so many that it would not be possible to enumerate them all. I do not think you will get good target results with any reloaded cartridge, at a distance as great as 500 yds. Of course a Model 1906 Government Springfield cartridge would be satisfactory and all the 25 or 30 caliber hunting cartridges, such as the 25 Rem., 25-35, 30-30, etc.

3. What rim fire cartridge will give the best results up to 200 yds. for target shooting?

Ans. The 22 long rifle Lesmok or semi-smokeless cartridge gives the best results up to 200 yds.

4. When shooting at 100 yards with the 22 WRF cartridge in Remington rifle, would it be necessary to raise the rear sight if range is known?

Ans. If the rifle is sighted in at 25 yds. as is usually the case with 22 caliber rifles, it would be necessary to raise the rear sight to shoot 100 yds.

5. How would the 44-40 cartridge compare with higher power small bore cartridges, for accuracy and power, for use in settled districts, and at what range is this cartridge accurate; on what size game would it be effective?

THE PRICE OF WHEAT AND MIXED FARMING

Prominent Canadian Newspapersman Makes Original Comment on Wheat Situation

In a recent article Mr. Britton Cooke makes a number of startling statements about the wheat problem in Canada. As he views the situation from a somewhat different angle than most of our readers have been accustomed to see it, we quote the following extracts from his article, believing that, while many of our readers may not agree, they will at least be interested in seeing how a man on the outside regards Western problems:

Place of Wheat Wheat has played an important role in the drama of Canada's evolution. It is a question whether the part may not turn out to have a sinister end. It is possible that Canada may some day regard wheat as California, looking to-day at her all-but-sterile wheat ranches, now regard that yellow crop. As a means of opening a country to agriculture, advertising its fertility, making early trade for railways, and as a negotiable commodity for which, like gold, there is always a market of some sort, wheat has served a purpose and may continue to be of use to Canada for a long time to come. But it is a mistake for Canadians to suppose that wheat has been a profitable crop. The Easterner travelling in the West is shocked to learn, as he is bound to learn if he listens, that the wealthy men of the West made their money, not out of wheat, but by selling farm or city land at enhanced prices, or by mixed farming. If Canada relies now upon wheat as her great means of paying her debts abroad and securing further advances, then she should face the fact that according to official figures for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, her wheat-growers earned only a hired man's wages plus a profit of eighty-seven cents per acre of wheat per year! This has undoubtedly meant cheaper food for foreign workmen, but it has meant sacrifice for Canadians. Possibly no other course was open at the time, but to rely upon wheat to make Canada rich means slow progress and a low standard of living.

To engage our whole population in wheat-growing would be to injure ourselves as a nation at practically a farm laborer's wage. In the four years referred to the average return to the farmer in Canada on wheat was sixty-six cents per bushel. The cost of wheat cost thirty-five cents (average) to haul the bushel to Liverpool and pay the incidental expenses. It costs \$12 per acre to prepare the soil, sow, reap, thresh and team the grain from that acre to the elevator, allowing farm laborer's wages to the farmer only. The average yield per acre of wheat of all kinds in the years mentioned was 19.61 bushels. Thus 19.61 bushels at 66 cents yielded \$12.87—\$7 cents more than cost. No doubt some farmers made much more than that. But as many as made more, how many made less? If wheat prices were tending upward there might be a gleam of comfort. But they do not tend upward, except for rare and short periods such as the one now prevailing, when exceptional circumstances have altered the ordinary conditions of the wheat markets of the world. Seventy-five per cent. of Russia's population is agricultural population on seemingly unlimited acres of excellent wheat land. The sons of Western farmers who may be helping to force open the Dardanelles are bringing closer the day of cheaper wheat for the world. The missionaries in India and the government authorities in Egypt—all are helping directly or indirectly to increase the world's wheat production. Chili is now able to send her wheat to Liverpool through the Panama Canal. The world total wheat production increased between 1906 and 1913 from 3,340,000,000 bushels to 3,957,813,000 bushels, or by a total of over 600,000,000 bushels. In other words, the world in seven years added to its wheat supply more than five times the total export of wheat from Canada in 1914! This merely goes to indicate that the general decline of wheat prices to be observed in British records since 1890-5 is likely to continue, and that from getting sixty-six cents a bushel on the average the Canadian farmer may come to ten less. The reduction of transportation rates on wheat—a thing that may come through the increase of east and west traffic on Canadian railways and not chiefly by arbitrary rate reductions—may for a time keep up the price to the farmer, but to the American market might be a time postpone the abandonment of wheat as the almost exclusive Western crop. But the inevitable tendency of the world is toward greater wheat production, and it seems not likely to argue that the tendency of wheat prices is to go ultimately so far down that only the simplest of nations

will look upon wheat growing as a great business.

Wheat Down—Other Products Up

While wheat prices have tended downward, what of other farm products? Is it not significant that farm board, for a man, is estimated to have risen from \$10 a month in 1909 to \$12.49 in 1910 and \$14.27 in 1914? Does that not mean that with wheat profits going down farm costs have been going up? While the wheat market has been affected by all sorts of trade winds, the average price to the Canadian farmer in the market for eggs for export rose steadily from 12.1 cents per dozen in 1898 to 29 cents in 1914. The average price of milk cows in Canada rose from \$28.75 in 1901 to \$42.22 in 1911. The average value of the product of a milk cow in Canada rose in the same period from \$27.60 to \$39.38. The average price in Canada per head of cattle was in 1901, \$17.11, and in 1911, \$21.95. The average value per head of sheep rose in the same period from \$4.18 to \$4.92, and of the wool clip from 17.7 cents per pound to 23.1 cents per pound. The average value per head of horses in Canada was in 1901, \$74.98, and in 1911, \$146.95. How Canadian cheese shipments abroad have fallen off in order to meet growing home market demands, how we have lost the butter trade in England and now have to import over one million dollars' worth of butter per annum from New Zealand, is notorious. It might well be supposed that with so little profit on wheat, so much profit and so great a demand for butter, cheese and cattle, there would have been more grain fed to cattle. It would seem obvious that to feed grain and sell dairy products or beef is the same as transforming a low-profit raw material into a high-profit finished product.

The Factory's Place

The annual wage and salary roll of Toronto—most of it spent ultimately on articles originating on the farm—increased in the twenty years between 1901 and 1911 from \$9,538,537 to \$36,064,315; that of Montreal from \$2,831,279 to \$34,270,853; Winnipeg from \$1,176,861 to \$7,614,646; Edmonton from \$96,670 to \$1,569,589; Vancouver from \$54,630 to \$4,019,658; Regina from nothing to \$358,048; St. John from \$1,865,348 to \$2,269,898, and Sydney from \$114,624 to \$2,231,327. Yet in the second half of the same period the number of food-producers to meet this augmented buying-power increased not much more than 35,702!

A New National Policy Needed

Caught between rising food costs at home and falling wheat prices abroad, the wheat producers of Canada turn against the railways, against the manufacturers and against the tariff. Here is where lies the sinister influence of wheat. The lack of a real National Policy of Production for Canada becomes manifest. The wheat miner, seeing no better national future than to grow wheat, would yield to the economic pressure of the highly efficient American nation to the south and have Canada become what she may only too easily become—a mere feeder of raw materials to American workmen. To correct the difficulties of wheat-growing the unwise wheat-grower would place in jeopardy the whole scheme of internal trade relations in Canada. It would appear as though Canada had outgrown the national policy once so highly spoken of, and that she needs another. One is tempted to ask whether it would not be wise for men to consider carefully whether Canada is to be allowed merely to grow along the lines of the least resistance, shaping herself to the needs of the United States, or whether it is possible to conceive a career for a nation and organize the nation to that end. The easy path is lopsided agriculturalism, growing always what somebody else wants and never what is wanted at home. The difficult path is the path of combined agriculture and industry. The first is the course of inefficient nation: Such a nation cannot support the highest civilization. The second is the course of efficiency, not easy, calling for sacrifice, but the course by which the economic, social, political, intellectual and artistic life of the country may be made really national.

BRITISH WAR BUDGET

The war budget recently brought down in the Imperial House of Commons by Chancellor McKenna, imposes a 33 1/3 per cent. customs duty on motor cars, bicycles, picture films, clocks, matches, musical instruments, plate glass and hats; and increases the duty on sugar from 44 cents to \$2.24 per hundredweight; on tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco and dried fruits, 20 per cent., and on patent medicines, 100 per cent. How far this new procedure will undermine the British policy of Free Trade remains to be seen, but the opinion is growing that British manufacturers will need a preference in their home market in order to meet the heavy taxes now being laid upon them and also to continue their export trade after the war.

London, November 23—Cordial relations between Greece and the Entente Powers have been established, with the Greek Government's assurances that no attempt will be made to interfere with the Allied troops should they under any contingency be forced to cross the Greek frontier, and that, as heretofore, railway and other facilities will be afforded them.

London, Nov. 26—A despatch to the Morning Post from Petrograd says: "The Germans have commenced the evacuation of Mitau, their forward base in the Riga Dvina region, and are preparing to withdraw from the now hopeless task of capturing Riga and Dvina line."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

22,000 Names on Canadian List

Of This Number Probably More Than Half Again Capable of Bearing Arms

Ottawa, Nov. 26—More than 22,000 names have now appeared in the casualty lists handed by the militia department here, comprising all classes of casualties among the 105,000 men who have thus far gone overseas on active service. This huge total of more than twenty per cent. of her whole overseas forces includes, however, about 8,000 names of men who have suffered either very slight wounds or short illnesses in hospitals which did not keep them out of active service for any great length of time. No complete analysis has yet been made of the total number of names in this category but according to the estimate of the casualty branch in a total of 17,000 names classed under both "wounded and ill," only about fifty per cent. can be considered as coming under what the public would generally consider as "casualties." Every man who goes into a hospital even in though it be but for a day, is included in the official casualty lists. The killed total 124 officers and 2,279 men. Prisoners of war total 56 officers and 1,251 men. In the list of missing there are 33 officers and 1,110 men. Six officers and 172 men died from wounds. Two officers and 38 men were accidentally killed. This makes a total of 220 officers and 4,850 men who are permanently out of commission exclusive of the seriously wounded. It is estimated that the latter will number between 3,000 and 4,000 and comparatively few of these of course will ever be in the firing line again.

Nelson won his greatest victory, immortal historically, after one eye was gone and an arm amputated. Every soldier wounded in battle is therefore not necessarily permanently disabled as a fighter.

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 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: 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 preempt a quarter section alongside his home stead. 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.

THREE SCORE AND FOUR

64 YEARS IS A LONG TIME. A PRODUCT THAT CAN HOLD THE POPULARITY OF AN ENTIRE DOMINION FOR 64 YEARS MUST BE MERITORIOUS DEPENDABLE

EDDY'S MATCHES

HAVE BEEN THE SAME GOOD MATCHES SINCE 1851. LIKE EDDY'S FIREWORKS AND EDDY'S WASHBOARDS THEY ARE CONSIDERED STANDARD BY ALL LOYAL CANADIANS UNDER THE "MADE-IN-CANADA" BAN-NER.

Do you try to buy high-grade printed matter the same as you would pig iron and coal at so much per. It can't be done. Why? Because printed matter to be RIGHT must be sixty per cent. brains mixed with forty per cent. of material and mechanical execution. Printed matter turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. is RIGHT.

Yesterday is Dead; Forget It— Tomorrow does not exist; Don't Worry— Today is Here; Use It!

WHY WAIT?

Yes, you INTEND to advertise. You fully appreciate the value of advertising. You have seen immense businesses built up by good advertising. But YOU intend to wait a little longer before you place that intended ad. in The Advocate. Certainly, you INTEND to advertise, but not until tomorrow, next month or perhaps until the war is over. Friend, do you realize the people of Northumberland County are a prosperous people who are NOT going to wait until tomorrow, next month, or until the war is over before they BUY? And they will buy from the man they have faith in—the man who advertises in their trusted home paper, The Union Advocate. This paper covers Northumberland County thoroughly. It goes into the home and STAYS there. Recently we decided to make The Advocate the leader of all papers in the County of Northumberland in the matter of circulation and second to none of any rural paper in the Maritime Provinces. We spared no expense to achieve this end. So far as circulation is concerned, we have won out. There is not a corner in Northumberland County in which The Advocate does not circulate. As a matter of news—we lead, others follow. We give the biggest dollar's worth of news of any other paper in the county. We give the news first, while it is fresh. We receive weekly, letters, kind, thoughtful letters, commending us upon our work. Hundreds of new names have been added to our lists within the past two months. We expect these new subscribers will bring many more new ones. Just think, Mr. Advertiser, what this enormous increase in our circulation means to you! You are not in business for your health—you are spending money in advertising for the purpose of getting increased business. As a business proposition, it is up to you to use the paper with the largest bona-fide paid up subscription list, and that paper in Northumberland County is

THE UNION ADVOCATE

Make up your mind TODAY, and get settled in a good position for the Christmas trade.

PROMPTNESS

That it pays to be prompt has been proven time and again by The Advocate Job Department, and proof of this can be seen by the following extract from a letter received from a patron in Rexton, N. B. The reader can judge as to whether he is a SATISFIED patron or not:

"Rexton, N. B., 8th Oct. 1915 The Union Advocate Office, Newcastle, N. B.

Dear Sirs:—You are certainly the promptest people I ever tried for auction posters. I received the last order the very next day after sending you the order. I had a rush on for auctions lately, and I may have some more before the winter. If so, you will get the work. I am yours truly, (Name withheld.)

This is one of many just such letters as are being received from time to time at this office, and they bear evidence that wherever a mail order customer of The Advocate is found, you can be sure he is a satisfied one. We endeavor to always give our best attention to orders received by mail, large or small, and while we cannot always be as prompt as in the case above referred to, owing to the heavy run of work always on hand, we make a point of delivering the finished work at our very earliest convenience, by the quickest and cheapest (to the customer) route.

You will find the stock suited to your needs, and a satisfactory cost price. Let us have your next order as a trial—WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

THE UNION ADVOCATE

Phone 23 NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359

Alfred P. Lane CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought