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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.

H. O. Buffalo, New York.

Will you kindly give your opinion in regard to different front sights now on the market, to be used with near aperture sight. Do you consider the V.M. or Vickers-Maxim front sight the equal or superior to the ivory or gold head sight for hunting and target shooting. Have any of the prominent riflemen tried out the V.M. front sight and has as good a group been made with it as with head. As I expect to equip my 1895 rifle taking the '06 U. S. shell with new sight, I would like your opinion before doing so.

Ans. The idea of using an aperture front sight, that is, a sight containing a small hole to look through—at least on the front of the barrel—instead of the regular bead sight, is not by any means a new one. It is used almost exclusively by shooters for very fine target shooting when there are no good conditions as to the sights which may be used. All of the short range rifle records of the N. R. A. Indoor League have been made with aperture sights. The Vickers-Maxim sight is an application of this principle to game shooting, and while I have personally not yet had an opportunity to try the sight out, I see no reason why it should not give excellent results. Of course you understand that in target shooting the aperture is usually made just large enough so as to leave a small ring of white around the bullseye. In game shooting, the Vickers-Maxim sight is made large enough so as to enclose a good portion of the game. I think you will find this sight will be satisfactory.

E. M. K., St. Paul, Minn.

What is your opinion of the 32-20 as an all-around side-arm, i. e., for sporting and target shooting? How do you think it compares with the .38 Special? I want a side-arm to carry in the woods and for purely sporting reasons, prefer the 32-20 but do not want it if it will not do the work of a .38 Special.

Ans. I haven't much use for the 32-20 cartridge when compared with the .38 Special cartridge for revolver work. A revolver is essentially an arm to shoot a large calibre bullet over moderately short ranges, and the .38 Special is a better cartridge than the 32-20. The fact that almost all of the prominent target shots in this country use at least a .38 calibre is rather good evidence that the .38 calibre is the proper size—at least for target work.

W. J. B., Poynter, Wis.

1. Is the 30-40 powerful enough for grizzly?

Ans. The 30-40 U. S. Army cartridge is powerful enough for grizzly bear.

2. Which is the better cartridge for a revolver, the .38 Special or the .44 Russian?

Ans. Personally, I would prefer the .38 Special.

3. Which would be the better belt gun for hunting, an automatic pistol or a revolver?

Ans. This is a good deal a matter of personal preference. The automatic pistols are rather good, but are both reliable and accurate.

4. Is the Luger automatic pistol as reliable as the Colt?

Ans. The Luger is a reliable and excellent weapon, but it handles—at least to my way of thinking—the wrong kind of cartridges for hand arm work.

5. Is the .32 self-loading powerful enough for deer?

Ans. Yes.

6. Would you consider the 25-35 a good all-around rifle up to and including deer?

Ans. The 25-35 or the .25 Rem. come as near being an all-around cartridge as one can get, although of course there is no such thing as a real all-around cartridge.

7. What is the penetration of the 250-3000 Savage? The range?

Ans. I cannot seem to get this information as yet.

W. W. W., Wauchula, Fla.

Will you kindly tell me the maker

of the "Seminole Shotgun" and where located?

Ans. I do not seem to find any shotgun of standard manufacture listed under this name. There are of course shotgun manufacturing companies who make up shotguns—usually the lower price grades—for dealers, under various names other than the actual manufacturer. This may be one of them.

W. M. S., Gloucester, Mass.

Do you know of any way that I can get a bullet in perfect condition just as it left the barrel of my rifle, when fired? I want to see a bullet after it has been fired in order to know how much impression is made on it by the rifling.

The simplest way to see the effect of the rifling on the bullet is to take a bullet out of the shell and poke it through the barrel. This is difficult in high power rifles, that is, rifles with metal jacketed bullets, owing to the pressure necessary, but of course is very easy with .22 calibre sizes. In one way it is not exactly accurate as pushing the bullet through may deform it enough to seat into the rifling, and on the other hand, the upsetting caused by the powder pressure is not present. A prominent expert—mentioned by the name of P. W. Mann, who has done an enormous amount of research work along rifle shooting lines, has found that the best possible way to catch bullets so as not to deform them is in oiled sawdust. I quote his method of preparing the sawdust, "The correct method of preparing is to sift through No. 12 mesh sieve fine maple or birch sawdust and mix with thin machine oil which will not gum. The dust takes much oil and sufficient must be added to thoroughly saturate without dripping; then re-sieve through a No. 6 or No. 4 mesh and if properly prepared it will not cake, but will fall back into the furrow made by the bullet as coarse, dry sand will act."

The old black powder cartridges will sometimes drive four or five feet through this oiled sawdust, and of course modern high pressure bullets will go a very considerable distance beyond this.

Banked snow will stop bullets without deforming them, and an expert hunter has told me that solid ice will do it also, although I have never seen it done with ice.

A. E. B., Calais, Me.

Which is the more accurate 45-70 W.H.V. or 45-70 Gov't black powder?

The black powder is more accurate. This is one of the cartridges which, designed in the old black powder days, will not stand speeding up without loss of accuracy.

Please tell me if there is a factory making a single barrel shotgun, hammerless, with ejector, and if so, where?

If you look through the advertising columns of any of the sporting magazines you will find a number of firms listing single barrel shotguns, hammerless and ejector, both domestic and imported. These guns are of course used principally for trap shooting.

T. C. P., Lacabe, Alta.

1. Does it pay to reload 20-30 cartridges when factory loaded ones cost \$1.25 per box of twenty?

Ans. It depends on how much you value your own time, and whether you wish to take the risk or not. There is no doubt but that reloading ammunition carries with it considerable risk, especially with modern ammunition.

2. What is the diameter in hundredths of an inch of the bore of a rifle which uses round lead balls that weigh thirty to the pound?

Ans. The diameter of the bore of a barrel which would just fit a round lead ball weighing 30 to the pound, that is, a 30 gauge bore, is .537 inches.

A. D. T., Middletown, N. Y.

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MANY NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LAUNCHED

Industrial Leaders Trying Their Hand in Many New Fields as a Result of War—Not Confined to Munitions

The variety of the munitions of war which are being produced in the factories of Canada form a striking tribute to the enterprise and energy of our manufacturers. Scores of companies are engaged in making shells, in many cases after remodeling, enlarging or building plants. For this work much new machinery was needed of a type which had not been previously manufactured in this country, and which is now being successfully made in great quantities. A number of firms are making cartridge cases, others are making shell machining saws, shell finishing equipment, shell baking vats. At least eight firms are busy making cordite, T.N.T. and other explosives. Several firms are making bayonets, others are turning out bits, spurs, saddle arches and trees, saddlery and harness for cavalry. All kinds of military packing boxes and ammunition boxes are being produced. Great orders are being executed for mess kit, travelling kitchen, cooking utensils. Many firms are making small arms ammunition, and scores are busy on such articles as bags, cloth, knitted goods, shell-plinths and wagons. The chemical companies are very busy supplying articles needed for the medical corps and ammunition makers.

But it is not only in producing war munitions that Canadian manufacturers have made progress since the outbreak of the war. Foreign trade was seriously disturbed and many articles which were previously imported could not be had; and consequently, our manufacturers turned their attention to the possibility of substituting Canadian-made articles for those which had been bought abroad.

A third field in which Canadian manufacturers have made progress is in increasing the production of goods used mainly for regular industrial purposes which have been manufactured in Canada for some years.

The above shows that Canadian manufacturers are doing their best to regain the ground lost during the depression which followed the boom of 1910-11-12 by adapting their industrial equipment to meet changed conditions. Our national manufacturing plant was over-specialized on construction work. When railroad, town and other building operations came to a standstill manufacturers suffered; but it is gratifying to notice that the whole system is being readjusted to obtain new business in place of that which has been lost.

There is every reason for the belief that Canada's industrial development will not meet with any serious reverses when peace is declared, but having established itself on a solid foundation during the period of stress, through which we are passing, will be in a position to develop, conservatively perhaps, but none the less substantially during the years immediately following the war. It is presupposed that no serious alteration of Canada's trade policy, providing as it does reasonable encouragement for Canadian manufacturing enterprises, will be made. After the war United States will probably be the leading commercial, industrial and financial nation of the world, and to expose Canadian industries to the attacks of the highly specialized industries of our great neighbor under terms less advantageous to Canada than those we enjoy to-day is hardly to be expected.

LINCOLN AND LLOYD GEORGE

Years ago protectionist newspapers began to print what was said to have been a phrase of Lincoln's, "If an American buys \$50 worth of English steel, America has the steel and England the \$50, but if he buys of an American, America has the steel and the \$50, too." The quotation passed as genuine, and it harmonizes with some references to Protection in the edition of Lincoln's writings prepared by his son.

But Free Trade critics last year began a searchlight campaign, and the expressions quoted cannot be found in Lincoln's papers. It appears that the precise words were uttered in a speech as a reflection of Lincoln's teaching, and not as a literal quotation any more than the oratorical burst in Daniel Webster's famous speech is to be taken as the literal text of John Adams.

Yet here is a quotation which may console Protectionists for the loss of the Lincoln phrase. Nearly seventy years after Peel's experiment with Free Trade, David Lloyd-George said: "If profits of our manufacturers are too high in some cases, that can be rectified, but at the worst it is not so grave an evil as the sending of orders to neutral countries when by so doing we send money out of our own country and reap none of the benefits. Profits which English manufacturers and workers make will be spent among Englishmen, while profits Americans make are altogether lost to this country."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of Lumbago, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MOBILIZE CANADA'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Canadian War Correspondent Breaks New Ground—Organization and Specialization

Mr. Britton Cooke, one of the best known Canadian newspaper men at the front, has recently written a brilliant article which he calls "The Organization of Canada's Resources." Mr. Cooke believes that Canada's economic development will be seriously impaired in the years following the war unless immediate steps are taken to mobilize the productive forces of the country with a view to making Canada more self-contained.

After dwelling on the penalty of inefficiency, Mr. Cooke puts Canada's position, as he sees it, in the following paragraph:

Economic Autonomy Necessary
Canada's political autonomy has been hotly defended at all times. The economic autonomy of the country has been little considered. The defeat of Reciprocity in 1911 was regarded as a sort of economic Declaration of Independence against the United States. It came late, and how real that independence really was and may be estimated by a careful perusal of the lists of Canadian exports of Canadian produce to the United States, and the imports into Canada of United States goods for Canadian consumption. How the trade organizations of our neighboring republic affect Canada may be observed in the operations of the United States Fruit Trust in the Canadian West where, although British Columbia fruit is just as good, if not better, and although the Oregon and Washington products has to pay duty to enter Canada, yet one finds that fruit excluding the Canadian fruit in the shops of Calgary and Edmonton. How the old-established trade connections of the United States with Canadian raw materials into United States mills, there to be prepared for export by people of that country instead of by Canadians, thence to be carried by United States railways to United States ports instead of by Canadian roads to Canadian ports—may be studied in the operations of the Chicago packing houses who draw Canadian live stock in the Chicago "transforming market," kill the animals, dress and pack the meat, prepare the by-products, ship the main quantities through the forty-million consuming market of the Eastern United States, allowing the surplus to spill into the export channels at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and meantime actually sell back to Canada the fertilizers, lard, soap, leather and even beef and beef extracts made from Canadian cattle! Older establishments, greater specialization in the various departments of production, and more efficient marketing and distributing organization—these three factors menace the economic integrity of Canada.

Work Up Raw Materials at Home
People of the United States—for whom in this regard one can feel nothing but respect—are slowly forcing Canada to engage in the less profitable departments of production: wheat-growing, the supplying of ores, timber, pulp, fish—unfinished materials for United States workmen to finish and transform, directly or indirectly, into export commodities. Fifty cents worth of a Canadian raw material may become, in the hands of foreign workmen, ten dollars' worth of goods when finished and, possibly, sold back to Canadians. To Canada comes the fifty cents as Canada's fee for the material. To the foreigner goes the \$9.50 for finishing, for the office expenses of the makers and marketers, for advertising, for wages to salesmen! The efficiency of the United States business organizations—made robust by a high protective tariff and still well-protected—is making a permanent impression upon the slowly forming economic character of Canada. Already there are parts of Canada where it does not pay to grow cauliflower because of the cauliflower specialization centered in Maryland. When peace in Europe is restored and the shattered nations are to be rebuilt, it will be the efficient nation that fills its order-book with orders and its cash register with money. The less efficient nation, floundering alongside, will have the privilege of carrying the hod, shoveling the coal, teaming a few loads of wheat, sweeping up the floor and fattening itself on such crumbs of trade and profit as may fall from the rich man's table.

The remedy lies in the careful organization of Canada's resources and productive forces, coupled with defensive measures in the way of trade policies, such as our great neighbor to the south has adopted with remarkable success during the past hundred years. Canadians cannot afford to continue indefinitely as suppliers of raw materials to the nations who have developed their industrial forces to a high degree of efficiency with the aid of a beneficent trade policy. There is a lesson for Canada in the development of the United States.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK IN NORTH SEA

London, Nov. 19.—(11.49 p. m.)—The Norwegian steamer San Miguel, of 1,659 tons gross, struck a mine in the North Sea Thursday and sank. The members of the crew were rescued and landed at Grimsby today.

Another Seizure
Another seizure of liquor was made at the Moncton freight shed on Thursday morning.

TOOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

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



MR. L. LABRIE
594 Champlain St., Montreal.

"I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-lives'. 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-lives' 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-lives' is the only medicine that helped me.

LOUIS LABRIE.
"FRUIT-A-LIVES" 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-lives Limited, Ottawa.



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 by 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 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.

Married in Douglstown

At the Manse, Douglstown, on Nov. 10th, Wm. H. Lloyd, of Chatham, was married to Miss Jennie Clarke, of Millbank, by Rev. Alex. Firth.

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.)

FOR HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

Nearly all our minor ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

TRY

30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

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

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 to-morrow, 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 Reston, N. B. The reader can judge as to whether he is a SATISFIED patron or not:

"Reston, 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