

**For Any Chance or Emergency**

The .35 Remington-UMC Sporting Cartridge will stop the biggest game. Remington-UMC .22 Short is the best small caliber cartridge made. Between these extremes are several hundred different calibres of

**Remington-UMC Metallic Cartridges**

for all Standard sporting and military rifles. All gauged in the Arm for which they're made. 50 years success behind them. Used by experts. Endorsed by rifle-makers. Remington-UMC Metallics guarantee your Arm to the full extent of the maker's guarantee.

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

**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.

V. V. A. Index, Wash.

1. Will you kindly inform me the most effective range of the two following rifles. 32 S&W and 32-40?

Ans. The ballistics are: 32 Special, muzzle velocity 2,112 ft. sec.; 32-40 (H.G.) Power, muzzle velocity 2,065 ft. lbs. They will give practically the same results.

2. Will a lead ball, with a cross cut at the point, have the same shocking power as a core-nosed bullet?

Ans. No, for the reason that the lead ball cannot be driven at the same velocity as a metal jacketed one. It would not hold the rifling if driven at such speed.

3. How much will a 32-40 drop in a hundred yards?

Ans. Bullet from the 32-40 black and low power smokeless cartridge, when fired at 200 yds., rises 10 to 11 inches above the line of sight at 100 yds. The high power cartridge bullet rises about 5 1/2 inches above the line of sight when fired at 200 yds.

G. D. H., Bagley, Wis.

1. I am thinking of buying a shotgun. Which would you advise me to get, a 20 gauge pump gun or a 12 gauge pump gun for shooting ducks, rabbits and squirrels. What length of barrel do you think would be best for each gun?

Ans. I would certainly recommend a 12 gauge, as it will kill at longer ranges than the 20 gauge gun. The length of barrel does not make any difference. A 30 inch full choke is standard and will give excellent results for this class of shooting. I would suggest a better grade than you mention.

A Subscriber, Portsmouth, N. H.

Kindly inform me whether it would spoil the shooting qualities of a 32 inch double barrel gun to have two inches taken from the end making it a 30 inch gun. Would the range of the gun be lessened to a very great degree or would the gun pattern as much as it would be before?

Ans. You do not state whether the barrels are full choke, modified or cylinder. If they are full choke or modified, cutting 2 inches off the muzzle will make it cylinder bore and consequently reduce the patterns from modified or full choke to cylinder. If the barrels are cylinder bore, it will make no difference.

L. J. B., Waterloo, Iowa.

1. I wish you would explain to me the meaning of the two numbers, 25-35 calibre also 40-45.

Ans. In the days of black powder, cartridges were designated by three numbers; the first number gave the calibre, the second number gave the powder charge, and the third number gave the weight of the bullet. For instance, the 45-70 cartridge was known as the 45-70-405—45 being the calibre, loaded with 70 grains of powder, and a bullet weighing 405 grains. When smokeless powder came in, these same designations were adhered to, to a certain extent, but as various kinds of smokeless powder required different weights of powder to produce the same result, and as smokeless powder varies with each load from the powder makers, the figures at present have practically no significance; even the first figure does not represent the calibre exactly, especially in revolver cartridges, where for instance, revolvers bored to handle the 38 S & W. cartridge have a barrel with a diameter of .380 inches.

C. S. S., Tomah, Wis.

1. Which of the two guns shoots the tronger, 12 or 20 gauge?

Ans. Twelve gauge of course. This is due simply to the fact that it throws a larger number of pellets into the same size circle than the smaller gauge gun. All shotguns bore full choke, for instance, throw approximately 70 per cent. of their charge in a 30 inch circle at 40 yds., which is the standard testing distance. Since 12 gauge contains more shot, there will naturally be more in the circle.

2. Which has the most recoil?

Ans. Twelve gauge has the greater recoil.

3. What should be the pattern of 20 and 12 gauge, thirty yards with a three foot target using No. 6 shot?

Ans. You do not give the loads of shot and under the conditions above named, that is, a 20 inch circle at 40 yds. a gun should shoot 70 per cent. of its charge into the circle.

Inquirer, Braintree, Mass.

1. Is there any 22 Auto rifle out besides the Remington, Winchester and Savage?

Ans. No.

2. What is the address of the Colt and S. & W. Revolver companies?

Ans. Colt Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., and Smith & Wesson Co., Springfield, Mass.

3. Do either of these companies make revolvers shooting the .32 and .38 rim fire cartridges?

Ans. As far as I know they do not. The center fire cartridges are much better anyway.

4. What calibre revolver would you recommend for a 17 year old boy, 6 ft. 2 inches tall?

Ans. You do not say what you wish to do with the revolver, so it is hard to advise. If for target work, any of the target models will give satisfaction. From your height I would say you probably have a large hand and you would probably be able to handle a gun with a good size grip to good advantage.

Alfred P. Lane

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

**CANADA AT WAR**

**GOVERNMENT WILL COLLECT ONLY HALF OF SEED GRAIN ADVANCES**

Remainder of Loans Will Be Left Over Until Next Year.

THE Honorable Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, whose Department has had charge of the distribution of seed grain and relief in Western Canada throughout the past year, and the taking of security therefor, has had under consideration the question of collections to be made this fall.

The advances commenced early last winter, and were made necessary by the extreme misfortune which Western Canada suffered from the drought in 1914. It was hoped at the time that the amount required would not be unduly large, as the outbreak of war was making extraordinary demands upon the financial resources of the Dominion. The amount has, however, reached very large limits. There has been advanced up to July 31 for seed grain \$8,534,018.37, and for other goods by way of relief and fodder for animals \$4,075,420.89, making a total of \$12,609,439.21. As-



HON. DR. ROCHE, Minister of the Interior.

for other relief (in cases where both relief and seed grain and fodder have been provided) these will not be included in this year. Where, however, no seed grain or fodder has been provided, but relief only, one half of the amount advanced for relief will be expected to be returned.

It must be remembered that this seed grain, fodder, and relief distribution has been a most extensive and far reaching undertaking. A definite and consistent system of collection must be adopted. It is not an easy matter to work out such a system without entailing too great expense of organization. Consequently, the purchasers of grain have been asked to co-operate in the matter of collections. In this way the organization at their disposal is used and the necessity for heavy expenditure on the part of the Government avoided.

The Minister confidently hopes that all who have received assistance and to the people of the West generally, will accept the policy of the reduced amount to be collected this year as fair and equitable, and that all will co-operate and lend their assistance to work out successfully.

**Financing Crop.**

Aside from the question of ocean tonnage and exchange there should be no difficulty in financing the movement of grain. There are more liquors than they have been for years. In addition they have as a reserve their emergency circulation and the facilities afforded under the Finance Act of 1914 by which they can obtain advances in Dominion notes against grain bills and other securities. So far as concerns credits to farmers, two recent amendments to the Bank Act introduced by Hon. W. T. White, are important. Under one a bank may take security upon grain remaining in the farmers' possession, and under the other the bank may take security upon a crop for seed grain advances. The financial legislation of the Dominion seems to have provided all possible facilities for the financing of the crop movement.

**PREMIER BORDEN BRINGS MESSAGE FROM SOLDIERS**

At the great welcome accorded Sir Robert Borden in Montreal on his return from England, he gave to the people of the Empire a message from our gallant soldiers at the front.

"Even greater than this," said the Premier, "was my privilege of visiting the hospitals in the Channel Islands where, and at these I met men from all parts of the Empire who had fought in France, Belgium, and the Dardanelles—the men who won fame at Ypres, Estenbert, and Vimy. They came from many lands, but were all comrades, who had fought and would fight again for the same cause. It was a spectacle that gave to me a sense of the unity of our Empire that I had never had before, and I come back to you now with a clear message of Empire from them."

"I bring from the front this message from our soldiers; that they have done their duty in the past, and are prepared to do it in the future, and that no conclusion of the war will be satisfactory unless it brings to the Empire, for all the sacrifices they have made, the satisfaction of attaining the object fought for. Any nation that undertakes to establish the doctrine of spoliation shall go down beneath the might and contempt of the world."

**MANY CONVALESCENT HOMES ARE OFFERED**

The following private homes, out of the large number which have been offered, have been accepted as military convalescent homes, and are in operation or will be in a few days: The home of Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, Sydney, N.S.; the home of Mrs. R. B. Dobell, Quebec; the Khaki League Home, Montreal; a home furnished by the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, Winnipeg; the home of Mrs. J. F. Ross, Toronto; the home of Mr. Hugh Macpherson, Kingston, and a home lent by Mrs. Parks at St. John, N.B. The commission anticipates receiving considerable assistance in the operation of the convalescent homes from those who are anxious to render some service at this juncture. Voluntary aid committees have been established in the divisional area and military districts, and will organize crops of local workers.

Paris, Sept. 17.—A further large number of troops is reported by the Balkan Agency to have been called to the Greek colors. The Athens correspondent of this Agency says: Royal decrees have been issued calling out recruits of the classes of 1887, 1887 and 1888 on October 1.

Mr. Charles Spole of The Goss Printing Press Co., Chicago, was in town on Friday.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

**VIOLENT ATTACKS OF DYSPEPSIA**

Suffered Tortures Until She Tried "Fruit-a-lives"

St. Jean de Matha, Jan. 27th, 1914.

"After suffering for a long time with dyspepsia, I have been made well by 'Fruit-a-lives.' I suffered so much that at last I would not dare to eat for fear of my dying. Five years ago, I received a sample of 'Fruit-a-lives' and after taking them I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept trying until I was well. I quickly regained my lost weight—and now eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, I am fully recovered, thanks to 'Fruit-a-lives.'

Mme. CHARBONNEAU.  
One a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.  
At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

**Mathieson Government Have Four Majority**

Conservative Party Returned After a Close Hard Fight

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 18.—Returns show that the Mathieson Government has been returned by a majority of four, the parties standing 17 to 13. The weather was fine and a large vote was polled. Liberal leader Rogers was defeated by Hon. Charles Dalton.

**French Gunners Blow Up Supply Stations**

Paris, Sept. 17.—French gunners exploded German supply stations in an artillery battle south of Arras, which lasted all day yesterday and last night, and in which thousands of shells were fired.

The enemy opened the attack here, and also between Arras and Souchez. The French replied with great effectiveness, wrecking the advanced trenches and shattering the enemy's batteries. The communication announced today.

French fighting occurred last night between the Somme and the Aisne, but without important results. The artillery duel in the Arras zone and between Sappeland and the Aisne continued without cessation last night.



**Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations**

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, or any homestead or 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 patent 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 \$200.

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.

**10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE**

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a still barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret tonight will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

**Straight Talk To Merchants Who Do Not ADVERTISE**

IF 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, that 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 less 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 fall, 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  
NEWCASTLE, N. B. Box 359  
Phone 23