

"Lined Up" For Sport

Remington-UMC Repeating Rifles

You're ready for emergencies with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle. Six to 15 shots—with speed and accuracy that only World-Standard Arms can insure. Clean cut lines—perfect balance—light weight—and rapid action are the outstanding features of Remington-UMC Rifles.

Metallic Cartridges

Remington-UMC Metallics in every calibre—for all sporting and military arms. Every cartridge gauged in the arm for which it's made. Use them—for a better day's sport.

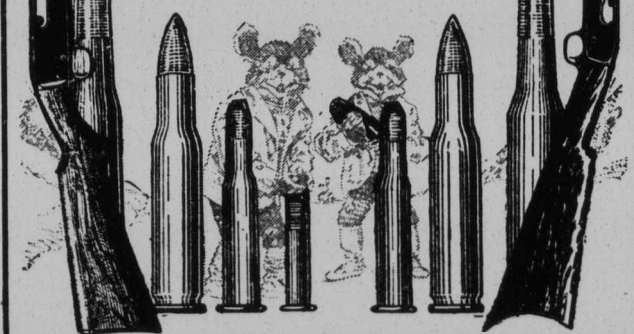
"Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog FREE on request.

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



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.

PROBLEMS OF OPEN SIGHTS

Many hunters have wondered why the open rear sight on a rifle is placed part way up the barrel and not as near the shooter's eye as possible. In fact just the other day I read a letter from a sportsman in which he stated that a certain rifle would be perfect if only the rear sight were placed way back near his eye. The rifle designer is twice the devil and the deep blue sea on this point. The farther the sights are placed apart, the greater the sighting radius which tends toward accuracy. On the other hand if the rear sight is placed too far back it appears to the eye as fuzzy as a French poodle and it does not therefore improve the accuracy to any noticeable extent. The problem is to strike a compromise which will give best results under average conditions. A very interesting experiment along these lines is to cut out some sights from light pastboard, place 'em on a table lined up with an open window and sight through them at some object a hundred feet or so away, and you will be able to observe for yourself the above mentioned difficulties.

A. E. Milwaukee, Wis.

1. Which powder has the longest range, black, smokeless or Ballistite? Ans. From your classification, it seems to me that you are a little confused. There are two kinds of powder in use, black powder and smokeless powder. Black powder is the original gun powder made from charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre. All smokeless powders are either nitro-cellulose or nitro-glycerine or some combination of the two. Roughly speaking, nitro-cellulose is produced by treating either wood or cotton fibre with nitric acid in the presence of sulphuric acid, and nitro-glycerine is the result of treating glycerine in the same way with the above named acids. When black powder burns in the barrel, a considerable part of the product of the combustion is solid matter. When smokeless powder burns the amount of solid matter is very small indeed. Nitro-glycerine or nitro-cellulose when used in their natural state are entirely too powerful and ungovernable for use in shotguns and rifles. They are therefore toned down by the addition of various materials which retard their burning qualities. Black smokeless powders for use in shotguns are so compounded that when used in the same bulk as the old black powder load will give approximately the same results. Dense smokeless shotgun powders are compounded to produce the proper ballistic results without regard to their bulk. Bulk smokeless powder should be loaded by bulk, that is, by the actual volume occupied by the powder. Dense powder should be loaded by weight only, that is, the actual weight of the charge. From the foregoing description of the properties of shotgun powders, it is not possible to say that any one of

the three mentioned will give better range than another. 2. Which is best for the 12 gauge gun? Ans. Shotgun barrels are the easiest of all firearms to keep clean and it makes very little difference which kind of powder is used, so long as the guns are cleaned the same day as the shooting is done. (3) There is no particular difference in the shooting qualities of the two makes of guns you mention. 4. Is there any advantage in using smokeless powder? Ans. There are many advantages in using smokeless powder, aside from the fact that there is no smoke and one is less recoil and another is that black powder is extremely dirty when compared with smokeless powder, and follows the barrel up so that cleaning after using black powder is a very messy job. 5. The hunting season opens Sept. 7th and the open season for rail or rice hen starts the 6th of September. Are you allowed to shoot these birds on the 6th or must you wait till the 7th? Ans. The Game Law reads it is "unlawful to kill rail or rice hen between the 30th day of November and the succeeding 7th day of September." September 6th is therefore in the closed season and you must wait until the 7th. Do you consider the Model 14 high power slide action carbine with 18½" barrel, 25 calibre accurate and powerful enough for deer, bear, wood chucks, etc. How long should the barrel last, or in other words, how many rounds of ammunition could be used before the barrel wears out, using the factory cartridges? Ans. Very satisfactory for this work. The length of life of a barrel depends so entirely on the care it receives that it is very difficult to state a definite date for its wearing out. I should say that such a barrel would be good for 4,000 to 5,000 rounds of ammunition before the accuracy fell off to any noticeable extent, and would undoubtedly shoot many thousand more sufficiently accurate for all hunting purposes. Does the U. S. Government sell ammunition for the Krag? Ans. Yes, but only through the National Rifle Association or the National Guards. J. D. Empire, Mich. Is it safe or practical to use high velocity ammunition in the 25-29 and 38-55 rifles not having nickel steel barrels? Ans. Yes. E. S. Omaha, Nebr. 1. Will the newly designed "Spot Light" .22 calibre cartridges hurt a rifle barrel in any way when fired in same? Ans. No.

Alfred P. Lane

CANADA AT WAR

CANADA HAS NOW 150,000 MEN UNDER ARMS AND FULLY EQUIPPED

Very Shortly the Dominion's Quota of Men Will Reach 200,000.

INCLUDING the 10,000 men on garrison and home duty in Canada, the Dominion has now under arms approximately 150,000 men. When the twelve new battalions reach England there will be roughly 100,000 men under arms in Europe, 40,000 men in training in Canada, 1,000 men at Bermuda, 500 men at St. Lucia, British West Indies; a Medical Corps at Cairo, Egypt, consisting of three stationary hospitals; and 10,000 men in Canada, garrisoning Halifax, Quebec, Esquimaux, and guarding canals, elevators, patrolling the Western boundary, and on duty at internment camps. With the addition of 50,000 reinforcements Canada will have within a few months a splendidly equipped and trained army of over 200,000 men.

More Men If Needed.

If there is another call for 50,000 reinforcements, the militia authorities anticipate no difficulty in getting the men. They state that recruiting



GEN. SIR SAM HUGHES, K.C.B., Minister of Militia.

Sketch by McConnell.

during the last few weeks has been brisker than for months. In fact not since the outbreak of war has there been such enthusiasm and such a deluge of men willing to don khaki.

The Disposition of Troops.

The following table shows approximately the number of Canadian troops raised, their disposition, and where they are at present located: Princess Patricia's Light Infantry (in France) 1,000 First Contingent (from Valcartier) (in France) 32,000 Second Contingent (in Britain) 20,000 Reinforcements (1st and 2nd Contingents), in England and France 22,000 38th Royal Ottawa (in Bermuda) 1,100 Half Battalion (in St. Lucia) 500 Hospital, Medical, Veterinary, Engineers, etc. (Overseas) 5,000 Twelve Battalions (reinforcements) 15,000 34 Battalion (raised or being raised) (in Canada) 40,000 12 Batteries of Artillery (being raised) (in Canada) 2,000 Six Regiments Mounted Men (raised) (in Canada) 3,000 Men on garrison duty and Home Service (in Canada) 10,000

Patricias Being Reorganized.

Of the original Princess Patricia's Regiment, the first Canadian force to see fighting in France, less than 100 fighting men are left. However, the regiment is being reorganized and reinforcements are being sent at once which will bring this crack unit again up to strength. It may be explained in connection with the above table that at the time when it looked as if Turkey would invade Egypt thirteen regiments of mounted rifles were raised in Canada, principally from the cowboys, plainsmen, and rough riders of the West. When the threatened Turkish invasion came to naught and the fight with the Ottoman Empire developed into siege work at the Dardanelles, the Mounted Rifles volunteered to go to Flanders as dismounted cavalry. Seven regiments are already in England. Six remain in Canada.

WHEAT PURCHASE IS IMPRACTICABLE

The proposition for the Dominion Government to purchase Canada's wheat crop finds no favor with Dr.

THREE KILLED IN SHOOTING AFFRAY

Hickman, Ky., Sept. 10.—Three men are dead and a woman is seriously wounded as the result of a shooting affair here last night. W. A. Naylor, former judge of Fulton County, and William Collins, a miner, mother of William, was shot through the arm by Claude Johnson, who in turn was shot and killed by members of a crowd of men and boys.

Masill, chairman of the Grain Commission.

"The suggestion," he declared, "has been made by someone who failed to give proper thought to what he proposed. The Canadian Government could do no more with a 300,000,000 bushel wheat crop in the event of the British market being closed, than could private owners under the same circumstances. If the British market is glutted, the purchase of the crop by the Canadian Government would not help matters at all."

"Now what," he asked, "could the Canadian Government do with Western Canada's 300,000,000-bushel wheat crop? If the British market was closed to private owners, it would be just as effectively closed to the Canadian Government. The Government could no more market this wheat, in the face of a Russian glut of the British wheat market, than could the private parties now engaged in the business."

What do the western men suggest? Dr. Masill wanted to know. "Do they propose that Great Britain cease operations at the Dardanelles in order that Russian wheat will be able to get to Russia? Do they expect that in order to save the British market for Canadian wheat, Great Britain will withdraw her support from her Russian ally? If they do such a thing, they would prejudice Russia's cause, and consequently their own cause. When examined closely, the Calgary suggestion appears thoughtless."

GRAIN BLOCKADES NOT NOW POSSIBLE

Western Canada has harvested the greatest crop in its history. Energetic preparations have been made by the Government, the Grain Commission, and the railways to handle this bumper crop, and it is expected, despite the size and the rush this fall, that it will be marketed without the blockade or the congestion which was a perennial occurrence before 1911. Speaking of the crop conditions as affecting Canada, Dr. Masill, chairman of the Grain Commission, says there was never a time in the history of the West when things were more ready for the successful handling of the big crop. "This year," he said, "the grain commission has in service three big storage elevators for emergency purposes. These elevators are located at Calgary, Montreal, and Saskatoon, and together can take care of 10,500,000 bushels of grain. "Ten million bushels does not seem to be much when one thinks of the bumper crop," the commissioner explained, "but with such a margin of insurance, we are amply protected against loss by a blockade."

He went on to show how 42,000,000 bushels could be taken care of at the head of the lakes; 30,000,000 bushels can be stored in Eastern Canada, while 70,000,000 bushels or more could be handled by the line elevators. Adding to this the 10,000,000 bushels capacity of the three new elevators, 150,000,000 bushels are accounted for if a blockade occurred right at the commencement of the season, which was almost impossible. The balance of the crop could easily be retained on the farms without hurt, and without piling a bushel of wheat on to the open prairie.

ALL EQUIPMENT FROM GOVERNMENT

It has been brought to the attention of the Department that units organized for overseas service are soliciting subscriptions from the public for the purchase of articles of equipment, band instruments, and for the creation of a regimental fund, and it has been reported that some units have charged an admission fee to witness parades, etc., for a similar purpose. It should be borne in mind that units of the Overseas Forces are supplied by the Department with everything necessary for their equipment, and it should not be necessary to appeal to the public for assistance, especially as there are many objects of a patriotic and philanthropic character to which the Canadian public have contributed most liberally. The practice above referred to does not commend itself to the Militia Council, and steps will be taken to prevent a continuance of the same, and no such thing as appeals for subscriptions will be permitted except by express permission obtained beforehand from the Militia Council.

NEW REGIMENTS TO GO TO ENGLAND

New Regiments go to England. It has been decided to send to England as complete units twelve infantry battalions now in training in Canada. Two from the Maritime Provinces, one from Quebec, five from Ontario, two from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and one each from Alberta and British Columbia. On the arrival of these troops in England, Canada's overseas force will number about one hundred thousand.

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903.

Mineral's Limestone Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road. JOS. DUBES Commercial Traveller

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE MARVELLOUS FRUIT MEDICINE

Has Relieved More Cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Trouble Than Any Other Medicine

THOUSANDS OWE THEIR GOOD HEALTH TO IT

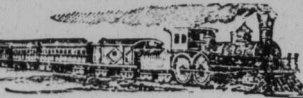
Made From The Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined With Tonics and Antiseptics.

"Fruit-a-tives" means health. In years to come, people will look back to the discovery of 'Fruit-a-tives' and wonder how they ever managed to get along without these wonderful tablets, made from fruit juices.

"Fruit-a-tives" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only certain remedy that will correct chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.

'Fruit-a-tives' is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world and many people have testified to its value in severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Headaches, Neuralgia, Pimples, Blisters and other Skin Troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



I. C. R. TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 2nd, trains will be due to arrive at and depart from Newcastle as follows:

GOING SOUTH	
Maritime, arrive	5.20 a. m.
Maritime, leave	5.25 a. m.
Local, arrive	10.40 a. m.
Local, leave	10.45 a. m.
Ocean Limited, arrive	1.37 p. m.
Ocean Limited, leave	1.45 p. m.
Night Freight, leave	3.05 a. m.

GOING NORTH	
Maritime, arrive	11.51 p. m.
Maritime, leave	11.56 p. m.
Local, arrive	2.17 p. m.
Local, leave	2.22 p. m.
Ocean Limited, arrive	4.30 p. m.
Ocean Limited, leave	4.35 p. m.
Night Freight, leave	3.35 a. m.

To Chatham and Loggieville: Leave Newcastle—12.05 a. m.; 5.35 a. m.—1.55 p. m.; 4.40 p. m. From Chatham and Loggieville: Arrive Newcastle—5.10 a. m.; 1.20 p. m.; 4.15 p. m.; 11.40 p. m.

FOR FREDERICTON: Leave Newcastle—Express 5.45 a. m. Leave Newcastle—Freight 7.10 a. m.

FROM FREDERICTON

Arrive Newcastle, Express 11.30 p. m. Arrive Newcastle, Freight 3.45 p. m. Local for McGivney's: Leave Newcastle—Express 4.50 p. m. Arrive Newcastle—Express 11.05 a. m.



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 preempt 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. Preemption 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.

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.

This 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 this 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 phony call will bring our representative to your store in five minutes.

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