



REMINGTON-UMC

Sure Sport!

There's a swift, sure shot in every **Remington-UMC .22 Cartridge**

Made of the same high-grade materials—with the same skilled workmanship—on the same accurate automatic machinery—as the higher-priced high-power metallics. Holders of the World's Gallery Record. Leaders for 50 years.

It costs so little to try them. Get a box today. Your dealer will be glad to show you the full line of Remington-UMC .22 Rifles. The best value at their price.

REMINGTON-UMC METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
(Contractors to the British Imperial Colonial Governments)
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A. 19



Target Tips and Hunting Hints
by **Alfred P. Lane**

Send questions to Mr. Lane and 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.

A. M. Albuquerque, N. M.

1. Is the .38 S. & W. Special as accurate as the 32-20?

Ans. The .38 S. & W. Special is more accurate.

2. Will the 32-20 hollow point make a larger wound than the .38 S. & W. Special solid bullet?

Ans. This depends upon conditions.

3. What one of these calibres would you recommend for hunting in the mountains in a Colt Army Special with a 6 inch barrel?

Ans. I would certainly recommend the .38 S. & W. or Colt Special cartridge. This is a subject on which there has been much discussion. I am sure, however, that the .38 S. & W. Special will give groups from a machine rest of but very little over 6 inches at 100 yds.

W. B. Lonsdale, L. I.

I would like to ask if it is allowable to use a strap for prone shooting in a .22 cal. rifle club, shooting 25 yards? This strap is attached to the barrel near the end and also to the stock and when shooting is wound around the elbow in such a way as to form a rigid position.

Ans. The National Rifle Association rules permit the use of a strap for prone shooting except that done by the school boy rifle clubs. As to why they prohibit it for school boys and allow everyone else to use it is beyond me.

A. H. Farmingdale, N. J.

1. Is the 30-30 powerful enough for moose?

Ans. While numbers of moose have been shot with this cartridge, I would recommend a more powerful cartridge.

2. What is the effective range of same?

Ans. The 30-30 will give good results up to about 300 yds.

3. Could a Colt Automatic pistol be operated by a left-handed person without inconvenience?

Ans. Yes.

4. Are automatic rifles considered as efficient as the common rifle?

Ans. Yes.

B. H. L. Harding, Me.

I wish to buy a gun for outdoor target practice. It should be accurate up to two hundred and twenty-five yards, or better still, two hundred and seventy yards, as that is about the distance at which most of the big game is killed. Of course, the cartridges should cost not more than from one and one-fourth cents to two cents each. Also, I would like for it to be a large calibre so that it would teach me to shoot with accuracy such heavy rifles as the .32

Special and .35. Also give the best combination of sights for the rifles you recommend. How are these combinations? Marbles Flexible Rear sight, Marbles adjustable leaf as the middle sight, and Marbles improved or reversible or Sheards gold head as front sight. Or, Marbles flexible rear globe, Sheards adjustable three leaf as middle sight

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Sch. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska

and Sheards gold front sight. Or, Lyman Combination rear sight, Lyman leaf as middle sight and Lyman ivory head front sight?

Ans. I think you are looking for a rifle, according to your specifications, which does not exist. You are evidently working under the wrong supposition, as over 90 per cent. of all the big game in this country is shot at under 100 yards. I would recommend the .22 calibre rifle to handle the .22 long rifle cartridge, then use .22 long rifle cartridges loaded with Lesmok or semi-smokeless powder, at 50 to 100 yards, and I am quite sure you will get all the benefit which can be gotten from rifle practice in so far as being an aid to game shooting. It is also a mighty good idea to do at least half of your shooting rapid fire, i. e., with a time limit for each string of ten shots for instance. If you are shooting a repeating rifle, this time limit should be thirty seconds for ten shots. If using a single shot rifle the time limit should be two minutes. The matter of sights is a matter of personal preference. Any one of the combinations you suggest would give satisfactory results. There is very little choice, and the sights you have picked out are certainly O. K. Before buying a .22 calibre rifle I would suggest that you investigate all the reliable makes on the market. One of the reasons I am suggesting a .22 calibre rifle is that you can do so much more shooting for the same money with a .22 cal. rifle than you can with a higher power rifle that the actual number of shots fired will more than out-balance any possible advantage which could result from using a more powerful rifle.

G. T. D., Bainville, Mont.

1. Which is the quickest powder, the Ballistite, Infalible or Walsrode, and is the Ballistite affected by dampness? Which is the fastest and hardest?

Ans. Ballistite and Infalible are practically the same, being dense powders. Walsrode is also a dense powder, but is not quite so dense as the other two. Ballistically there is very little difference between these three powders, in fact the difference is so slight that it can be entirely disregarded in choosing between them. You will get excellent results from any one of the three.

Alfred P. Lane

Editorial Comment

THE WAR AND MIGRATION TO CANADA

Letter 1. After the War: The Future of Canada

To the Editor of the Advocate, Sir,

Although the progress of the war is satisfactory, it must be admitted that, had we devoted more time to preparing for it beforehand, we should have done far better. This lesson should be laid to heart, and we should now prepare for putting the affairs of the Empire in order after the war, and the longer we devote to it the better it can be done. The one great outstanding need is the better distribution of the Empire's population.

The fact that Canada a century ago was worth nothing, but is now worth untold millions is due to migration, mainly from Great Britain.

Had the flow of immigration been double, Canada's prosperity, acreage under crops, wealth, exports and manufactures would all have increased in proportion, she could have exported more food to Great Britain and her Allies, and her contingents of troops at the front could have been doubled. The patriotism and generosity of the Canadians has astonished the world, and these should survive after the war. It will be WORK and NOT GIFTS which the people at home will need. As Mr. Lloyd George has pointed out, a great pressure of unemployment is to be expected in Great Britain on the conclusion of peace; and the provision of work will be needed for defence against starvation, poverty and physical deterioration. Then the best and most enduring way for Canada to aid the British distress which otherwise will be inevitable is that country of nations known as the British Empire will be to take some of our surplus labour to work on her vacant acres, so that both may be employed to the fullest advantage. By this means she can increase our food supplies and keep down our poor rate, and at the same time provide for her own defence by the introduction of efficiently trained troops, and reduce the burden of our war taxation by increasing the number of shoulders to bear it.

The only way to avoid a war in the Pacific is by being prepared to defend the Empire's empty areas of productive soil in Western Canada and elsewhere. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the Ottawa House of Commons on December 14 last: "No nation is worthy of being a nation unless it is ready at all times to defend its own independence and fight for it if need be." The Canadians are fighting nobly and showing themselves worthy of their British stock, but can Canada be said to be ready for aggression, especially in the West, before her population is doubled? Had this happened before, the Hon. W. J. Roche, in his last New Year's message could have called home, the "vast resources of Western Canada will furnish annually 400,000,000 bushels of wheat for the Motherland." As it was, he could only mention half that quantity.

The transference to Europe of much of our home labour has led to older men being employed and to work being available for all those who are left, at considerably higher wages than prevailed before the war. The effect on the physique and appearance of the people, adults, youths and kiddies, is a conspicuous feature of the times. It is for Canada and the other Dominions to say whether this is to continue after the war, or whether employers are to exploit our boys and ex-soldiers at low wages to the exclusion of those other men and of the thousands of trained and wounded who will be seeking for work. The latter, if wounded in the arms or body, would be able to serve as messengers, lift attendants (porters), and the leg-wounded could get as bottle-washers, packers, labourers, clerks and shop assistants, and in other sedentary or stationary situations, but these jobs will be taken up by boys who can find no other outlet for their energies unless they are absorbed over seas, for employers will not employ a wounded man when they can get boys or girls to do the work more cheaply. THE FIRST DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA is obviously to provide work for all of their own forces who return to civil life, but surely they can arrange that all vacancies by death in their Expeditionary Forces are filled in the return journey by fit men who wish to migrate from Lord Kitchener's army, which is to be discharged as soon as possible after the war. This would provide labour for the land, and their consuming capacity would increase

employment in the towns. They would willingly undertake to repay their fares out of wages after arrival, but cannot save anything out of their shilling a day pay, half of which in innumerable cases is assigned to their relatives, so as to qualify them for a Government subsidy. Canada was one of the prizes the Prussians coveted. Are her saviours to be excluded because they were born at home?

THE BOYS. The Imperialism of the boys is unparalleled. All the best, who could go, at the age of sixteen and upwards, have enlisted by oversteering their ages, and cases of boys joining the ranks at the age of fifteen are frequent. None of these wish to return to their former occupations and narrow lives. When, Ed Com The war and Two ... therefore, there are situations for which no local labour is applying. It will not fares be advanced to help out such boys from home? Thousands of those who came out in the past have enlisted and proved the sterling worth of their class.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA. The one thing needed for Canada to become a truly great nation is to double or treble her population. NOW IS HER GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO, and at the same time to prove that the Empire is indissolubly one, not only in arms but in labour also, and the opportunity will, we hope, never recur, as it is due to the war. The extension of Canada's urban employment also depends on the expansion of her rural population. If one in every two Canadian farmers holding ten acres and over of land would take an ex-soldier boy during the two years after the war is over some three hundred and fifteen thousand could come out, and after they had repaid their fares they could assist in the migration of their own and other boys' sisters, and thus secure the destiny of the Dominion. They would also spend \$40 a year on clothing alone, which would amount to about twelve and a half million dollars a year. If they stay here they will decline and deteriorate, all the improvement wrought in them by their time with the colours will be lost, and employment in the towns will suffer in consequence of lack of consumers.

Is the Empire to be one in peace as well as in war? What is Canada's reply? Those Canadians who cannot join the active forces at the front could now get ready to help to receive the would-be settlers of our troops so that the words of Sir Robert Borden, uttered in the House of Commons at Ottawa on April 10, 1915, may apply to the Canadians' answer to the question of peace as it did to the question of war. Sir Robert said: "No one of us doubted then when the end came the people of Canada would be ready to respond to the call; but we rejoice that in every province, and indeed in every community in Canada, the response has been so warm, so loyal, so splendidly patriotic, that every one of us feels today more proud than ever he did before of this great Dominion."

Yours faithfully,
THOS. E. SEDGWICK,
33 Oriental Street,
Poplar, London, E.
July, 1915.

MODERN ENTRENCHING SPADE

The present Canadian Entrenching Spade is a very notable and admirable exception to the general rule, that combination tools are not a success.

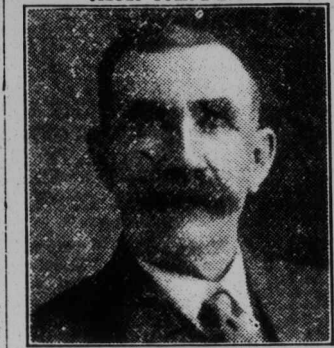
It is an invention of a Canadian and is protected by a Canadian patent. It is one of the very first patented inventions to be extensively used by the Canadian forces in this great war. It combines in one very simple and efficient device, two very distinct and highly important instruments: i. e., the entrenching spade itself, and a shield and rifle rest. It is simply a spade blade of well known shape but of specially hard steel which will act as a shield. It is made to be readily detachable from its handle. A little to one side of its centre it is provided with an opening slightly larger than a rifle barrel. Through this, the soldier can thrust his rifle the hole being sufficiently large enough to enable him to sight it. With the blade driven vertically into the ground, the rifle rests on the lower wall of this opening and thus has its weight easily supported. While crouching behind the blade in firing, the soldier is amply protected.

This device is actually in use on the firing line in large numbers. It is one of the few inventions made since the opening of the war and almost immediately put into use, extensively.

The army and navy officials in England, France, Italy, Canada, and the United States, as well as the patent offices of those countries are being continually flooded with thousands of inventions for all possible uses in this war, and it is highly probable that one result of the war may be the production of many really valuable inventions which would otherwise never have come to light. It is to be hoped so at least.

WILL WE EVER WALK ON AIR?

Train Of Thought Inspired By A Letter About "Fruit-a-tives"



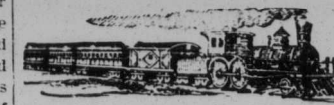
MR. D. McLEAN

Orillia, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1914.

"For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. I tried several medicines, but got no results and my Headaches became more severe. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives' make you feel like walking on air. This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. Now I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I cannot say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives', and recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends."

DAN McLEAN.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is daily proving its priceless value in relieving cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble—General Weakness, and Skin Diseases. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid 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 2.35 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 2.45 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 of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earplag 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 \$5.00 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.

Timely Topics

ON

PRINTING

FINE PRINTING IS AN ART

Do you know good printing?

Do you like good printing?

Do you know that it always pays to have the BETTER kind?

Perhaps you have been used to the one class of printing and know no other.

If this is so, it is time for you to have a look around and investigate and see what's what.

Do you know you do not have to go any farther away than Newcastle to obtain the BETTER class of printing.

Perhaps you have not given it a thought, but a great deal depends on the stock used in order to get a BETTER job. Investigate this.

Last, but not the least, do you know that The Advocate Job Department turns out only this BETTER class of work. If you will read on a little further, we will tell you how and why.

1st—We cater to that class of people who use only the best stock, and who know what BETTER printing is.

2nd—In order to give these customers the class of work they want, we have to keep in stock only the best grades of material. We do not handle cheap lines.

3rd—In order, again, to be able to turn out that BETTER class of printing, we employ only experienced and competent printers, who keep abreast of the times and watch the styles.

4th—What is as important as the above is equipment. If The Advocate Job Department was not fitted out as it is, with the most modern machinery and the very latest in type faces, it could not handle the fast growing trade, that has developed in the past year, of turning out that BETTER class of printing. Only the best inks are used, because this is necessary when high grade stock is used.

Now, Mr. Business Man, if you will read the above over carefully, see how your supply stands, then get in touch with this office, we feel sure you will become a customer. Give up that old-fangled notion that first class printing comes only from the large city printing offices. As a matter of fact, the reverse is the case, and prices are invariably lower.

REMEMBER THAT WE DO ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

For commercial use, we have superior grades of Letter, Note and Bill Head Stock, at prices and quality to suit any business and any purse. Our prices range from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per thousand for Letter Heads, and from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per thousand for Envelopes. Our Envelopes are the same material as our papers, and therefore match. We are always pleased to submit samples of stock, and prices, on application.

More Business

IS WHAT WE WANT

You want the work—we want to do it for you. We have just the grade of paper you want, so why not let us get together in a co-operative way and make a strong pull for increased business—more business than usual.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

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