

The Importance of Rifle Shooting

(Canadian Military Gazette)

In the Franco-British wars of the Middle Ages the British won not because of superior bravery, but because of their better skill in the use of the bow, the rifle, so to speak, of that day.

In the present war the importance of accuracy in shooting cannot be overestimated, and anything that will promote marksmanship must not be overlooked.

In his recent speech, the Minister of Militia proudly stated that the First Contingent went to the front better riflemen than any body of troops of equal length of training. He is a wide awake soldier, and emphasizes good shooting.

There can be no doubt about it, this excellence on the part of Canadian troops is largely due to the use of the target practice rod, a device adopted before the outbreak of the war, about which that excellent old British paper, the "Army and Navy Gazette," has this to say:

"The target practice rod, invented by Mr. Reardon, and patented and sold by the Target Practice Rod Company, Ltd., of 17, Victoria Street, S. W., has been for some little time before the public in this country with great attraction, while both in Canada and in America the invention has for at least six years past been officially adopted for use in the military forces by the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, and by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the War Department of the United States. In view of the fact that the target practice rod was approved of by so high an authority as Lord Roberts, and by so thoroughly practical and well known a rifle shot as the late Mr. Ommundsen, we asked an officer, who was for many years on the musketry staff of the Army, to make a thorough inspection of the invention and to give us his opinion about it. He says: 'The apparatus is very simple, consisting of a hollow brass tube inserted in the barrel of the ordinary Service rifle, and containing a needle pointed rod actuated by the trigger on pressing the trigger. The rifle, fitted with the instrument, is held about 6 in. from the special miniature target provided, upon which the hit is recorded by the needle pointed rod above mentioned. The target practice rod teaches the riflemen to aim correctly, to keep his sights on his object, and properly to press the trigger; for instructional purposes in barracks rooms it is most useful, it is capable of taking the place of an aim corrector, and gives an accurate record of the result of each pressure of the trigger; it affords unlimited and valuable rifle practice at a merely nominal cost, and seems admirably adapted for the instruction of the new men joining our armies.' Canada has ordered its issue at the rate of one for every ten men of the establishment of each squadron or company. America has directed the issue of ten target practice rods to each company and troop in the United States Army. Our War Office has exhibited its usual cynicism, and for some reason not readily appreciable, will so far have none of it. Possibly it is considered that with us the rifle shot is produced ready made on enlistment, or grows 'spontaneous' like the buildings of Eden City."

Mr. Thomas Whalen of Chatham, spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Harriet Whalen.

Miss Mary MacDonald, of Parker's Ridge, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Murray McCloskey.

Pte. Harold Nelson, who spent Sunday with his mother, returned to Fredericton on Monday. He was accompanied by his brother, Pte. Roy Nelson, who has been home a few days on account of sickness.

Miss Jean Norrad paid a trip to Fredericton on Saturday.

Misses Isabella Hovey and Lena Murphy, who have been home for a few weeks, left for Portland Tuesday last. They were accompanied to Fredericton by Mrs. William and Miss Jean MacMillan and Mrs. Tullie Hovey.

Mr. Claude Carter is spending a few weeks with his sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Hovey.

Mrs. John Quigley of Fredericton, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Ryan.

Miss Myrtle Hovey, who was staying a few days with Mrs. Whalen, returned to her home in Ludlow on Saturday night.

Mrs. N. Delaney entertained the Catholic Sewing Circle on Wednesday evening.

BOUESTOWN NEWS

Feb. 14—Although quite a few are still on the sick list, we are glad to be able to report that a great many have recovered from lagrippe and are in our midst once again.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Mary MacCloskey, our popular young milliner, has made up her mind to seek the West. While she will be much missed in our circles, we cannot but wish that she may find both good fortune and happiness in her new abode.

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Social Conditions on the Farm

During the year 1915, the Commission of Conservation conducted an agricultural survey on 400 farms in Ontario. The survey included 100 farms in each of the Counties of Dundas, Waterloo, Northumberland and Carleton. Various phases of farm life were investigated, and some interesting conditions presented.

Social conditions, and other incentives to keep the young people on the farms are to a great extent neglected as may be seen from the following report of the survey.

Ten per cent of the farmers visited have had boys leave and go to the city. Seven per cent have sons married who are farming. Nineteen per cent stated that they were following some form of book keeping, but only one man was following a complete method. Sixty seven per cent take agricultural papers, seventeen per cent take story magazines, and seventy seven per cent take a daily paper.

In 53 per cent of the families visited there were young people over 14 years of age while 31 per cent had a horse and buggy or an automobile for the young people. Sixty one per cent of the farmers attended some kind of community event or events during the past year, chiefly church socials and picnics.

Here it may be stated that the rural churches have a great opportunity to develop the social side of their activities, to reach more of the young people in the country and interest them in clean amusements, sports and recreations. The local fairs also are prominent among the community events attended by the farmer. In Dundas and Carleton no organized clubs for games were met with, while in Waterloo, 13 reported a football club, and in Northumberland, six reported baseball clubs. Only one of the 400 farmers visited

PERSONALS

The many friends of Miss Ruth Delano will be sorry to hear that she is confined to the house with an attack of pneumonia.

W. L. Bonnell, of St. Stephen, but at present Principal of Blackville Superior School, has been the guest of his friend, Clarence Jones, the past few days.

Mrs. (Dr.) Roy, of Sydney, is in town, owing to the continued illness of her mother, Mrs. E. Leffoi Willis.

Mrs. Oran McAuley and children have gone to Moncton where they will spend the next three months.

Hon. John Morrissey was in Toronto last week attending a meeting of the Grand Trustees of the C. M. B. A.

Mrs. John Bastin, of Rogersville, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Richard Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Vye returned last week from a visit to Mrs. Vye's father, Howard Richards, of Fredericton.

Thomas A. Clarke, of Sackville, spent Sunday here.

Miss Minnie P. Ingram is spending a few days in Redbank, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sullivan.

Messrs. Wendell P. Thomson and Sargeant Geo. McRae, of Campbellton, who were in town attending the Bonspiel, returned home Friday night.

Mrs. Walter Morrill returned last week from a visit to friends in Fredericton and Gagetown.

Mrs. Bell, who had been visiting her daughter Mrs. W. R. Cumming, of Montreal, several weeks, returned home on Saturday.

W. S. Loggie, M. P., returned to Ottawa on Monday.

Private Bert Baker, of C. Co. 132nd Batt., has gone to Chatham to qualify for the rank of Sergeant.

Mr. James P. Whelan of Bathurst, formerly of Newcastle, left last week for Saskatoon, for a three weeks visit.

Mrs. Agnes Morrison celebrated her eightieth birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Langley on Saturday. Her many friends extended congratulations and many good wishes for continued health and happiness.

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Government to Encourage Farmers

Of the 400 farmers visited last summer in connection with the survey conducted by the Commission of Conservation, 15 per cent. employ male help by the year; 11 per cent by the month; 31 per cent by the day; the balance employing it in various ways. Sixty four per cent employ Canadian help; 13 per cent British born help, while two per cent employ help of alien birth. A large majority report the labour satisfactory, while four per cent report labour unsatisfactory. Fourteen per cent employ married men but only ten per cent have a house on the farm for the hired man.

Unfortunately many of those who have houses are employing single men and only a few cases were found where the farmer employing a married man had a house for him to live in.

It is the general opinion among the farmers who have little or no trouble in securing satisfactory help that the solution of the farm help problem lies largely in the farmer's own hands, in wages, treatment and hours.—F. C. N. in February Conservation.

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HOW TO MODERATE USE OF TOBACCO

Many Hints to the Worker of Nicotine on How to be Less Fervent in His Love

Nowadays we must all economize in something, and the wise man sees that the "something" is a luxury. Economizing in necessities is a dangerous business. The principal luxury of the masculine Canadian is smoking. So let us see if we can economize in that. We won't begin by dropping it altogether; it's bad for our tempers. Smoking is largely a matter of habit. A smoker gets accustomed to having something between his teeth; so, after he has had the first pipe of the day let him keep the cold pipe in his mouth; at any rate, it will be better than nothing at all!

Some Tips

A pipe with a very small bowl gives us another way out of the difficulty. A third dodge is to put a plug at the bottom of the bowl. Some smokers use a plug formed of a tiny piece of stale bread; it acts as a filter, and helps to keep the pipe clean.

Numbers of men say they "can't smoke a pipe." Possibly they have always tried to smoke what is known to the tobaccoists as a "pipe tobacco" and a dark sharp-tasting tobacco strong for them—or a flaked or coarse cut tobacco, and they can't keep it alive.

Let them try a light cigarette tobacco in a pipe. Keep the "baccy" fairly dry, and pack it rather tightly in the bowl. Then it will burn slowly and you get a mild light smoke. The only reason why a coarse cut tobacco gives the pipe smoker a cool smoke is because it burns slowly.

Try Snuff

Another tip, for cigarette smokers, is—make a rule for yourself. A certain number per day, and no more. If you use a cigarette holder, you will find that pulling away at the empty holder is of some comfort to you.

Some smokers find that the use of a little snuff is a good substitute for a smoke. Other smokers get over the "craving" by sucking acid drops, or chewing gum.

One way of keeping down the "baccy" money is to have a little tobacco of a kind you know you do not like always at hand. For example, if you smoke Virginia cigarettes morning, noon, and night, try a Turkish when you think it's time to stop. You won't care for the smoke, but it will help to destroy your craving for the smoke that you know you do like.

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