

## THE WESTERN RANGERS

PURE-BRED STOCK PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Annual Spring Show and Auction Sale Will be Held at Calgary May 14 and 15.

It is a well-known fact that thousands of dollars are annually sent out of the Territories for pure-bred bulls, for use on Western Ranches, and that this demand could at least be partly supplied from local sources, if a larger number of skilled breeders would acquire pure-bred herds. Superior individuals of nearly all recognized breeds of cattle and other live stock are being produced in the province of Manitoba in increasing numbers, and it has been amply demonstrated by actual experience that many portions of the Territories present a most favorable field, from every point of view, for the successful breeding and raising of purebred live stock. What the Territories now lack is more herds and more breeders.

It has been estimated that to provide for the breeding of the natural increase of the cattle stock now in the Territories no less than 2000 to 2500 bulls per annum are required. It is safe to say that scarcely five per cent of that number are to-day produced in that country. There is, therefore, no practical danger of glutting the home market with purebred bulls. But strange as it may appear, in spite of excellent Territorial market conditions, the most favorable presented anywhere on this continent, breeders have not always been able to readily dispose of their bulls at remunerative prices. This apparently paradoxical state of affairs, is due to a variety of influences. The tendency on the part of Territorial cattlemen in the past has been to rather under-rate the quality and merits of pure-bred animals raised at home, particularly if the breeder happened to be a near neighbor. They have always been willing to pay a higher price for an inferior individual if it could be shown he was bred in Ontario, Manitoba or some other distant locality. This prejudice exists in all places and more or less in every line of stock-raising, and the breeder is, therefore, face to face with the necessity of seeking markets away from his own immediate neighborhood. In a sparsely settled country, with limited transportation facilities, this is a particularly difficult problem, even if it did not involve extensive advertising, which the breeder of limited means, and with a limited number of animals for sale annually, could

### NOT POSSIBLY AFFORD.

What individual breeders of limited resources cannot undertake to do single-handed, an Association can often accomplish successfully, hence the organization of the "Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association." Through the efforts of this association, in the direction of bringing pure-bred stock, raised locally, to the front, Western ranchers are, even now, beginning to express a decided preference for home bred and acclimated bulls.

In order to assist in this work, an "Annual Spring Show, and Auction Sale" was last year inaugurated at Calgary. The object of these innovations is two-fold. (1) To develop home breeding of purebred cattle, and to afford a remunerative cash market for such stock. (2) To facilitate the exchange of pure-bred sires. It is found that farmers and ranchers on a small scale often experience difficulty in disposing of a bull which has been in use in a neighborhood for some years. The sale furnishes a convenient medium for selling discarded sires, and buying others.

It may be taken for granted that the Annual Sale system has "come to stay" in Western Canada. Last year's sale proved beyond a doubt that this is the most profitable, convenient and satisfactory method of buying, selling and exchanging purebred stock. Everyone of the breeders who entered stock for sale in 1901 is enthusiastically in favor of these sales as a permanent institution, and there has not been a single objection or complaint recorded by any of the purchasers. Last year's sale was an untried and entirely new venture, and was organized in a very hurried manner, and consequently was insufficiently advertised. It is expected that the forthcoming auction sale and cattle show to be held at Calgary on the 14th and 15th of May, will be a vast improvement on the last, and that each succeeding year's sale and show will witness a marked advance in popularity and efficiency of management over the previous one.

The names of the following gentlemen are a guarantee as to the success of the venture:—Chairman, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; Sale Sup't, Peter Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.; Director, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa.; Sec.-Treas. & Man. Director, C. W. Peterson, Deputy Comm'r of Agriculture, Regina, N.W.T.

It is evident that the Western horse breeders are no whit behind the cattlemen in energy and business ability. In September, 1900, a number of representative breeders of horses formed the "Territorial Horse Breeders' Association." The most important objects of this Association are to further the interests of breeders in every honorable and legitimate way, to develop the

HORSE RAISING INDUSTRY, find new and profitable markets, and to improve the various breeds of horses raised in the Territories.

The Association has already interested itself considerably in finding new markets for its members, notably in connection with the South African demand for military remounts, and now desires to move vigorously in the direction of the improvement of the various breeds of horses represented in the West. As a first step it has been decided to hold an Annual Spring Stallion Show open to the Territories. As the Association is particularly anxious to be thoroughly "Territorial" in its character and scope, an attempt is to be made to place all stallion owners in the Territories on an equal footing, by offering free transportation to and from Calgary for all stallions entered, providing arrangements can be made to gather carloads, or even half carloads along the line of railway en route to Calgary. An important feature of this show will be the facilities offered for the purchase, sale and exchange of stallions. Parties owning stud horses that have stood for service in any particular district of the Territories for a number of years, will thus be able to effect exchanges in a convenient, satisfactory and inexpensive manner. Any transportation arrangements made will admit of this being done if possible, with the payment of no extra charges for the return trip.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association held at Calgary on Nov. 18th, 1901, the following resolution was carried:—"That this Association, having for its principal object the improvement of horses in the Territories, feels deeply indebted to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, and the Dominion Government for generous financial assistance accorded the Territorial Live Stock Associations, and particularly desires to express its obligation to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, for his valuable services and untiring efforts in the interests of Territorial breeders." (Sgd.) C. W. Peterson, Sec.

The Calgary Council of last year agreed to grant the free use of Victoria Park and the public buildings therein, for the approaching show and sales, and also decided to recommend that, in view of the importance of said show and sales to Calgary, as well as to the Territories at large, it would be wise for this year's council to assist them with a reasonable grant.

### FATHER OF MODERN JAPAN.

What the Marquis Ito Has Done for the Nation.

The Marquis Ito, who recently completed a tour of the world, has lived through the romantic period of the Japanese awakening, and his career illustrates those virtues of perseverance and patience the practice of which has won for Japan the distinction of being called the Germany of the East.

He was a member of the anti-foreign party in his youth; but when he saw Commodore Perry's squadron in Nagasaki harbor he decided that if his country was to hold its own, it must fight the Caucasians with modern weapons. He determined to learn how to use those weapons, and although it was a capital offence for a Japanese to leave the Empire, started for England. In order to learn navigation, he worked his way to London before the mast on a sailing vessel. When the ship arrived the crew went ashore, and Ito, the future adviser of the emperor, spent his first night in England lonely and supperless in the forecastle.

At once he set himself about mastering the ways of the west. He was not long in winning the confidence of men, for when Europe was preparing to destroy the Japanese forts on the Straits of Shimonoseki, after they had fired on the foreign war vessels, he persuaded the British Government to delay action until he could return to Japan to advise his master against continuing his foolish course.

From this period his biography becomes the history of the nation. He was made Governor of Kobe to protect the Europeans; he was the chief of the embassy sent to Europe to ask that Japan be treated as an enlightened power; he studied western governments, and under his guidance the feudal laws were changed, the judicial system was reorganized and a constitution was drafted.

The Japan of Ito's youth was, in its relations to the world-powers, a barbarian nation. It was compelled to allow foreign governments the privilege of maintaining in its cities consular courts, before which all cases were tried in which foreigners were concerned. To him more than any other man is due the release of Japan from the trammels of foreign guardianship, and its conquest of a place among the nations which treat with each other on equal terms.

Mabel—"George, I wish you would join the army." George—"Why, dear, I thought you confessed that you loved me?" "I did say so; but if you were to go into the army, perhaps you might learn what arms are for." After that she had no cause to complain.

Flap—"I'm in love, and the only disagreeable thing about it is, that the girl is older than I." Jack—"How old are you?" "I'm eighteen." "And the lady is what?" "Twenty-two." "Make your mind easy, my boy. By the time you are twenty-one she'll be only twenty."

## EVERY MAN A DEAD SHOT

WHAT A NEW GUN SIGHT PROPOSES TO DO.

It Will Enable Raw Recruits to Shoot Better Than Bisley Prize Winners.

Sir Howard Grubb, whose name is known to every one interested in astronomical and optical researches, and who has just built the new telescope for the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, is embarking upon quite a new line of invention, says the London Daily Mail.

He has designed a form of gun-sight applicable to rifles or ordnance, which capable judges believe will revolutionize the methods of firing both at sea and on land.

Sir Howard Grubb is also engaged upon another invention connected with national defence, which, when the time arrives for publication of details, will create a sensation throughout Europe. Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim have secured patents for the new gun-sight in almost every country in the world.

"Much and sometimes harsh criticism has been levelled at the marksmanship of our

TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA," said the distinguished Irishman to the writer during a brief visit to London a day or two ago, "but the new sight will, it is expected, bring every indifferent marksman up to the standard of the 'crack' shot."

Briefly, the apparatus consists of a small sheet of semi-opaque glass, upon which is engraved a cross. In looking through the sight the marksman apparently sees this cross projected on the object at which he is aiming. Experiment has shown that if a man can handle a rifle at all it is more difficult for him to miss than to hit, once he has become acquainted with the simple methods of sighting. For night firing the cross on the sight is artificially illuminated. Every Government in the world has

—if one may say so—got its eye on the new sight.

Sir Howard Grubb is a brisk, pleasant-mannered man, somewhat under medium height, with a clear-cut, clever-looking face, which does not suggest that he has passed the fifty-eighth milestone in life's journey. He chatted interestingly, but always modestly, of his attainments and experiences in the astronomical world.

He showed the writer a remarkable photograph taken by means of one of his telescopes, wherein 100,000 stars appeared on a surface no greater than that which the moon seems to cover when viewed by the naked eye.

"Particular attention will be paid to photography when the new telescope has been erected at Oxford," said Sir Howard. "The instrument will be provided with new clockwork arrangement, which automatically moves the telescope in the opposite direction to that in which the earth revolves. The necessity for absolute perfection in this clock will be appreciated when I explain that

### TO TAKE A PHOTOGRAPH

like the one I have shown you requires an exposure of twelve hours. Indeed, in many instances the plates have been exposed for several nights in succession to the same object. All this time the star is moving across the sky, or apparently so. The clock, as it were, has to keep pace with it. An error in the motion, of not more than the twentieth part of a second, or in a space 1-2,000,000 part of the telescope's revolution, would damage the picture.

"Moreover, the framework of the instrument weighs five tons, and the moving portions of the mechanism seven tons. This delicate little clock drives all this seven tons."

Sir Howard has designed and built at his Dublin works instruments for all the important observatories in the world. He figured the great mirror of the reflector presented to the Lick Observatory by Mr. E. Crossley of Halifax.

Spiders' webs are placed transversely at the eye-end of a telescope in order to locate the heavenly bodies under observation. So fine are these "spider lines" that 10,000 placed side by side would not cover the space of an inch.

"It often happens," said Sir Howard, "if a telescope has been neglected for some time, that a spider finds its way to the threads in the micrometer, and spins others of its own causing no end of confusion when the next observer looks through the instrument."

"And that reminds me of a story. Mr. Jones—that name will suffice—a wealthy private man, established an observatory at his house. He was ambitious. He wanted

### TO DISCOVER THINGS.

He did. He found a new planet! He made careful and elaborate notes about that planet for two days and two nights. Then he invited a company of well known astronomers down to his observatory and broke the great news. Whereupon one of the visitors quietly observed that the 'new planet' was no more than a speck of dirt in the eye-piece. And so it proved."

Telescopes are of two kinds—reflectors and refractors. In the first the observer looks through a convex lens at a star; in the latter he beholds the reflection of the heavenly body in a concave mirror. Refractors are the more expensive, an object glass of eighteen inches alone costing £1,000, while the price of a mirror of the same size is no more than £100.

At the same time, the accurate polishing of the mirror is a delicate operation. The famous American astronomer Pickering, was journeying to a remote spot for the purpose of making observations, and was accompanied by

### A NUMBER OF SOLDIERS.

one of whom, having a little leisure, pipe-clayed the professor's big reflector! A return journey of some hundreds of miles had to be undertaken in order to obtain another instrument.

Three years are frequently occupied in polishing and "figuring" an object glass, a perfect specimen of which is regarded by astronomers as a real work of art. For many months the glass is patiently rubbed with sand and water, then emery of various qualities, and finally the finest jewellers' rouge. A measuring instrument called the spherometer indicates irregularities as fine as 1-200,000th of an inch, but even that is succeeded by other tests too delicate for any machine.

### CURE FOR SMALLPOX.

Used With Success in Paris During An Epidemic.

The sisters in charge of St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, at Seventh and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, are in receipt of many letters daily from persons who seek information concerning the preparation which is believed by the sisters to be a preventative against smallpox and all other contagious diseases. A few physicians are among the inquirers, a small proportion of these having decided to try the medicine.

"These drugs have been in use by us for 60 years," says one of the sisters. "In all that time we have not had one case of smallpox in our institution. The prescription was obtained by mother Gongaza more than 60 years ago from a minister in Germantown. He got it from a doctor in Paris, who had used it with great success during an epidemic of smallpox there."

"The prescription is one grain solid extract digitalis, one grain sulphate of zinc, one half teaspoonful of sugar, four ounces water. Dissolve the digitalis and the zinc separately, then compound the prescription."

"It is of the utmost importance that the solid extract of digitalis be used. Some druggists say there is no such thing, and use the liquid preparation. This is valueless. It does not produce the same results."

"The dose is one teaspoonful every hour for 12 consecutive hours for an adult. For an infant, 10 drops for the same length of time, and for children under 10 years, one half teaspoonful hourly for 12 hours."

"We usually repeat this treatment once a month when smallpox is epidemic. It is the best medicine, we think, in cases of smallpox. The face may be bathed with it, thus preventing scars. I know of one case in which a man sent for the medicine, as his wife had smallpox. She took it all night; the eruption having almost disappeared in the morning."

"The digitalis kills the germs of disease that may be in the system. The zinc purifies the blood. Some doctors object to the digitalis because it acts on the heart. Of course, the medicines must be taken with care as the medicines are powerful."

"Some people complain that it makes them sick. This is because their systems are not in good condition."

"We are not opposed to vaccination. You can vaccinate as often as you please. It will be useless, however, if you have taken this medicine. The vaccination will not 'take.'"

"We have 130 children here now. When one is brought we give her the medicine promptly. Although they come from all over the city, we never have a contagious disease within our doors."

### JAPANESE FOOD HABITS.

The Japanese do not use milk, cows being almost unknown in Japan. Milk, an animal product, falls under the condemnation which excludes everything that has pertained to life from the list of articles used for food. Animals taken in the chase are excepted, as are fish. The Japanese mother nurses her own child, continuing sometimes up to the sixth year, though other food is given in addition after the first or second year. The main food of the Japanese mother consists of rice, fish, shellfish and seaweed. Wine or alcoholic products are never used. Medical men think that the large use of the products of the sea is the reason why rachitis is unknown. Of course, the Japanese know nothing about butter, cream, cheese, etc., but they make an excellent substitute from a bean, rich not only in oil, but also in nitrogenous elements. Yet consumption is common among the upper classes in Japan. Mountaineers are, however, exempt from tuberculosis. Yet Japanese are a small people, smallness with them being a race characteristic.

### ALL IN THE FAMILY.

Adams—"Do you believe it is a sign of good luck to find a horse-shoe on the road?" Johnson—"Of course; it is a sign of good luck for some blacksmith."

The total rental paid by British tenants is 49 millions a year, that by Scotch tenants 7 millions.

## LONDON'S COSTLY FOGS.

CAUSE GREAT LOSS IN VA RIOUS LINES OF INDUSTRY

Cost London \$750,000 a Winter, —During Such Visitations Death Rate is High.

Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman of the Great Eastern Company, told the shareholders of that company last spring that the fogs of the winter had cost the company \$200,000. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the winter of 1900-1 was, on the whole, very free from thick fogs, says London Tit-Bits.

The Great Eastern carries a somewhat heavier suburban traffic than other lines with a terminus in London, but even so it is impossible—taking their loss as a basis—to put the total cost of fog to these lines at a less figure than \$1,000,000 a year.

As for the loss to wheel traffic in London, that is a more difficult matter to calculate; on an eminent statistician has put the delays thus caused at \$22,500 for every day of fog, and this estimate takes no account of accidents or of stoppages of river traffic. As the average of foggy days in a London winter is fifteen, here is another \$337,500 gone.

The matter of extra lighting is a very serious one in times of fog. During the terrible six weeks' fog of 1879-80 one of London's big gas companies gave statistics showing that they supplied 35,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily above their

### ORDINARY OUTPUT.

The other two large metropolitan companies were equally hard pressed, so it may be taken that twenty years ago a day's fog meant the consumption of 150,000,000 feet extra of gas an amount valued at about \$112,500.

Taking into consideration the growth of London since that period and the large consumption of electric light as well, it will be seen that \$100,000 is a fair estimate of a foggy day's light bill, being a total of \$1,500,000 for an average winter.

Another item in the cost of fog which is seldom considered, but if nevertheless a very serious one, is the enormous amount of extra work it entails in cleaning. It was calculated that the bad fog of November 1 to 3 last left a deposit of six tons of soot and dirt on every square mile of London. Shopkeepers and householders alike have to pay heavily for the cleansing of their goods which fog makes necessary.

Fog dirt consists of 40 per cent of mineral matter, 36 per cent of carbon, together with a quantity of sulphurous and hydrochloric acid; altogether, about as appallingly dirty and harmful a mixture as could be conceived. It would be a most

### MODERATE ESTIMATE

to put down \$10,000 a day as the cost of cleansing fog from London.

So far, then, it has been proved that the fogs of a single winter cost London in hard cash about three-quarters of a million, an amount which would more than cover the cost of supporting all the lunatic asylums of Greater London and their 15,000 inmates.

But the worst loss of all has yet to be touched on—the toll of human lives which the fog fiend exacts. Some idea of the way in which fog kills may be gathered from the London death returns during the long fog of 1879-80 already mentioned; 1,730 was the return for the first week of the fog; 1,900 died during the second; 2,200 the third; while the fourth week showed a death roll of 3,376, or nearly double that of a month before. This is, of course, an extreme case, but a few foggy days invariably send up London's death rate from its normal 17 to about 20 per 1,000. Roughly speaking, therefore, fog kills 2,000 Londoners in a single winter.

### THE KING'S CUP OF TEA.

The King of England can be cutting as well as courteous. For example here is an incident which occurred before the King came to the throne.

At a large bazaar the prince, being tired, had entered the refreshment room. He asked a well known society beauty, who was performing the role of waitress, for a cup of tea. This was soon brought to him, and smiling, he asked her how much he owed her for it.

"The price of the cup of tea, your royal highness, is half a crown ordinarily, but (taking a sip from the teacup) when I drink from it the price is one guinea."

"I see," replied the prince, quietly, placing a guinea on the table. Then putting a half-crown beside it, he said: "The guinea liquidates my first debt, and now might I trouble you to bring me an ordinary cup of tea, as I am thirsty?"

The society beauty was so overcome with mortification that she could not bring the second cup of tea, but got a friend to fill the order for her.

### THE LOCOMOTIVE SCREECH.

The Belgian railway authorities are desirous of minimizing the effect which the ear-splitting screech of the locomotive produces upon the nervous systems of passengers. The engines are to be furnished with whistles producing two tones, and softer in effect than the ordinary signal, the former to be used in railway stations or when the train is passing platforms crowded with passengers.