

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS—FORT WORTH

1, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Read Our Gift Distribution of \$2000.00 on Page 16

A. AND M. COLLEGE NOTES.

Extensive improvements are being made at the A. and M. college. Gathright, Austin and Pfeiffer halls are being re-plastered and entirely renovated at a cost of \$5863.

Bids are now being received for the textile school building and equipments.

Prof. W. D. Gibbs, dean of agriculture and director of experiment stations, has been elected president of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Durham, N. H. Prof. Gibbs has only been here one year, having taken up the work here last September, yet he has done very valuable work and has made a great many friends over the state. At the last Texas Farmers' congress he was elected secretary to succeed B. C. Pittuck, who is now identified with the Louisiana agricultural college.

HAMMOND MAY NOT REBUILD.

It is now reported on what appears to be good authority that Hammond & Co. will not rebuild their St. Joe plant, which was recently destroyed by fire. The rumor is to the effect that since the opening of the new Hammond plant at Chicago a short time ago, it seems to be the policy of that concern to concentrate its business there, inasmuch as the Omaha and Hammond, Ind., houses have been abandoned. This has led to the belief that the St. Joe house will not be replaced by a new structure. Advice from the latter city right after the fire, however, indicated that the present owners of the Hammond company were to rebuild at once. Should they decide not to do so it will be a great loss to the St. Joe market, crippling her capacity fully one-third its former strength.

EXHIBIT OF RANGE GALLOWAYS.

One of the features of the American Royal Show at Kansas City in October will be an exhibit of range Galloway cattle. Secretary R. W. Park of the National association is enthusiastic over show prospects for his breed during the coming season and says there will be an especially strong Galloway exhibit at the Royal. Kansas and other western breeders have written him numerous letters signifying their desire to participate in the great exhibit this year. The range bred Galloway division introduced last year has proven to be a great attraction to the breeders. The 1902 show saw this department well patronized, but Mr. Park says the outlook for the 1903 range division is much brighter. Last year Western Kansas was the occidental boundary for Galloway range cattle. This year the limit will be moved to Colorado, for breeders of that state have announced their intention of exhibiting at the 1903 Royal.

Mr. Park has completed volume XIII of the association. The book is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution about the middle of August.

RABIES AMONG LIVESTOCK.

"Rabies have been unusually common among cattle during the past year," said Prof. N. S. Mayo of the Kansas agricultural college in an interview at Topeka last week. "Seven different outbreaks have been reported. The loss varied from five to twenty-seven head in each case. In one herd of sixteen head eleven died. Most people believe that rabies only comes in hot weather or 'dog days.' This is a mistake. The disease flourishes more during the spring and fall than during the hot summer months. In four of the seven outbreaks among cattle the disease was transmitted by mad dogs biting an animal. Then others would become inoculated, either by eating food which the mad animals had slobbered over or by the mad animals licking them. There is no treatment for rabid animals, as death always occurs. Affected animals should be isolated, or destroyed, at once to put them out of their misery, and to prevent possible infection of others. Water tanks and manure should be emptied and thoroughly disinfected by using a strong solution of concentrated lye, or a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Food

contaminated with saliva should be burned. Suspected dogs should be destroyed. Persons should exercise utmost caution to avoid being bitten or infected through wounds on the hands while caring for infected animals."

INJUSTICE TO RANGE CATTLE.

Through its secretary, Charles F. Martin, the National Livestock association, has expressed extreme disfavor of Chief F. D. Coburn's ruling excluding range cattle from participation at the St. Louis World's Fair. In an interview last week Mr. Martin said: "We are opposed to the order, and will lend our support to the movement among the World's Fair commissioners of the range cattle states to have it rescinded. The association will probably not take action in the premises as such, but it will be well represented in the protest that is to be made.

"A meeting has been called by Eugene H. Grubbs of Denver, World's Fair commissioner for Colorado, to assemble in Denver the first week in August. The meeting will be composed of the World's Fair commissioners of all the Western states where range cattle are a considerable part of the industry. Besides Colorado, there will be Wyoming, Utah, Texas, Montana, the Dakotas, New Mexico, Nevada, Nebraska, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. All of these states will join in the protest that will be made by the convention.

"It is the plan to frame strong resolutions and appoint a committee to present the same to Mr. Coburn with arguments showing the utter impossibility of making a sufficient showing of the greatest industry of these states under the ruling of the chief of the livestock division. If the committee fails to induce Mr. Coburn to modify his ruling it will carry the matter to J. V. Skiff, director of exhibits, who will probably be induced to see the justice of their contention and make the necessary order admitting the range cattle to the show. The talk of going to the president, I deem idle. If the management of the Fair will not see the reason in our contention it will end the matter. Then the range states will remain out of the show—for the arrangement of showing individual cattle will never fill the requirements in states where carloads are the least sized bunches of cattle that will count."

Mr. Martin was reminded that Mr. Coburn had stated that room for carloads was not available.

"That is all nonsense," said he. "The room can be had. The ruling is not well founded, and if allowed to stand will discriminate against the largest cattle interests in the country in favor of the hothouse breeders. And these latter are themselves in favor of the exhibit, for it will show the advantage of crosses with blooded stock.

"The fight, as I have said, is not a fight of the association, and I do not know that the association will take any hand in it. But the association is in favor of making the show open to the cattle that fill the feed pens and the packing houses and the pastures and the ranges. This cannot be done in less than carload lots.

"I know personally of several carloads that are being prepared now for the exposition. They are typical calves and would be a showing for the real cattle industry of the country such as can be had in no other way. It is wrong to bar these cattle from the exposition. I do not believe Mr. Coburn will insist upon his ruling when he has been shown the enormous injustice it will do to the range cattlemen of the West."

FENCES MUST GO.

Acting on orders from the Department of Justice at Washington United States Attorney Dean has directed C. P. Dewey, ranchman of Cheyenne county, Kansas, war fame, to tear down eleven miles of fence which partly incloses thirteen sections of government land. Dewey is one of fifteen or more ranchmen who are said to have inclosed government land.

TEXAS AT THE FAIR.

An address has been issued by Louis J. Wortham, general manager for the Texas World's Fair Commission to the farmers, horticulturists and truck growers of the state, urging their cooperation in the collection of agricultural products for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Samples are desired of every variety having a commercial value and susceptible of development. To this end the commission desires the name of every association that will assist in the collection of exhibits. All specimens intended for the fair should bear the name of the grower, together with the name of the locality in which they are grown. The assistance of millers and grain dealers of the state in the collection of a fine quality of wheat, oats, barley and other grains is asked for. Towns and communities where county fairs are held can be of material assistance in contributing the best that they have for display at the World's Fair after they have served the local purposes intended.

ADAMS DISPERSION SALE.

One of the most successful Hereford sales of the season was the George H. Adams dispersion, held Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at Linwood, Kan. Col. R. E. Edmonson was on the block. There were ninety-three females sold for \$14,850, an average of \$159.67, while fourteen bulls brought \$26.60, an average of \$190 each. Total receipts were \$17,510, a general average of \$163.64 per head. T. F. B. Sotham of Chillicothe, Mo., directed the transactions and expressed entire satisfaction with the results. Among the heaviest buyers at the good prices which prevailed were: Tom C. Ponting of Moweaqua, Ill.; Capt. John Hutson, Canyon, Tex.; Major John C. Yancey, Batesville, Ark.; W. N. Grimes, Ohlman, Ill.; W. B. Carwin, Essex, Ia.; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., and C. B. Smith, Fayette, Mo.

ABOUT RED POLLED CATTLE.

An interesting and instructive article on Red Polled Cattle has been received by the Journal from J. Webb Howell of Bryan, Tex., a successful and enthusiastic breeder of that type. Mr. Howell writes:

"We often have these questions asked us. When were these cattle dehorned? Are they all red? Are they good milkers? etc. This breed of cattle are perhaps not so well known as other breeds that are more numerous, but whenever tried always prove satisfactory. Yet they have been bred for hundreds of years and their good qualities have been so intensified that when crossed on native cattle the half breeds usually are red and polled. Their docility, good feeding qualities and the fact that they are polled is making them popular as feeders. They mature early and lay on fat readily.

"We recently had a stockman from South West Texas to inspect our herd. He was surprised when he counted 21 head of grown polled cattle eating sheaf oats out of a rack 40 feet long, nailed up to the side of a barn. Where shelter is scarce cattle being polled have a decided advantage over those that are not. Horns are unsightly, useless and often harmful. "Polled cattle make better shippers and command better prices as a rule in primary markets. They can be herded together like sheep.

"There used to be a time when the old red muley was the first one out of herd to go because horns seemed to be a necessity and she was usually in the best condition. But now she stays on the farm until in her old age she has passed her usefulness as a good milker, and nearly all red muley cows are good milkers; she is fattened easily and sold to the butcher. Such cattle make dual purpose cattle, the cattle for the farmer and stockman such as the Red Polls of to-day. They stand pre-eminently in that class and are fast growing in popularity."

W. D. Block of Wichita Falls had in 24 head of 849-pound cows which Swift purchased at \$1.85.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

George Beggs sold 2 head of 240-pound calves at \$2.90.

D. A. Miller sold 11 head of driven-in steers, averaging 906 pounds, at \$3.

J. R. Rich of Jacksboro marketed 60 cows, 757 pounds average, at \$2.10

G. A. Hoys of Cisco marketed 30 head of cows, averaging 808 pounds at \$2.05.

P. O. Reynolds of Abilene sold 60 head of steers, averaging 868 pounds, at \$2.65.

Walter Evans was in Friday with 11 head of driven-in cows, which averaged 720 pounds, and brought \$2.

E. R. Wilson of Ponca City, O. T., had in 72 head of hogs, which averaged 236 pounds, and brought \$5.45.

Knight & Williams had in several head of driven-in cattle, out of which they sold 38 head of 953-pound steers at \$3.

Smith & Maxwell of Gato sold 133 head of 813-pound milch cows at \$2.10 and 2 bulls, averaging 1450 pounds, at \$1.85.

C. M. Hoss, from Ralston, O. T., had in 72 head of hogs which averaged 218 pounds and topped the market at \$5.50.

C. Low drove in some cattle out of which he sold 2 210-pound calves at \$2 and one cow weighing 910 pounds at \$2.10.

Wm. Coleman of Wichita Falls had in Saturday a mixed load of cattle out of which he sold five head of 940-steers at \$2.55, and topped the market.

J. M. Maxey drove in five head of lambs yesterday. One 90-pound lamb sold at \$5, one 70-pounder at \$2.25, two 115-pound sheep at \$3 and one 140-pounder at \$2.

Chore & Crenshaw of Graham marketed 14 cows averaging 618 pounds at \$1.70, 17 822-pounders at \$1.40, 17 822-pounders at \$1.40 and 30 822-pounders at \$2.

Sam Gregg of Sulphur Springs was on the market with 17 head 64-pound sheep, which sold at \$3.25; 52 head averaging 96 pounds, at \$2.75; 27 63-pounders at \$3.25, and 47 91-pounders at \$2.75.

H. H. Carmichel of San Antonio had in last Friday 148 head of sheep from the Union stockyards at San Antonio, which averaged 71 pounds, and brought \$2.80.

Tom Mankin of Holiday sold 14 heifers averaging 417 pounds at \$2, 31 calves, 253 pounds average, at \$2.65, 21 823-pound cows at \$2.10 and 13 798-pound cows at \$2.

C. S. Young of Stamford marketed Saturday 99 head of steers which averaged 690 pounds and sold at \$2.05. Among his shipment were 17 calves averaging 211 pounds, which brought \$3.

PRIZES FOR AMERICAN ROYAL.

The Kansas City Live Stock exchange at a meeting held last Friday voted \$600 to the management of the American Royal show, to be awarded in prizes at this year's exhibition. The money is to be divided equally among the Herefords, Shorthorns, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus. A committee from the exchange and the directors of the show will, at a later date, determine the classes for which the money will be offered.

A portion of the money will be set aside for a substantial prize for the grand champion steers of all breeds. Competition to be limited to the championship winners of the several breeds. It is expected that this prize will result in a great deal of rivalry among the four breeds. The action of the exchange was the result of the efforts of T. J. Warnall, secretary and treasurer of the American Royal.

DIPPING ORDER MODIFIED.

Some important changes have been made by the livestock sanitary board of Kansas in the regulations for the suppression of cattle itch or mange in the Western counties of the state. The changes were made after a thorough investigation which followed a vigorous protest on the part of a lot of the cattlemen against the regulations in force. Those regulations provided that all cattle in twenty-nine of the counties in the Western part of the state should be dipped before Sept. 1, when it should become the duty of the sheriffs to those counties to take possession of the cattle and dip them and charge the expense up to their owners.

The amended regulations just announced provide that only in ranges or pastures where the mange is known to exist shall it be the duty of cattlemen to dip their herds before Sept. 1. Cattle on such infected pastures or range which are not dipped before Sept. 1 will be dipped by the sheriffs at the expense of the owners.

Another important amendment in the regulation does away with the necessity of inspecting all cattle shipped out of the twenty-nine counties in question for purposes other than immediate slaughter. Instead of inspecting all cattle, a certificate sworn to by the owner of the cattle that they are free from the disease, and have not been exposed to it, will be accepted by the livestock sanitary commission.

PORK PACKING REVIEW.

The marketing of hogs is falling off moderately, but is still considerably larger than a year ago, reports Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing for the week was 390,000 compared with 405,000 the preceding week, and 485,000 two weeks ago. For the corresponding time last year the number was 260,000, and two years ago 510,000. From March 1 the total is 8,510,000, against 8,000,000 a year ago—an increase of 505,000. The quality is mostly good, though at some points it is only fair. Prices have declined, prominent points averaging at the close \$5.40 per 100 pounds, against \$5.55 a week ago, \$5.30 two weeks ago, \$7.65 a year ago and \$5.65 two years ago.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONERS.

The International Convention of Dairy and Food Commissioners, which met in St. Paul, Minn., recently, went strongly on record as opposing the use of coloring matter and preservatives in butter.

A DEADLY DISEASE.

Writing on the subject of rabies or hydrophobia among cattle, N. S. Mayo of the veterinary department at the Kansas agricultural college says: "Rabies, commonly called hydrophobia, has been unusually common in Kansas, at least seven outbreaks having been reported during the past year. Rabies does not occur most frequently during hot weather, as is generally believed, the greatest losses occurring during the fall and spring, but in may occur at any season of the year. The disease seems to appear periodically, some years no outbreaks being reported, and other years the losses are frequent and severe.

"Rabies is a disease of the nervous

TRUTHFUL REPORTS.

Kansas City Produces Important Testimony.

A resident of Kansas City tells his experience in the following statement. No better evidence than this can be had. The truthful reports of reliable people is the best proof in the world. Read and be convinced.

Mrs. J. S. Jones of 316 North James street, Kansas City, Mo., says: "Mr. Jones had kidney trouble for four or five years and although he employed physicians and used a number of highly recommended remedies, until he procured Doan's Kidney Pills at W. P. Hucker's drug store, and took a course of the treatment, he received little if any benefit. He is exposed to all kinds of weather, and every hour of the day brings the muscles of his back into use, yet the benefits derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills have been permanent up to date."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

system that is transmitted from one animal to another by direct inoculation through a wound, usually a bite from a rabid animal. It is possible that food or water contaminated by an animal affected with rabies may infect animals having sores in the mouth or digestive tract, or the infected saliva being deposited upon an open wound or irritated mucus membrane may cause the disease.

"The disease, as observed during the past year, has been among cattle, except in one instance where two horses died. The loss among cattle has varied from five to twenty-seven head. In one herd of sixteen head, eleven died from rabies.

"In four out of seven outbreaks reported, a dog supposed to be rabid was known to have bitten or been among the affected cattle. The disease usually occurs in from five to ten days after the animals are bitten, and, among cattle, they may continue to develop the disease for from eight to ten weeks after the first case occurs.

"The symptoms vary considerably even among cattle. The affected animal becomes nervous and excited, in many cases vicious, attacking persons and smaller animals, particularly. In some instances they will dash at a person but suddenly stop a few feet away. There is a peculiar wild or vacant stare. Affected cattle will often push and maul other animals in the herd, and there is a tendency to lick the genital organs of other cattle. As the disease progresses they become more excited and will often emit a hoarse bellow frequently or almost continuously. In many cases there is often violent straining as if to pass dung, the rectum often being everted. Paralysis often occurs, and is first noticed in a wobbling, uncertain gait, and later the hind quarters give way and the animal is unable to rise. In a few cases the animals will fall in convulsions. In all cases animals will eat and drink water until paralysis of the throat makes it difficult or impossible. There is frequent shaking and swinging of the head and opening of the jaws, with dripping of a rosy or frothy saliva from the mouth. There is a tendency for rabid animals to eat dirt, dung, sticks, etc.

"Post-mortem examination shows no signs of disease, although the body is unusually stiff and rigid and the stomach contains dirt and other foreign material. There is no treatment for rabid animals, as death always occurs. Affected animals should be isolated, or destroyed at once to put them out of misery, and to prevent possible infection of others. Water tanks and mangers should be emptied and thoroughly disinfected by using a strong solution of concentrated lye, or a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. Food contaminated with saliva should be burned. Suspected dogs should be destroyed. Persons should exercise utmost caution to avoid being bitten or infected through wounds on the hands while caring for infected animals.

"Persons knowing of rabies are asked to report to this department, giving all the information possible regarding the outbreak, as a future bulletin is contemplated treating the disease in detail."

MORE ABOUT THE TEXAS STATE FAIR.

"What are we doing at the State Fair office," began Capt. Sydney Smith, by way of starter to answer a question of that import, asked by a representative of this paper. "We are getting ready to pull off the biggest Fair ever held on these grounds. We are paying out about three times as much money for attractions—features that will amuse and entertain—as we have ever paid out before for that department. This, besides something more than \$75,000 which we are putting up in the shape of premiums, prizes and purses for exhibitors. Of course, we have no notion of breaking with tradition and discontinuing what are known as the substantial departments of this institution; for there is no doubt that this Fair has been the direct cause of the addition of millions of dollars to the wealth of Texas, by introducing better breeds of live stock, putting the people in the way of adopting diversification, and causing them to develop the resources of the country; and the institution expects to do much more as yet unfinished work along these lines, and not a little of it this year. At the same time we recognize the fact that in this day and time of rapid transit, telephone talk, long and short distance, of big 48-page newspapers, and the general diffusion of knowledge, the bulk of the people are not so much on the market for education as they are for amusement. In other words, the average person is long on varied information and short on means of entertainment. He will make a journey to be diverted, and if he likes the entertainment, will come again and even bring his family and friends, when he would not cross the street to be initiated into the mysteries of an experiment station, free of charge.

"We are prepared this year for all kinds of people, except those who wish to gamble. Every foot of our exhibition space is already taken, and we will have the finest array of artistically arranged displays ever seen at a Fair. But it is attractions we are going strongest on. We are going to have the grounds full of them. Among them are two of the finest ever pro-

duced anywhere. One of them is the loop-the-loop and the other is the dare-devil act of the negro, W. M. Pickett. I didn't know what a big thing looping the loop is until after I had secured it. The gardens in every city I visited on my recent trip to the North had the frame or track for looping the loop, but in no case was it in use. Upon inquiry I was invariably told that every man who had attempted to do the loop had been conveyed to the hospital. In fact, in the large cities nearly every well-regulated hospital has found it necessary to set apart a ward for disabled loop the loopists. I was told wherever I made inquiry that Kirkpatrick is the only man on the road who has made a success of looping the loop, and as it is a most thrilling feat, he is, of course, in demand the country over. Showmen everywhere are congratulating the State Fair on its good fortune in securing this strong attraction.

"The danger in this feat lies in the fact that the loop cannot be made by the bicyclist in a circle whose plane coincides with the direction of the cyclist at starting. For, in order for him to enter the circle there must be an opening, and to provide an opening, the circle must be made in the shape of a spiral. So far Kirkpatrick is the only man who has been able successfully to ride a bicycle along this overhead spiral route.

"But I am satisfied we have even a bigger drawing card than this loop the loop man. I refer to the colored man, Pickett. There is absolutely no record since the world began of any other person's accomplishing such a feat as Pickett appears with small effort to perform. This negro's act would easily be the leading one at any fair or any show on earth. In view of this he has offers from everywhere, and it is very difficult to secure him. Pickett throws any wild steer by seizing the animal's nose in his teeth and without the aid of his hands. Mounted on a horse he chases the steer and when at full run he leaps from his horse on to the back of the steer. Taking hold of the bovine's horns with his hands Pickett works round under the neck and head of the now furious animal until he can seize hold of the steer's nose with his teeth. Then he lets go his hand hold, leaps to the ground, gives a kind of bulldog twist to the steer and down he goes. Pickett's imitators have been quite as unfortunate as have the imitators of Kirkpatrick in trying to do the loop the loop. They have invariably failed and for the most part have gone to the hospital for repairs.

"I specify the foregoing attractions because they are the best to be had in the country at this time. We have many others. In fact, we have so many that I do not know where we are to find room for them all to perform. The broncho busting tournament alone is going to be worth the price of admission to our grounds. Our Fair will begin Saturday, September 26, and close on Sunday, October 11, and we are sparing neither money, time nor skill in preparing the entertainment."

VITALITY OF SEED LIFE.

The United States Department of Agriculture is making experiments for the purpose of determining the extreme vitality of seeds. Over 100 species of plants have been packed in a soil consisting of dry clay enclosed in pots and buried at varying depths underground—eight sets at a depth of six inches, twelve at a depth of twenty and a third set of twelve at a depth of three and a half feet. At the end of one, two, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty years a set from each depth will be exhumed and tested. The results of the experiment are likely to be of extraordinary value to agriculturists, both commercially and scientifically. Incidentally, it may be recalled that authentic cases are on record which prove that certain seeds have the power of sprouting after having been buried for long periods of time, reliable tests having shown that twelve out of twenty-one species have the power of germinating after twenty years.

J. M. Moody of Ralston, O. T., had in last Saturday 148 head of good quality hogs, 72 of which averaged 234 pounds and topped the market at \$5.45. The other 76 head averaged 207 pounds and sold at \$5.40.

The Kentucky Rice and Irrigation Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, its headquarters being at Houston, Tex.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. EDWARDS' COLLEGE, Austin, Texas.

From the ashes of one of the main buildings of St. Edwards' College, Austin, Tex., destroyed by fire April 9, two new and larger structures have sprung up. The main structure is on the lines of the old college, a central building, 107x40 feet, with two wings each 80x50 feet. It is more spacious than the old, and contains the study halls, class rooms, general dormitories, lavatories, refectories, music rooms, the chapel, the library and the private rooms of the faculty. The private rooms of the more advanced students are located in a separate building, to the east of the main structure. This new building is four stories high and has a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 50 feet.

This noted educational institution has, every precaution has been taken to prevent a repetition of the disaster of April the ninth. The new buildings are absolutely fireproof. The exterior walls are of white limestone; the main partitions of brick; the room partitions of expanded metal and Acme cement; the floors of cinder and concrete; the roof and staircases of iron and steel. The wainscoting is executed in Georgia and Italian Scagliola marbles.

A new natatorium has been built, 300 feet to the rear of the collegiate building proper, with a large swimming pool 76x34 feet. Adjoining and connected with it is the college gymnasium, one of the largest and best equipped in the south. The college will open September 8, and there are accommodations for 350 students.

CHILLICOTHE NORMAL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE, Chillicothe, Mo.

This noted educational institute has had the most marvelous growth on record. Its present enrollment is a little over 800. Many young people from Texas have attended this great school and all are loud in their praise of its accommodations and instruction. It verifies its motto: "Highest in Standard, lowest in price." The paying of car fare is a new feature which will greatly increase its attendance. See ad elsewhere in this paper.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Tex.

The Metropolitan Business College, Dallas, is one of the most renowned institutions of its kind in the southwest. It is the leading and the largest Business College in Texas. The Metropolitan Business College is introducing the celebrated system of Actual Business from the start—the greatest system of Bookkeeping, Banking, Office Routine and Business Practice ever devised. There is no course taught by any other business college in Texas that in any manner approaches the Bliss System. During September, the Metropolitan Business College will issue unlimited scholarships, good to complete the full course in Gregg Shorthand and Touch Typewriting for \$25.00, as a special introductory rate. They have an expert teacher of the Pitman System of Shorthand and an expert teacher of the Gregg System. The Metropolitan is expecting a large attendance this fall and winter, and no young man or woman will make a mistake who patronizes this well-known institution.

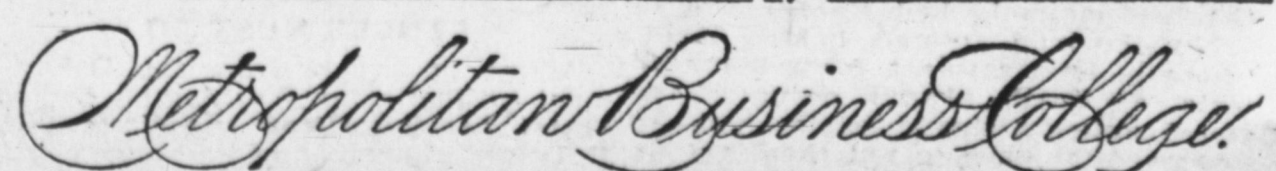
DACUS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

Though the Dacus Business College is regarded at Dallas as a "home institution," being located in commodious quarters at 325 Elm street, the management maintains branches at Greenville and Corsicana, Tex., also at South McAlester, I. T. Bookkeeping and shorthand are taught in eight weeks under a positive guarantee. Lessons may be arranged for by mail, if desired. Address the principal at either of the addresses given above.

DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

One of the most unique institutions in the Southwest is the Dallas Telegraph College, of which L. C. Robinson is president and general manager, and J. E. Kyle, superintendent. The facilities for teaching this useful profession here are unsurpassed. There is continuous demand from the railway companies and commercial houses for skilled operators at good salaries and just such a school as this to supply the demand has been a long felt want. Inquires should be addressed to Superintendent Kyle.

Some young lady will complete her musical education at Landon Conservatory in Dallas, Tex., on the free scholarship, which the Journal proposes to award. Read out gift distribution offer on page 16.



We have the exclusive right in Texas to teach the celebrated Bliss System of Actual Business from the Start. Finest Shorthand School in the South. Two expert teachers of Pitman and Gregg Shorthand. During September \$25.00 will pay for an unlimited scholarship in the Gregg system and touch typewriting. Positions secured for our students free of charge. Write for a copy of the finest catalogue ever printed in Texas.

EDUCATIONAL. THE NEW ST. EDWARDS. AUSTIN TEXAS

The only Fire-proof College in the South.

SWITZER WOMAN'S COLLEGE.
Itasca, Texas.
The Switzer Womans' College and Conservatory at Itasca, Texas, is in charge of D. S. Switzer, who asks that you consult your best friend who is acquainted with the College, and if you do you are likely to seek for other information by addressing him. He says that he develops the best women out of the best girls in the best way and at the best price possible.

CARLTON COLLEGE.
Bonham, Texas.
J. T. Carlton, President of Carlton College, offers a home school for girls to the equal of any in North Texas. This school was established in 1867, and every year has sent out well trained girls that will always remember this College gratefully. The school has most competent teachers and gives instructions in all departments. Write for full information and catalogue.

THE TEXAS ACADEMY OF ORATORY, ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART.
Fort Worth, Texas.

This institution is headed by W. W. Heathcoate, H. A. President. It has had a phenomenal growth in the city of Fort Worth, and all those who are familiar with the methods he employs are proud of the Academy and prophesy a great future for it. Any one contemplating following either profession should write at once to Prof. Heathcoate. Besides he undertakes to instruct all how to better express themselves and to give them an ease of manner in contact with society that can only be secured through training. It will pay all to write Prof. Heathcoate for further information and catalogue.

THE URSULINE ACADEMY.
Dallas, Texas.
This Academy has recently added a new addition to the school greatly enlarging it and making it one of the most attractive structures in the city of Dallas. All departments are in charge of educators of long experience. It is well fitted, having a splendid library, an attractive study hall for the young lady boarders and a conservatory of music. Write for full particulars to Mother Prioress.

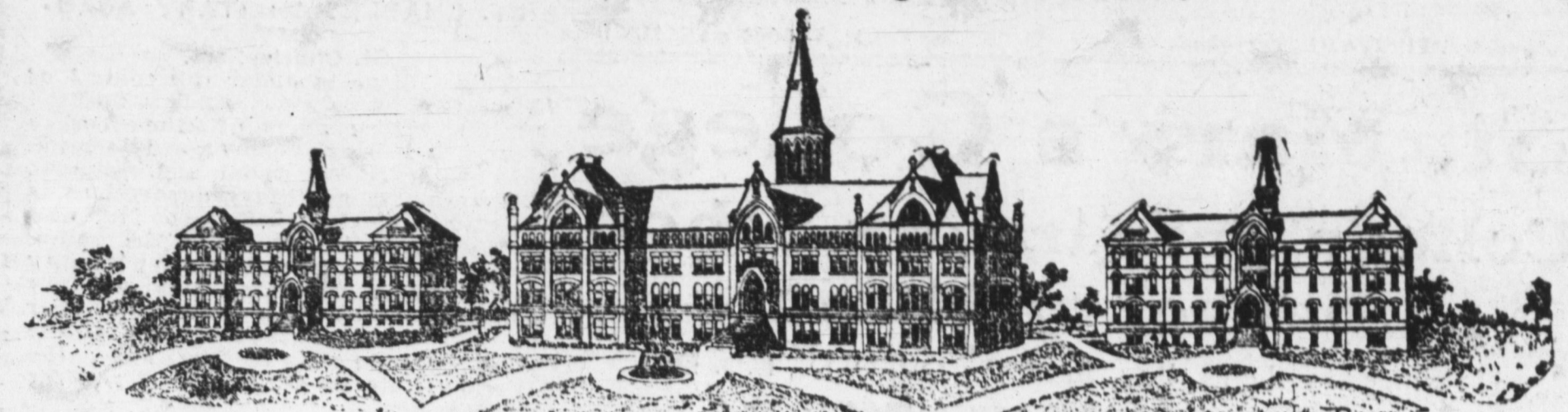
PATTON SEMINARY.
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A. S. Ladd is President of the above Seminary and is busily preparing for the large attendance of the coming year. His facilities and the location of the Seminary is such as to give him large patronage. His accommodations for girls are the best, and he is up-to-date in all his methods of caring for them and looking after the interest of his boarding pupils. He is only prepared to care for 50 boarding pupils, and if you are preparing to attend Patton's Seminary and board with the management you had better write at once.

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This College is presided over by President C. M. Williams of Liberty, Mo., which is 14 miles from Kansas City. A representative of the Journal has visited the school and can testify to its being an ideal boarding school for young women. Every attention is shown them, and great consideration is manifested for the health of those who attend. The accommodations of the school are fine, and it will be to your interest to write for a catalogue.

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This school is located in Hood county, three miles from Granbury, Texas. Its faculty consist of the best gentlemen and ladies from the best colleges and conservatories. Its management under T. R. Dunlap, is such as will meet the approval of all parents. The College is prepared to educate both sexes. All the girls who board at the College have a home with the President. A more delightful place cannot be found when health is considered. Write for catalogue.

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This school is in charge of S. V. Wall, and is most successful in preparing its pupils for Colleges and Universities. It is a good building, well lighted with electricity, heated and well ventilated. It is in a local option town, and under the very best and most able management. The faculty is all that could be desired, and yet the cost of attending this school is not great.

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The President of this school, Mrs. O. A. Carr, is well known in the South as one of the leading educators. This College is limited to 80 boarders, and if you secure the privileges of the College as such, you should apply at once. The faculty of this school are prominent educators. The music and Art teachers are from Germany and France, the elocution teacher is a specialist from a prominent school of oratory. All of the teachers are graduates of Colleges and Universities of prominence. It is claimed by well informed people that the Carr-Burdette



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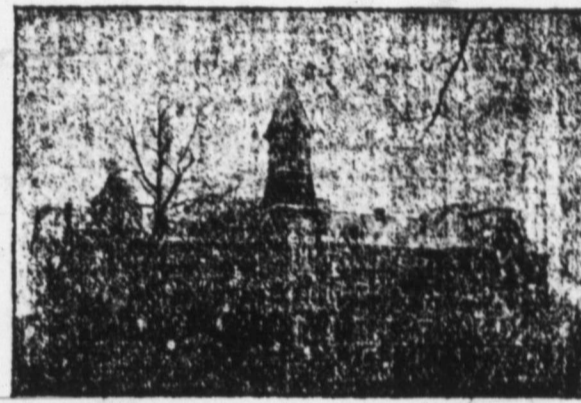
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This College for girls is controlled by the Christian Church of Missouri. It is a magnificent building and possesses all the facilities to be desired by those those who send their daughters away from home. The faculty of this College is equal to the best, the equipments are excellent and the rates are most reasonable. J. B. Jones is president and if you will write him he will give you full information as to what will interest you and no doubt induce you to send your children there to be educated.

THE WEST TEXAS MILITARY ACADEMY.
San Antonio, Texas.

This is a church school for boys, and they send us a report from C. A. Thomas, Major of the United States Artillery Corps regarding the school. It is highly recommended and endorsed by this army officer. This school had in attendance last year 181. There are 15 instructors. The Right Rev. J. S. Johnson, D. D., is a founder and officer of this Academy, and he is greatly encouraged over the prospects for the coming year. The tuition is most reasonable, and under all circumstances no better place can perhaps be selected for the training of boys. Write Mr. J. T. Williams, Business Manager, for a catalogue and full information.

PEACOCK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
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This is one of the leading institutions for the education of boys in the southwest. Mr. Wesley Peacock, Ph. B. University of Georgia, is well known all over Texas as a success in his line. The school is an attractive one in many ways. It is three miles from the city of San Antonio, by a lake, and the climate is unsurpassed. It has military features and several officers are in charge of the cadets day and night. This school is usually so well patronized that it is necessary to apply early for admission, hence if you desire to send your boys to Peacock's School, write at once and secure privileges for them.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.
Fort Worth, Tex.

H. A. Boaz, M. A., President of this College, has been very active during the summer and is greatly encouraged over the outlook for his school this fall. The magnificent building which is being erected will be ready in time for the benefit and with this the accommodations will be greatly increased. Mr. Boaz has the support of a strong faculty and is backed by strong financial friends who are making this institution a great factor in the education of both sexes. They have a co-operative boarding club under the care of one of the professors,



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Carr-Burdette College

and

Conservatory of Music, Art and Elocution.

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MRS. O. A. CARR, President,

Department H, Sherman, Texas.

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Fourth session begins Sept. 1, 1903. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms. School is strictly nonsectarian. Cost of board, room, fuel, light and tuition as low as \$125, per year. Surroundings most attractive and healthful. Location in Hood County, three miles from Granbury and forty from Fort Worth. No whiskey, no saloon, or attendant evils. The faculty consists of scholarly gentlemen and ladies from the best colleges, universities and conservatories. Courses offered: Classical, Scientific, Literary, Preparatory, Normal, Music, Oratory, Art, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Industrial. Buildings thoroughly repaired. Girls have a home with the president. For catalogue and full information address the president, T. R. DUNLAP, Thorp Springs, Texas.

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Faculty composed of twenty five experienced teachers who have prepared themselves by special University training. Music teachers have enjoyed the best advantages of Europe and America. Commodious Girls' Home. Neatly furnished Dormitory for Young Men. Well equipped Laboratories, good Library. Excellent recitation rooms. Accommodations first-class in every particular. One of the finest educational plants in the south. Buildings heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Expenses are very low considering the advantages offered. The next session opens September 8, 1903. Send for catalog to

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BAYLOR UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE—
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HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1888. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

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LEE BROS., PROPRIETORS, San Angelo, Tex., breeders of registered and high grade Herefords. Both sexes for sale.

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polts of both sexes. All raised below the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 369.

J. L. CHADWICK, CRESSON, TEX., Near Fort Worth, breeder of registered and very high grade Hereford cattle. Bulls for sale.

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM, Childress, Tex., breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality kept in service. U. S. WEDDINGTON, manager.

V. WEISS, Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

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CATTLE SALES

W. A. Nix purchased from Dr. A. H. Ash at Styles 60 head of yearling steers at \$12.50.

Ed Decie of Sonora bought 50 head of stock cattle from the Pruitt Bros. at \$10 per head.

Joe Pearce of Ozona bought 100 head of steer yearlings from Claud Hudspeth at \$12 per head.

N. B. Fields of Childress bought 175 cows, calves not counted, from Horace Burleson at \$10 around.

William Rodgers sold to D. E. Sims 500 head of 2-year-old steers at, it is reported, \$17 per head.

W. J. Rodgers of Llano sold to D. E. Sims of Paint Rock last week 500 2-year-old steers at \$16.50 per head.

E. A. Davis of Menard county sold to W. C. Bryson of McCulloch county 190 yearlings and twos at \$10.50 per head.

Moore and Allen of Brackett have purchased from J. J. Wickham of Kinney county 100 yearlings at \$13.25 per head.

J. A. Schwalbe of Sonora sold some ninety-two head of two and three-year-old steers to Don Cooper of Menard county at \$17.50.

Fires and Crews have purchased about 1000 yearling steers in Childress county during the past two weeks, paying \$12 per head.

Sipper, Wooten and others of McCulloch county bought of E. A. Davis of Menard county 140 yearlings and twos at \$10.50 per head.

A. J. Vick of the Brackett neighborhood has purchased from J. D. Guinn of the Silver Lake pasture 100 one and two-year-old steers at \$15 average per head.

Will N. Waddell of Colorado City reports the sale of twenty high grade bulls to R. D. Benson of Fort Worth at \$20 around. These bulls have been delivered on the ranch north of Midland.

J. J. Micham of Brackett, Tex., sold to Moore and Allen 100 yearlings at \$13.35 per head. Jim Clamp sold to George Houston 100 head of yearlings at \$15, spring delivery. J. D. Guinn sold to A. J. Vich 100 ones and twos at \$12 and \$15.

Scharbauer Bros. of the Lone Star Hereford herd, near Midland, have scored some good "deals" recently. They sold to P. Scharbauer 10 registered bulls at \$85 per head; to A. J. Wolcott 8 registered bulls at \$75. and to N. H. Ellis 18 registered bulls at \$150 around. Ten head of this lot sold to Ellis are the tops from the past year's crop of Lone Star bulls. All of the animals are unusually fine.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES. Moore & McGonigle of Menard county bought of Graham & Jenkins last week 127 head of horses at \$30 around. These horses are from the Runge stock,

and a few weeks ago were purchased from Max Martin at \$17 to \$20 per head.

John Berry of San Angelo sold to Albert Kincaid 2000 lambs for \$1.50 per head.

John Sears of Merkel purchased last week 14 head mules, twos and threes, the prices ranging from \$50 to \$75.

Lee Williams of South Concho sold to M. Boland of Coleman two carloads of unbroke mares at about \$20 around.

Ernest Abbott and Seaton Kieth of San Angelo have purchased from C. A. Markwood 1900 dry sheep for \$2.30.

Judge G. H. Garland sold for Jas. Hamilton to J. B. Currie and John Hargis of Concho county, 3400 mixed sheep at \$2.

A bunch of 52 cow ponies changed hands recently at Alpine, Tex., for \$40 per head. They were shipped to the Santo Domingo ranch in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

J. W. Friend & Sons of Ozona recently sold a carload of unbroken mares in the Indian Territory at \$45 per head.

James Hogan of Clinton, Mich., through Murrah & Jackson of San Angelo, bought 2000 lambs from Hamilton & Smith at \$1.40 per head. The lambs are now near Albany. Mr. Hogan will ship them to Michigan to feed.

J. W. Moore of Ozona, who had been employed in Crockett county for the past two years as inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, went to Kansas City recently, where he will remain as assistant to B. F. Denson, who is the chief inspector there for the same association. The increase in the receipts of branded cattle at the Kansas City yards compelled the association to send an additional inspector there in order to have the business of the association carefully watched.

Says a dispatch from Galveston: The steamship Ellida, one of the fleet of small vessels in the Cuban trade, cleared and sailed with a cargo of 1355 head of Texas livestock. These cattle are landed at the port of Nuevitas and from there taken into the interior, where they are placed on ranches which have been established since the Spanish American war. While Cuba is an ideal country for cattle raising, long years of war and insurrection depleted the island of its livestock, and those interested in the export cattle business from this port expect that the shipments will continue for several years. In time, Cuba is expected to become a competitor of Texas in the cattle business.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Some sales of quarantine cattle at the St. Louis National stock yards during the week of July 26 were as follows:

Mitchell & Son, Henrietta, I. T., 51 steers, 831 pounds average, at \$3.50; 26 steers, 850 pounds av., at \$3.50; 90 cows, 715 pounds av., at \$2.40; Naylor & Jones, Waggoner, I. T., 48 steers, 978 pounds av., at \$3.85; Adams & Shaver, Elgin, Kan., 2211 steers, 1051 pounds av., at \$4.15; Shannon & Brown, Henrietta, I. T., 151 steers, 871 pounds av., at \$3.50; J. M. Chittim, Boynton, I. T., 77 steers, 945 pounds av., at \$3.65; G. A. Mabry, Talala, I. T., 134 steers, 892 pounds av., at \$3.50; J. H. Tuttle & Co., Tuttle, I. T., 484 steers, 1052 pounds av., at \$3.70; 73 steers, 1051 pounds av., at \$3.70; Scott & W., Alfred, Tex., 142 steers, 10117 pounds av., at \$4.15; 89 steers, 1023 pounds av., at \$4.15; J. H. Bobbington, Coleman, Tex., 76 calves, at \$6.50; C. R. Connor, Henrietta, Tex., 66 cows, 694 pounds av., at \$2.45; Brookshire G. & K., Taylor, Tex., 87 steers, 1027 pounds

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Shorthorns.

DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS— Herd Bulls: Young Alice's Prince 17111, champion bull of Texas; Imp. Count Mysie 149751, bred by Geo. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Tex.

LOUIA B. BROWN, Smithfield, Tex., Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

H. O. SAMUELL, DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

V. O. HILDRETH, Breeder of registered and full blood Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at all times. Cattle and residence at Iowa station, on T. and P. railroad, 15 miles west of Fort Worth. Postoffice, Aledo, Texas.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY, Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD Immune Shorthorn cattle. Foundation consists of get of Mr. Leonard's "Lavender Viscount," and Mr. Gentry's noted bull "Victorious." A few bull calves for sale. Write for prices. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

CRESCENT HERD, registered Shorthorn cattle, young stock, both sexes, for sale. Address CHAS. MALONEY, Haslet, Texas.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORT HORNS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.

Young bulls by the Undeafated \$1000 bull Royal Cup No. 123093 and out of \$500 cows. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 29127 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$2500 "Corrector," and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. JNO. B. BROWN, Granbury, Tex.

WM. D. & GEO. H. CRAIG, Graham, Tex., on Rock Island railroad, below quarantine line, breeders of registered Shorthorns and double-standard Polled-Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of serviceable age, our own raising, for sale. All of the oldest and best Shorthorn tribes and of the choicest breeding. Correspondence invited and all inquiries answered.

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

Aberdeen Angus.

REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE, Texas raised, highest grade. Try the Doddies for market toppers. Hornless and harmless males and females for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. J. N. RUSHING, Weatherford, Tex.

ALLENDALE HERD, Aberdeen Angus, the oldest and largest herd in the United States. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, manager, Allendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, and visit the herd there; or, address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ills.

REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE, Texas raised, highest grade. Try the Doddies for market toppers. Hornless and harmless males and females for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. J. N. RUSHING, Baird, Tex.

av., at \$3.85; 44 steers, 1006 pounds av., at \$3.85; March Bros., Kaw City, O. T., 559 cows, 761 pounds av., at \$2.65; S. Webb & Co., Bellvue, Tex., 112 steers, 892 pounds av., at \$3.25; 20 steers, 966 pounds av., at \$3.20; G. Smith, Clifton, Tex., 51 steers, 934 pounds av., at \$3.70; Scalling, Webb & Scalling, Bellvue, Tex., 125 steers, 932 pounds av., at \$3.30; J. A. Mathews, Cisco, Tex., 51 cows, 707 pounds av., at \$1.65; 25 cows, 755 pounds av., at \$2.25; Staples, Mathis, Tex., 59 steers, 806 pounds av., at \$3.15; 27 steers, 928 pounds av., at \$3.15; Dale Land and Cattle Co., Jolly, Tex., 176 cows, 764 pounds av., at \$3.40; J. M. Chittim, Boynton, I. T., 408 steers, 932 pounds, at \$3.45; W. Sackville, Dilley, Tex., calves at \$4; 78 steers 874 pounds av., at \$3.15; J. E. Whitehead, South McAlester, I. T., 55 steers, 751 pounds at \$2.90; 25 steers, 877 pounds at \$3.15; Mitchell Bros., Uvalde, Tex., 101 steers, 893 pounds av., at \$3.45.

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Capital Stock \$350,000.00 Paid up.
Business Established 1871.

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The oldest, largest and best commission company doing business.
OUR SPECIALTIES: Best prices, courteous treatment and prompt returns. Ship us your cattle, hogs and sheep and you will make no mistake. Our salesmen are men of many years experience, and know the value of live stock and how to sell them, which is a guarantee that our customers will always receive the highest market prices for their stock.

SWINE

The porker that begins life with a good constitution has everything in his favor at the outset.

When required to bear more than two litters of pigs a year, the capacity of the brood sow is overtaxed.

Hog raising affords the man of small means a safe and reliable method of making money and it does not take long to "clean up" either.

The weaning process should be begun when the little pigs are about a month old. If fed intelligently at this period, rapid development is certain.

If the sow is weaned from her pigs with a full udder of milk, she will almost always contract a fever and not infrequently an ulcer will develop.

CURE FOR SCOURS.

For scours in pigs, the following treatment is recommended: To each pig two or three weeks old give a teaspoonful each of castor oil and glycerine at a dose. After the physic operates, if the scours still continue, give five drops each of tincture of opium and spirits of camphor in a dessert-spoonful of water at a dose every four hours until cured. Be careful about feeding too rich food to the sow, or feeding soured milk or slop. Keep the pens clean and dry and see that both the sow and pigs get plenty of fresh air and sunshine, plenty of exercise and plenty of good, fresh water.

SCIENTIFIC PIG FEEDING.

The fact has been fully demonstrated by W. J. Townley, a successful western swine breeder, that \$42.05 worth of pork can be produced from \$28.66 worth of feed. He selected six hogs of about equal possibilities for the experiment, separated them into three pens of two each and weighed them at the end of each week, giving each pen separate classes of feed. To the first pen he fed a mixture of two parts shorts and one part bran for a period of 62 days. To the second he fed chopped wheat for 49 days. To the third pen he fed a mixture of shorts, chopped wheat and bran in the ration of 10 to seven to three.

Mr. Townley has just made out a summary showing that the six hogs consumed 2829 pounds of various kinds of feed during the experiments. The aggregate cost of this feed at current prices was \$28.66. The gain in pork was 647 pounds, which at \$6.50 per hundred weight is \$42.05.

The first two pigs, fed for 62 days on a mixture of two parts of shorts and one of bran, consumed 1168 pounds, and made a total gain of 232 pounds, an average gain of .87 pounds a day. This mixture cost 85 cents a hundred weight and it took 5.03 pounds of it to make one pound of gain. At this rate the cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$4.34.

The second pair fed for 49 days on chopped wheat, ate 792 pounds of food and gained 2.11 pounds a day. This feed cost \$1.25 a hundredweight, and it took 3.83 pounds to make one pound of gain. This brought the cost of making 100 pounds of pork up to \$4.34.

The third trio, fed for 49 days on a mixture consisting of ten pounds of shorts, seven of chopped wheat and three of bran, ate 869 pounds, and gained a total of 208 pounds, an average

BERKSHIRE.

WINCEY FARM BERKSHIRES
and B. P. Rock. 2c stamps and testimonial. S. Q. Hollinsworth, Coushatta, La.

SHERMAN HERD—Poland China and Duroc Jersey thoroughbred hogs. In this herd is a majority of the prize winners at Dallas and San Antonio fairs 1902—125 pigs ready to ship in June and July. Write for full information. C. D. HUGHES, Sherman, Tex.

LILLARD FARM BERKSHIRES.
Nothing in hog line for sale until after April 15. B. P. Rock eggs from prize-winning stock at San Antonio fair, at \$1.50 per setting. Few cockereds at \$2.00. GEO. P. LILLARD, Seguin, Tex. Box 210.

POLAND CHINA.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Merd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

age of 2.12 a day. This mixture cost \$1 a hundredweight, and it required 4.18 pounds for one pound gain. This left the cost of 100 pounds of gain \$4.18.

Mr. Townley claims that each bushel of clean milling wheat fed these pigs produced \$1.10 worth of pork, besides increasing the value of the original carcass \$1 per hundredweight.

SOME MEDICAL POINTERS.

It is better to give medicine to swine in food. But if one wants to drench, fasten a piece of rubber hose securely in a bottle containing the medicine. Throw the pig, put a stick in the mouth, and allow the fluid to slowly run down the throat.

Inflammation of nostrils, or cold in the head, is caused by exposure of some kind; a cold, wet pasture, want of dry shelter at night, sudden change from a warm-nest to out-side cold, etc. A good warm-mash, with ginger in it, will help in such cases, with good care. If feverish, give a dose of epsom salts, followed with 10 to 15 grain doses of nitrate potassium.

If your pigs feet get sore, give a dose of epsom salts, and follow with ten grains of nitrate potassium two or three times daily, in feed, which will cool the system and afford relief to the feet. Proud flesh between the toes should be touched once with tetrachloride of antimony, using a feather. If necessary, repeat the third day. To heal the sore use chloride of zinc, one dram to one pint of water. Keep the pig warm and dry.

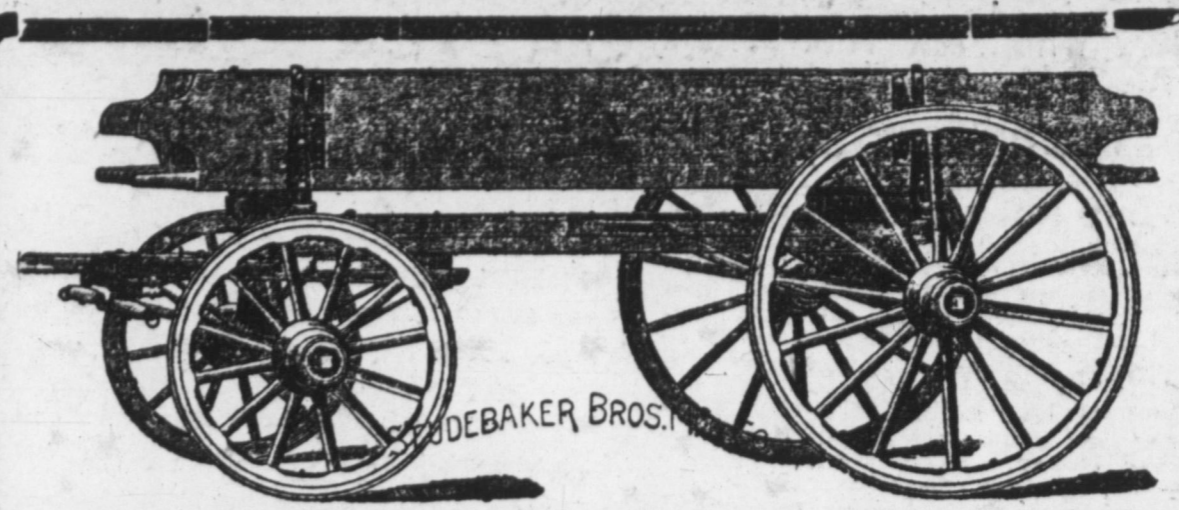
If pigs are seriously constipated give castor-oil direct and not to the sows. But continue to give the sows oil-meal in their food. Feed to prevent constipation which is easily done.

It is possible for a 12-teat sow to nurse and raise 11 pigs, but she must be a good milker. If pigs do not seem to be getting enough nourishment, put some of them to another sow.—Midland Farmer.

LET THE STRIFE END.

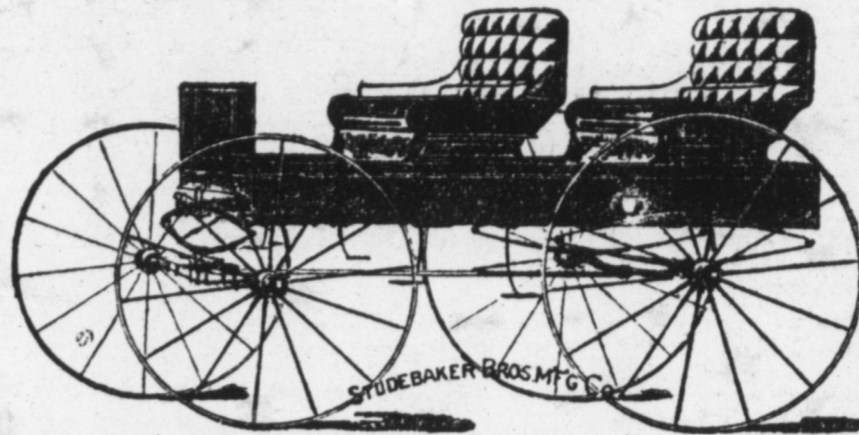
Every encouragement should be lent by the livestock and agricultural press of the country to the movement now on foot which has for its object the union of all the Poland China men of the United States into one organization, which shall preserve intact the records of this great breed. The motto adopted for the organization is, "One name, one number, one expense and one undivided interest." Nothing has done more in the past to furnish material for unfavorable comment and even ridicule of the livestock organizations than the frequent quarrels which have broken out among the members, oftentimes based upon some minor question which ought to have been arbitrated "behind closed doors," where newspapers could not get hold of the facts and indulge in fun at their expense. The various Poland China breeders should get together in one large federation, which would be certain to increase their prestige and influence. Such a move would simplify the registration of animals and help to eliminate that confusion which renders a pedigree more or less valueless. In the second place, it would very materially lessen the expense of registration. At one time last fall it appeared that the movement would encounter no opposition; but it seems there is no occupation or place that may not shelter some man or men whose greedy selfishness outweighs, with them, all other considerations. Secretaries are loth to relinquish lucrative positions, owners of large amounts of stock, held because of its good dividends and not because they breed any hogs are satisfied with things as they are. They have no conscientious scruples that prevent their taking their ease while the farmer pours his money into their pockets. These are, it appears, doing what they can to frustrate any change from the present order of things; and the movement if it succeeds will do so only after a struggle.

In spite of these disagreements between rival bodies the Journal believes that the rank and file of the breeders are sick and tired of the controversy and would prefer to see the contending elements work harmoniously together for the good of the cause.



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SHEEP--GOATS

Mutton is, perhaps, the most wholesome meat food in existence.

Because they will clear the land of weeds and enrich the soil, sheep are a valuable adjunct to any farm.

Foot rot in sheep may be checked by first cutting away the diseased parts, then cleansing thoroughly, after which a solution made as follows should be applied with a sponge: Two pounds of arsenic boiled in eight gallons of water; two pounds of washing soda, boiled in two gallons of water. Mix the whole with ten gallons of water.

THE SHEEP AND THE FARM.

If a farmer has the right kind of land, there is probably no other class of stock that pays a better net profit on a farm than sheep, says one writer. If the farm is level, with abundant grass, the large breeds, in small flocks, will pay best. If the land is broken, the smaller breeds will do better.

They are great scavengers, and a few can be kept with but little expense, as they like weeds and will clean up the land after a grain crop. They require a change of pasture often, and other than this need little care in summer.

In winter they need good shelter, but not confinement to a barn. A shed with a wide opening on the south side will furnish shelter when it storms.

Clover hay cut at the proper time and well-cured will be all the food required for breeding ewes, unless they go into winter quarters in poor condition. If so, a pint of oats apiece once a day will bring them up all right and make them produce a good crop of wool also.

Feed the sheep a liberal amount of hay, and then turn in the colts each day after the sheep get through eating, and you can winter the colts without noticing the expense, and have the sheep in fine condition. Horses like hay left by sheep better than hay right out of the mow.

Sheep are very cleanly and don't eat well from dirty racks or troughs. Mine have home-made wooden racks and troughs, so constructed that they cannot get into them.

In summing up, it may be said that well bred sheep require no more care than any other stock and shear from fourteen to twenty pounds of wool each. Without taking into consideration their mutton value, it will be seen that they are a source of profit which should not be ignored.

ABOUT MUTTON CONFORMATION.

An Eastern writer says: "The mutton sheep should be of the same general conformation as the beef steer or any other good beef animal. Straight on the back and under the body, nearly straight up and down in front and rear; in fact, about as square as a brick, longer than deep, and deeper than thick. The legs should be short and stocky, and set well apart, or apparently directly under the four corners of the body. They should be large enough to appear able to support the weight of the body. The neck should curve upward from the body, not downward at leaving the shoulders, or what is called a ewe neck, and the head should have a broad face and short nose. No prominent backbone or hip bones should show when the sheep is sheared. The wool is a secondary consideration in a mutton sheep, yet we would not buy one that did not carry a compact fleece of as good weight as is natural to the breed. A scattering, uneven fleece is

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indicative of either poor health or very poor care, and it may cost more care and feed than it will ever be worth as a breeder. When it is sheared it will be likely to look like almost anything else than a mutton sheep."

PREPARATION OF WOOL.

The wool man may know how to sell wool. He may even know the true grades of wool and how to grow it. Whether the wool man is a composite character, possessing the above knowledge, or a separate man in each of the classes named, he should be reminded of the fact that the woolen cloth maker knows what is most desirable in a fiber; that is, whether it is of even grade, whether it has a good tension capacity, will felt evenly, or is not in the bad company of a mere handful or even a few straws of coarser fleece. Even a trace of mohair in wool, for instance, or wool in mohair, for that matter, is disastrous, for it can only be got out at the factory by extra cost of assorting. This intrusion may be had by packing one grade of wool in the bags which formerly held another grade. Cloth is frequently met with which has a black hair or a lumpy streak and the like. The wool which produced this off grade cloth, or seconds, loses to the seller as it does to the manufacturer. The wool shearer or puller should be most careful with his fleeces, that they may be marketed at the highest prices, and, hence, to the best advantage. The production of wool in this country is about 400,000,000 pounds. A loss of 1c per pound on it would mean \$4,000,000. Carelessness entails a greater loss than 1 cent a pound. While the wool seller is looking at the market in the abstract, the wool buyer is looking very closely at the fleece. The producer could profit also by a close scrutiny of his product.—National Provisioner.

SHEEP FEEDING RESULTS.

Experiments in sheep feeding, conducted at the South Dakota Experiment Station this season have brought out the following points:

1. The lot fed whole corn made the cheapest gain.
2. Whole macaronio wheat was cheaper feed for lambs than ground macaronio wheat and bran, or the whole macaronio wheat and grain.
3. Grinding grain for lambs was not profitable when fed as a separate ration, as it decreased the palatability, and therefore interfered with the gains.
4. A more uniform gain was made with the whole wheat lots than with any other feed.
5. Less grain was consumed when Bromus inermis hay was fed; this shows that it is more nutritious than prairie hay for feeding lambs.
6. The lot receiving whole macaronio wheat made a cheaper gain at market prices than the whole lot getting whole bread wheat.
7. Macaronio wheat was equal to bread wheat, pound per pound, when fed to lambs.
8. It cost more to produce a pound of mutton in each case when one-fourth bran by weight was added to the grain.
9. It required one-fourth more of speltz and one-fifteenth more of wheat to produce a pound of gain than it did corn.
10. The lambs made much better gains after they were shorn than they did before.
11. Dipping the sheep in the fall not only kills all external parasites, but is beneficial to the quality of the wool.

UTILIZATION OF BY-PRODUCTS.

Sheep have a way of utilizing by-products which no other animals seem to have, says a publication of the Iowa Agricultural college. Of the four or five hundred different plants, which may be found in any locality, sheep will eat all but a very small percentage, while cattle and other stock will touch only a little over one-half. Even if sheep are turned into an ideal pasture they will now and then nibble at the weeds; extermination of the weeds results. When the grain is harvested and taken from the field the place for the sheep is in the stubble. Rose bushes, wild buckwheat and the weeds and grasses to be found in the fence corners and fence rows fall victims to them and furnish fall feed, thereby fulfilling a twofold

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ARRIVING in New York.....	3:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
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purpose for their owners, that of destroying these pests and converting these waste products into good mutton and wool. The lamb crop may be fattened and developed in the corn fields in the fall. If at last the cultivation of the corn Dwarf Essex rape is planted between the rows in the moist soil, it will make very rapid growth, and by weaning time it will be ready for the lambs. Old sheep cannot be turned in this way because they will pull down the corn; lambs, however, will do no damage, but on the other hand, they will eat much of the pigeon grass and other weeds.

THE JOURNAL.

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STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1903.

It was beginning to get pretty "dry," but recent rains in the range country have dispelled the gloom noticeable on the faces of the cowmen. An abundance of stock water is now in sight, the pastures have been improved in appearance and cattle raisers are happy.

An exhibit of range Galloway cattle is promised for the American Royal show at Kansas City next fall. This is a breed that has not been extensively introduced in the Southwest, but one that possesses many advantages which should be brought prominently to the attention of stockmen. Galloway breeders are invariably enthusiasts.

Much of the enthusiasm in favor of a representative exhibit of Southwestern products at the Louisiana Purchase exposition is being contributed by farmers and stock raisers, while the statesmen and legislators are indifferent. The World's fair commissioners are doing their best to arouse interest in the exposition, but have met with scant encouragement, and grudgingly awarded subscriptions in some quarters.

The closing of British ports to Argentine muttons on account of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, means high prices for American mutton for another year or two at least. The loss of Argentine muttons to the English trade must be made up by the United States and Canada, or our British friends must go hungry for prime heavy mutton. The outlook for the American producer is exceedingly bright.

They are beginning to discover that the soil in some parts of South Central Texas is well adapted to fruit culture. Peaches from that section have been attracting attention in the markets this season, and compare very favorably with those raised in the eastern part of the state. Who knows but that San Antonio will some day become as important a shipping point for orchard and garden products as are Jacksonville, Lufkin and Rusk?

Since the enlargement of the packing industry at Kansas City, and the establishment of an important livestock market at Fort Worth, the packing interests of St. Joseph, Mo., have been under a partial eclipse. It is now announced that the big Hammond plant, which was recently destroyed by fire there, at a loss of a million dollars, will not be rebuilt, but that the company will hereafter concentrate its interests in Chicago. St. Joseph's future as a meat trade center does not look very promising.

Some of those newspaper stories about the scarcity of labor to harvest the Kansas and Oklahoma grain crops turn out to have been pipe dreams. On a par with that sent out recently about a lynching bee in West Virginia. College men from the East, who thought they saw a way to pick up easy money during vacation, found out that help was not so hard to obtain. After all, while others discovered that the sun was awful hot. They returned home with distressing hard luck stories, and will stick to football for amusement hereafter.

Acting on the theory that the importation of hides and wool from the South American countries is responsible for the existence of foot and mouth disease in the United States, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has decided whether to prevent the importation of hides and wool from countries where the outbreaks occurred, or inaugurate a vigorous system of disinfection at

the ports of entry. Never before has the inspection been as thorough as it is now. The best way to check the spread of infection is to prevent it from gaining a foothold.

The straws appear to indicate that crude or refined petroleum will be an important ingredient of the boll weevil "medicine" which is to capture that \$50,000 prize. About three-fourths of the remedies thus far suggested are made of a solution in which coal oil forms a large constituent part. Perhaps the inventors are acting on the theory that if the remedy cannot be made effective any other way the cotton may be burned up, stalks, bolls, weevils and all.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Engineers of the government reclamation service have been in session at Denver, discussing plans for the watering of thousands of acres of arid lands in the West. Millions of dollars will be expended in eleven different states. During the coming year special attention will be directed towards the Pecos valley, where the works erected by private corporations have conveyed some idea of the agricultural possibilities of that section when irrigation is conducted on a larger scale. Among the other great projects to be undertaken are the Gunnison tunnel in Colorado the Salt river reservoir in Arizona and dams along the Belle Fourche river in Utah and the Shoshone and North Platte in Wyoming. Details of the conference have not been made public, but the engineers are preparing a report for the secretary of the interior, which will probably be given to the press. After the states that are "dry" nearly all over have received attention, those that are unproductive in spots will be looked after. The conference held last week is likely to have a far-reaching effect upon the future of the West.

REMEDY FOR APPLE BLIGHT.

As a result of the experiments conducted by the Illinois Experiment Station under the direction of the Agricultural Department relative to bitter rot of apples, some valuable statistics have been secured and a remedy for the evil obtained. It is estimated that the loss by bitter rot in 1900 in four counties in Illinois amounted to \$1,500,000, while the damage to the crop of the United States for the same year was \$10,000,000. Damaging bitter rot fungus exists all over the world where fruit is grown, and though only in a part of the United States has there been a close study on account of the disease it has been found in nearly all states east of and including Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

R. H. Simpson of Parkersburg, Ill., discovered the real cause of bitter rot while in the employ of the Agricultural Department about a year ago, and to him is due the discovery of a cure for the disease. Mr. Simpson noticed while spraying his apple orchard that there was always a great depression on the branch bearing the inflected fruit, and as he constantly found it, he proceeded to cut away the affected parts. The day after the discovery Professors Burrill and Blair of the University of Illinois visited Mr. Simpson in his orchard and found that he had fully established the cause and was pursuing the proper remedy for the disease.

To further determine the effect of these dark cankers on the fruit of the tree, Mr. Simpson punctured an apple and allowed a stream of water to fall from the diseased part of the tree to the fruit. In a few days the perfect fruit became infected. The remedy is that all cankers shall be cut from the trees during the winter and burned, and that all diseased apples, either lying on the ground or hanging mummified on the trees, should be collected and destroyed. As a further precaution the trees should be sprayed with a standard mixture at least once before the buds open, and again from midsummer until the fruits are almost

This announcement is of incalculable interest to horticulturists all over the country, and if the treatment, as suggested, will remove every vestige of the disease those engaged in apple-growing owe Mr. Simpson a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SAUL TRIES TO KILL DAVID.

August 16.—I. Sam. 18: 5-16.

5. And David went out whithersoever Saul sent him, and behaved himself wisely: and Saul set him over the men of war, and he was accepted in the sight of all the people, and also in the sight of Saul's servants.

6. And it came to pass as they came, when David was returned from the slaughter of the Philistine, that the women came out of all cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet King Saul, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of musick.

7. And the women answered one another as they played, and said, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands.

8. And Saul was very wroth, and the saying displeased him; and he said, They have ascribed unto David ten thousands, and to me they have ascribed but thousands; and what can he have more but the kingdom?

9. And Saul eyed David from that day and forward.

10. And it came to pass on the morrow, that the evil spirit from God came upon Saul, and he prophesied in the midst of the house: and David played with his hand as at other times; and there was a javelin in Saul's hand.

11. And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it. And David avoided out of his presence twice.

12. And Saul was afraid of David, because the Lord was with him, and was departed from Saul.

13. Therefore Saul removed him from him, and made him his captain over a thousand; and he went out and came in before the people.

14. And David behaved himself wisely in all his ways; and the Lord was with him.

15. Wherefore when Saul saw that he behaved himself very wisely, he was afraid of him.

16. But all Israel and Judah loved David, because he went out and came in before them.

The evil spirit in Saul's heart begins in this lesson to manifest itself. When we are most conscious of our own lack of merit and fall short of our duty, then it is that we begin to look upon others less kindly and the sin of envy is the result. After David's great victory over the giant, Saul took him to his home at Gibeath, and made him chief of his body guard. David was true and behaved himself. He became the leader of the army and was very successful. Returning on one occasion the women sang "Saul hath slain his thousands and David his ten thousands." This was too much for Saul, and his envy increased so that he acted like a mad man. He tries to kill David with a spear.

We have envy grown into a murderous spirit; thus it is we harbor a seemingly harmless yet unkind spirit, until we have become desperate in our effort to have things our own way and stop short only of a great crime. Falling in his purpose Saul feared David all the more. He had daily evidences that God was not with him, and believed God to be leading David. Shall "God be our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble?"

To Philadelphia belongs the distinction of having established the first permanent Sunday school in the United States. It was formed in the year 1791. The constitution of the school required that the instruction given should be confined "to reading and writing from the Bible, and such other religious and moral books as the society may direct." The American Sunday School Union was organized in Philadelphia as early as the year 1824. In the early history of the schools the chief thing expected of the children was to commit to memory a great many verses from the Scriptures, and the chief occupation of the teachers was to hear the boys and girls recite the verses they had learned. If too much time was given to the memorizing of verses in those days, it may be true that too little time is given to that helpful duty in your day.

They were consecrated men and women who organized and taught in those early Sunday schools, and, crude as their methods may seem to us, the fact remains that they established the firm foundation on which the great Sunday school organization of to-day rests so securely.

Stamford, Tex. July 16, 1803

Editor of the Journal:

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FOR SALE OR LEASE—5000 acres in the Panhandle in tracts of 400 to 2000 acres. Write GEO. B. LUCAS, Austin, Tex.

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FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—401 acres in solid body; 70 in cultivation, balance in fine pastures; good protection, everlasting water, a variety of grass, small four room dwelling, four feed houses, good orchard; all for \$5 per acre, one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Would sell with land 240 steers, principally threes, and 80 head she stuff, a portion of these cattle sired by registered Durham male, all at \$15 per head cash. Other adjoining land for sale, but not so cheap. My reason for selling is I have as much in Bell county as I care to look after. The above property is on line of Mills and Lampasas counties, eight miles from railroad. Address Box 14, Rogers, Tex.

FINE black waxy valley farm for sale. In order to locate herd of cattle before fall, will sell at private sale the farm known as 320-acre McKinney and Williams survey, located in Central Texas, 41-2 miles north of county seat of Hill county. This is a most desirable farm, as it lays in square body on two roads public. Three rent houses, with barns and outhouses, deep wells and good water, two small pastures, fenced and cross-fenced; 275 acres under the plow; corn and cotton abound. No foul grasses; every square foot of this land is tillable and free from washes or thin points. For price and terms address the undersigned, ADDIE D. WARREN, Hillsboro, Tex.

TEXAS school land for sale; forty-four sections in one body in Hansford county, or in any size tracts to suit purchaser, at \$1 per acre. Also some Beaver county (Oklahoma) land for sale at prices that will interest you. Call on or address JORDAN & LANGSTON, Guymon, Ok.

FOR SALE—37 acres of finest fruit and farming land, four miles of railroad town, four miles new hog-proof fence, two settlements, two fine wells, dozen fine springs, healthful, moral community, no negroes, free mail route, telephone, 40 acres in cultivation, 50 more cleared, 1500 young peach trees; \$8 an acre, easy terms, title perfect. T. S. MINTER, owner, Jewett, Tex.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Combined farm and ranch, 850 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, balance very fine grass land, soil unsurpassed, well fenced with house and necessary out-buildings, 5 miles of Coleman, abundance of water and wood; title perfect, on terms to suit. Box 5, Coleman, Tex.

FOR SALE—We have improved farms, stock farms and stock ranches, also several large tracts of land suitable for colonization purposes in McCulloch, Brown, Coleman and Concho counties. For further particulars and prices address W. T. MELTON & CO., Brady, Tex., or MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Tex.

1200 ACRES in Jack county, Texas, for sale, within two miles of county seat, a flourishing railroad town. Nearly all tillable land, both timber and prairie; fenced and improved, and splendidly adapted for a fine stock ranch. For full particulars address BOX 145, Jacksboro, Texas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM—We can sell your farm, home or business quickly for cash, no matter where located. Send description and we will show you how. Offices in 16 cities. Established 1893. A. A. ROTTNER & CO., 500 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE TRACT of good grass or farming land, consisting of 720 acres, to let on 5 or 10 years' lease; cheap for cash. Address BOX 88, Fort Gibson, I. T.

IF YOU want to buy cheap railroad lands for farming or raising of cattle in Mississippi or Oklahoma, on easy terms, write to M. V. RICHARDS, land and industrial agent, Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—Let me do your letter writing when in Kansas City. I will do it promptly and reasonable. Circular typewritten letters a specialty. Write me regarding my stenographic work. Stockmen's letter writing especially solicited. MILDRED R. BROWNE, Stenographic Parlor, 612, New Ridge Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MULES.

FOR SALE—24 head of gentle work mules, 5 to 8 years old, 10% hands high; weight from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds; in fine condition. J. H. ROPER, Itasca, Texas.

THE U. S. EXCELS ON ANY TEMPERATURE

Our "would-be competitors" the DeLaval Separator Co., finding themselves badly beaten in the six weeks' tests of six different makes of Separators at the Kansas Agricultural College, as shown by the official Bulletin No. 123 issued May 26, 1903, in their efforts to break the force of so disastrous a defeat, have compiled a Bulletin of their own "getting up" purporting to be signed by several students, in which they try to make it appear that the DeLaval was not terribly beaten, as the Official Bulletin shows it was, as follows:

Average test of skim milk of DeLaval Separator	.048
" " " U. S. "	.033
U. S. excels DeLaval	.015

Showing that the DeLaval Separator left 45 per cent. more butter fat in the skimmed milk than the United States.

Again in this "gotten up" Bulletin, our "would-be competitors" state that the U. S. Separator "choked up" on 39 lbs. of milk at 70 degrees of temperature and that the DeLaval ran 80 lbs. Every dairyman using a U. S. Separator knows that the U. S. will not "choke up" on 80 lbs. of good milk at 70 degrees, and that such statements are made in an attempt to break the rapidly gaining popularity of the

U. S. SEPARATOR

We make the following proposition to any dairyman wishing to buy a separator, viz.: We will put a U. S. Separator into his dairy and agree that it will not "choke up" on 80 lbs. or twice 80 lbs. of milk in good condition at 70 degrees, provided he will pay for the separator if it does not "choke up."

The best authorities do not advocate separating at 70 degrees, but if Dairymen prefer to, the U. S. will do it when properly adjusted.

The U. S. Separator skims cleaner than any other separator on the market at any temperature from 70 degrees to 156 degrees at proper adjustment. The Official Bulletin No. 123 of Kansas Agricultural College, dated May 26, 1903, states that

The U. S. Excelled All Others in Tests of Skimmed Milk and in Minimum Total Loss.

THE U. S. SEPARATOR HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

330

WINDMILL INSURANCE

The difference between the cost of the Dandy Windmill and the inferior kinds represents what you pay for insurance

Against Loss by Storms, Breakages, Wear and Worry

And it is the cheapest premium you ever paid. No other windmill will stand so hard a storm, require so few repairs, or wear so long as the Dandy. Who is unwilling to pay a small extra price for such immunities?

Our stock of material for complete windmill jobs was never so complete as now, and our facilities for serving you acceptably are unequalled in Texas.

TEXAS CHALLENGE WINDMILL CO.

2055 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Calhoun's Pure Food Cafe

....Absolutely First-Class....

The Place to Eat --- The Finest in the Southwest.

EASY OF ACCESS---IN EUROPEAN HOTEL.

Out of Town People Visiting Ft. Worth will Enjoy our Meals. Prices Reasonable.

4th & Main Streets, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

There's a Way for the SUMMER TOURIST

THE KATY WAY

For information write NITT-Dallas Tex.

DAIRY

There are many important lessons to be learned by the dairyman, but the one who has learned how to feed and care for his cows, has learned two of them.

When kept at a low temperature, the cream of several skimmings may be held for a churning, provided that every time fresh cream is added to the can, the contents are thoroughly stirred.

ESTABLISHED DAIRY FACTS.

Some things may be said to have been well established concerning milk by long and exhaustive experiments, which we will enumerate as follows:

1. If milk rich in butter fat is desired we must breed for it. It is entirely dependent upon the individuality of the cow, so that men have finally established that individuality into a breed characteristic, as with the Jersey and Guernsey breeds.

2. A bull belonging to a butter breed will impart this quality to his heifers if he has sufficient prepotency. Also a bull belonging to a breed which gives milk low in percentage of butter fat will impart that quality to his heifers.

3. It is not possible to increase the percentage of butter fat in milk by feeding food rich in fat, although that is the general idea with hosts of farmers.

4. A food rich in protein increases the quantity but not the quality of the milk. But by inducing the cow to give a larger quantity we may also induce her to yield more butter fat in 24 hours than she otherwise would have done.

5. Sudden changes in the time of feeding or character of the food, or sudden changes in the temperature, or exposure of the cow to cold rainstorms, or to brutal usage—all these affect cows favorably or unfavorably in this respect.

6. The milk of cows does not, as a rule, reach its highest richness until after she has had her calf.

7. Milking three times in 24 hours has been found to increase somewhat the amount of butter fat production.

8. For the consumption of infants the milk of a herd of cows is safer and more digestible than that of a single cow for the reason that it is less liable to variation from nervousness and other causes.—Hoard's Dairyman.

THE COVERED MILK PAIL.

At one of our experiment stations recently tests were conducted to ascertain how the quantity of dirt which finds its way into the milk as well as the ever present bacteria could be reduced. For the benefit of Journal readers these facts are presented:

There were two sets of tests made. In one case milk drawn into an open pail was compared with milk drawn into a pail with a cover devised for excluding dirt during milking. (This pail is an ordinary milk pail with a closely fitting cover which has an opening near one side into which is soldered a funnel four inches in diameter having a wire gauze of fine mesh across the bottom. This funnel extends slightly above and below the cover and slopes toward the side of the pail. Another loose funnel fits inside the first one. When the pail is to be used a few layers of clean cheese cloth are placed across the opening of the lower funnel and the loose funnel, about three inches in depth, is pushed to hold the cheese cloth in position. This can be constructed by any tinner. The whole apparatus is simple in structure and can be easily cleaned.)

In the other case, milk drawn into an open pail was compared with the same milk strained immediately after milking. It was found that the amount of dirt from the covered pail was only 37 per cent of that in the open pail, while the amount of dirt in the strained milk was 53.4 per cent of that in the milk not strained. In other words, the cover excluded 63 per cent, while the strainer removed less than 47 per cent. So much for the dirt.

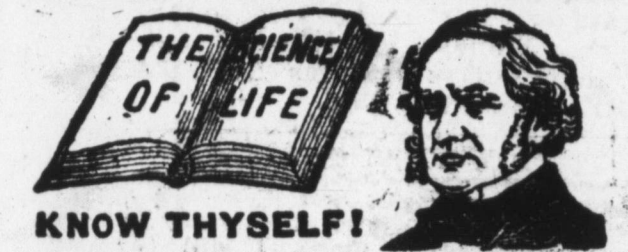
By the use of the covered pail an average of 29 per cent of the total number of bacteria and 41 per cent of the acid producing bacteria were excluded from the fresh milk. By straining as soon as drawn into the ordinary open pail an average of but 11 per cent of

the total number of bacteria and 17 per cent of the acid producing species were removed. In short, by the use of the covered pail milk can be kept much cleaner than it possibly can be with any amount of straining even if the straining is done immediately after milking and under the cleanest possible conditions.

The milk was then kept fifty hours at a constant temperature of 70 degrees F., and it was found that the covered pail contained a smaller number of bacteria than did the milk from the open pail. In every test the number of acid producing bacteria was smaller in the sample from the covered pail.

The results of the test show clearly that the covered pail is much better for the production of pure milk than straining. It is quite evident that it is much better to keep the dirt out of the milk in the first place than to strain it out after milking.

Man's Mission on Earth



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Do you wish to know the Physiology and Morals of Marriage and healthy offspring? Do you wish to be successful in All Undertakings in life?

Do you wish to know the history, cause and cure of the most insidious diseases that sap the citadel of life?

Do you wish to recover from Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility? Do you wish to be powerful, healthy, happy and respected by both sexes?

Do you wish to know the most Vital Truths concerning the Physical and Mental acumen of perfect Manhood?

If so, inclose \$1 for the Best Medical Work of this or any age, the Gold Medal Prize Treatise, entitled

The Science of Life, or Self Preservation, 370 pp.; cloth, full gilt, with engravings and prescriptions; by mail sealed in plain package. More than a Million copies sold! Write for it to-day. It is the secret key to Health and Happiness. Send 6 cents now for Know Thyself Manual, a Vade Mecum Brochure, sealed, to men only. Address

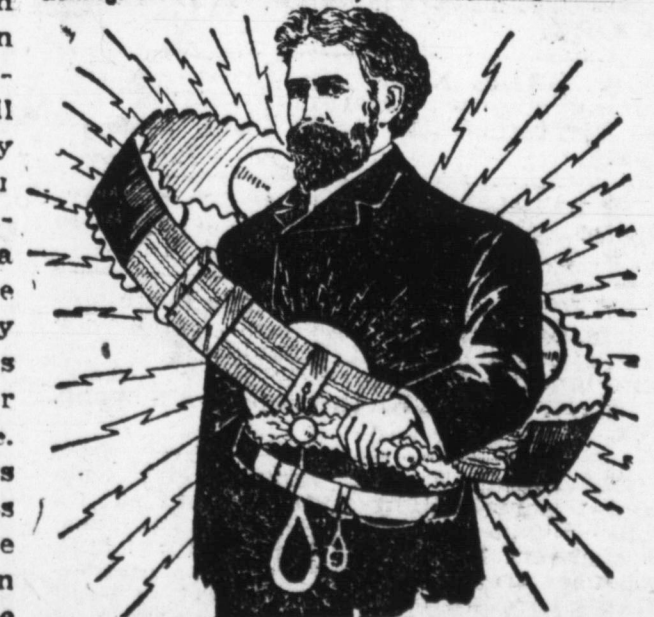
THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., opposite Revere House, Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country, established in 1860. Skill and experience. Expert Treatment and Positive Cure are the lasting attributes that have made this institute famous throughout this country and Europe. Consultation by letter or in person, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1, with the author and famous Nervo specialist, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1864.

EDITOR'S NOTE. For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold. The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

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To all Men who Write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.

Just send your name and address plainly written and they will send their great "Electro-Chemic Belt" without one cent of cost to you. It is yours for the asking. Not even necessary to send postage stamp.



GOOD AS ANY ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD. The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized at \$100,000, is the Largest and Richest Medical Institute in the Northwest and is giving away thousands of their Great Electro-Chemic Belts to prove and advertise their wonderful curing power. The Great "Electro-Chemic" Belt will restore you to health and happiness. 18,976 ailing men recently restored to vim, vigor and perfect manhood. It quickly cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Varicose, Failing Vitality, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Stomach and Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve Force and many other ailments. It is worth from \$20 to \$50 to any one. It is given away absolutely free by the master specialist to all those who need the one great curative agent, electricity. **"SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."**

CASE 1788. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and spent many restless nights. I had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whatever I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic treatment of the Heidelberg Medical Institute about six weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well worth all a man has. S. T. H.

REMEMBER The Belt is sent on trial but is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address

HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE Fifth and Robert Sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

A GIRL'S SUCCESS.

Southern girls go north to seek and win success in newspaper and other fields; northern girls go south for the same purpose, and also attain the goal of their quest. It is a good blending of the people at the geographical poles of this nation. It makes them know each other better, consequently like each other better. Girls make admirable messengers of peace and good will.

A few years ago a northern girl of the best type, Louise Frances Dodge, removed to Florida. Her parents had settled there some time before, her father being a Presbyterian minister and in charge of a congregation near Tampa. The daughter tarried behind to complete her education, which she



LOUISE FRANCES DODGE.

did at the University of Michigan, after being graduated from the normal department of the University of Nashville. At Ann Arbor she was one of the editors of the college daily, which, though she did not know it, was the breaking in for the work that was before her.

After leaving college she joined her parents in Florida, where, as she says, she "began writing of things in which I was especially interested—toward the upbuilding of the state." Rather an unusual subject for a girl to be interested in, that was. But in the Dodge family is an ancient patent of land rights given to one of her ancestors, who was a brigadier in the Revolution and the friend of Washington. The document says the patent was issued to General Ebenezer Learned, "who did valiant service for the public good and encouraged his heirs and successors to continue in like virtue and noble conduct."

Continuing in like virtue and noble conduct, therefore, his great-great-granddaughter became very early interested in the public welfare. Her girlish letters on the "upbuilding of the state" were published in a Florida newspaper. Girlish though they were, they spoke the power and spirit of the woman. Awhile after she wrote them Miss Dodge went to Tampa to visit friends, and while there she was invited to become a member of the staff of a daily paper—and there she is at present.

Technically Miss Dodge's post is that of society editor of her paper, but she has broadened her mission till it includes all that goes to the bettering and beautifying of Tampa and that part of Florida. This is what newspaper women and all other women in America might do and ought to do in their respective localities, but too often do not.

Miss Dodge became society editor of the paper some two years ago and at once felt that on her it was incumbent to give good justification to all the people of Tampa for her selection. She widened the duties of society editor to take in the schools and public institutions of Tampa. She founded a musical club and an art club. She herself is a singer of fine gifts.

Part of the labor of love she imposed on herself was to visit personally the Tampa schools and report items concerning them that interested the public in their progress. She made a tour of the schools about once every six weeks during all the last school year.

The largest of her undertakings, however, were the planning and successful

carrying through of a Tampa May musical festival. Tampa needed an orphans' home. Miss Dodge resolved to start a fund for its establishment. To this end was the musical festival. It lasted through three days, and Miss Dodge arranged its programme and every detail and managed it herself. The exercises included a children's concert, old folks' concert and a military and minstrel matinee. It was the first May musical festival Tampa had ever given, and it went off with a whirl. At its close, when all its affairs were settled, Miss Dodge laid down several hundred dollars as a starter for the orphans' home fund. Considering the size of Tampa, this was an admirable result.

Then the young lady dropped back into the public spirited society editor. But the people of Tampa appreciate so well her good work for them that they cannot speak too highly in her praise. Miss Dodge has now in hand a project for the erection of a free drinking fountain for her city.

She says modestly of herself that she is not so much literary as interested in public affairs and that she was drawn to newspaper work primarily because it offered so many opportunities for being widely useful.

MARCIA CAMPBELL.

THE NEW WOMAN.

A MAN fell into ill health and could no longer attend to his manufacturing enterprises. His lady wife resolved to do it for him. Looking at herself admiringly in the mirror she said to herself, "I'll be a business woman." Then she proceeded to "play smash," so to speak. She hired a set of offices, furnished them like a lady's pink tea boudoir and put her office boys into livery. She imported from England a lady for manager of the office, there being apparently no young woman in America sufficiently up in the etiquette of the situation to undertake the task. The English young woman took charge. Her idea and that of the lady who employed her were evidently to run an ironworkers' shop on the æsthetic social basis. An important customer was desirous of getting a large order filled immediately. It was necessary for him to see the manager. That lady, with the intention of showing him how things were done over the water, consequently in exactly the right way, made an appointment with him to meet her in her æsthetic office at a certain date. To keep it he had to travel a considerable distance, but his business was important, so he made the engagement. He appeared at the æsthetic office at the hour appointed. Menials ushered him through several rooms into the æsthetically draped pink tea sanctum of the lady manager. He waited half an hour. Nobody came. He waited a while longer, then sent one of the liveried pages in quest of the manager. After considerably more time she came in, impatience and annoyance written upon her high toned brow. She did not ask her customer to sit down. He reminded her that she herself had made the appointment and requested him to meet her at that hour. "Oh, I can't see you. I can't stop to talk to you at all!" said this business woman. "We are to have company at the house and I must go home and make the salad." Was this like a woman, or was it not?

All the human race is yet in the rudimentary stage of moral and intellectual development, but sometimes woman appears to be particularly so. A lady, a club woman who wears beautiful clothes, was called as witness in a lawsuit which, let us say, Mr. White brought against Mr. Black. The club lady who wears beautiful clothes and believes in the superior elevating moral tone of womanhood gave evidence on the side of Black. She declared under her solemn oath that certain statements she made were facts. After the trial was ended this club lady, talking over the case with White's lawyer, said, "But why didn't Mr. White make me an offer before I testified?"

Isn't it about time for preachers and other men to stop howling at women concerning the enormity of divorces and begin to instruct men on the importance of behaving themselves in such a way that women will not need to get divorces? Man's misdeeds, in nine cases out of ten, force women to sue for

divorce; then male moralists turn and berate women for it. Queer world this.

Women are showing themselves useful and uncommonly capable in the advertising field. Many are now advertisement solicitors, others are writers of advertisements, while quite a number are accomplished press agents. Some of these travel in advance of theatrical and entertainment companies.

So many inventions have been made and patented in the departments of the household and of women's apparel, so many inventions have been made by ladies themselves, that a promising field is now open for the woman patent attorney and expert. Think of a man expert giving his solemn opinion on the subject of a baby's clothing!

There has been established by some philanthropic folk an asylum for feeble minded women. Would that it could hold them all!

Mrs. Alice Moore McComas, the newspaper woman, has two brilliant and gifted daughters in professional life. One, Miss Alice, is a concert pianist; the other, Carroll, has whistled herself at once into a good living and the public eye. Miss Carroll also sings, and she has recently closed an advantageous five years' contract with one of the leading American firms of theatrical managers. All this is what one might expect from the daughters of a new woman.

Not long ago, when it was proposed in the Illinois legislature to erect a statue to Miss Frances Willard, one of the wise superior sex that governs women rose to speak in opposition to the bill. He said he was emphatically against the proposition because Frances Willard was "no more deserving of honor than a thousand other mothers." How much some lawmakers do know!

All over the Union the story has been spread how an American girl was refused to marry the Servian heir, Peter Karageorgevitch. Well, what of it?

It gives me pleasure to call attention to the fact that Lydia Carpenter, a fifteen-year-old schoolgirl of Plattsburg, N. Y., has made a running high jump of 4 feet 3 1/2 inches, thus making a new record for the feminine sex.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

A CHIPPENDALE BEDROOM.

The charming bedroom in the cut is entirely furnished with the Chippendale style of furniture. To go with this there is a quaint old fashioned window having small square panes of glass draped with white dimity. The window forms a recess, and in this is placed the roomy, sensible dressing ta-



ble. The long curtains are of white figured in blue. The wall paper and other furnishings also carry out this color scheme.

The furniture is, of course, mahogany, with thin lines of inlaying, but for a country bedroom, where expense must be considered, the simple lines of the furniture could be equally well carried out in whitewood.

INTERURBAN LINE

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO.

Runs 40 Cars

Daily Between FT. WORTH AND DALLAS

Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.

For a beautiful descriptive pamphlet address

W. C. Forbess,

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PURVEYORS of PUBLIC PLEASURE

Houston & Texas Central Railway

Places for Recreation Health and Pleasure.

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SUMMER RATES

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WRITE for ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

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IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Meals served a la carte on trains from Texas to Memphis, St. Louis and intermediate points.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS ON DINING AND SLEEPING CARS.

THE ONLY LINE FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH and EAST

WITH DINING CAR SERVICE.

J. C. LEWIS, TRAVELING PASS'G AGENT, AUSTIN, TEX.

H. C. TOWNSEND, GEN'L PASS'G AND TICKET AGENT, ST. LOUIS.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

MAVERICKS.

Jim Alford of Sonora sold his well improved ranch to John A. Martin for \$2700.

Jim Robinson of Wheeler county has sold his six-section ranch to John H. Palmer at \$3.25 per acre.

C. H. Wittington has resigned his position as manager of the L. S. ranch, Tascosa, Tex., and gone to Denver with his family to spend the summer.

During an electrical storm last Friday night lightning struck and killed four cows on the stock farm of J. T. Cole near Temple, Tex.

Dr. Bascom Lynn of San Angelo is mourning the death of his fine registered Hereford bull, valued at \$150, which he purchased recently from J. P. Anderson.

Recently a load of Coleman county steers, raised by Messrs. W. M. Anson and J. E. Bogg-Scott, topped the Southern market in St. Louis, selling at \$5.15, the highest price paid for Texas cattle since last March.

A prairie fire at the 5 W. L. S. ranch, near Midland, recently caused considerable trouble, but resulted in no property loss. About twenty-five acres of pasture were laid waste.

The veal market at Kansas City last Friday was topped by 108 head of high grade Hereford calves, marketed by J. K. Brown of Marfa, which averaged 176 pounds, and sold at \$5.15 straight, the highest price paid for such a large string for many moons.

A prominent Kansas City commission firm has just sent out an open letter to cattle shippers of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, calling upon them to take action against the increase in freight rates which the railroads of the country have adopted under the provisions of the new Elkins bill.

One of the largest land deals that has been recorded in Jack county for some years was closed there a few days ago. Easten & Knox have sold their

POULTRY.

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEGHORNS Buff Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

THE NORTON Poultry Farm, Breeders of Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY FARM, Box 622, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—EGGS from fine Mammoth Bronze turkeys, W. Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Incubator eggs; catalogue Glengary Poultry Yard, Somerville, Tenn.

EGGS! EGGS! FOR HATCHING. Fine Barred Rocks, Hawkins and Thompson strains direct. \$1.50 per setting (15); two settings \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. P. DOUGLAS, Electra, Wichita Co., Texas.

CANCER CURED WIT H SOOTHING BALMY OILS.



MR. M. YANT, of Crete, Nebr.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters to the flesh or torturing those already weak from suffering. Thousands of persons successfully treated by this mild method. Cancer, tumor, catarrh, ugly ulcers, piles, fistula and all skin and blood diseases. Write today for free illustrated book. Address, DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

ranch, composed of some 12,000 acres, situated south of Jacksboro. They sold to John R. Haisel of Sherman, Tex. The terms were private.

Dr. Leslie J. Allen, inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has been stationed at Oklahoma City, O. T., for some time, has been transferred to El Paso, Tex., to assist Inspector Thomas A. Bray in the inspection of Mexican cattle at that post during the next few months.

Capitalists from California are negotiating for the purchase of the lands of the old "7d" company, now the Western Land and Livestock company, in Pecos county. There are about 93,000 acres all told, this including about twenty miles of river front, and all the irrigable lands along Comanche creek.

H. L. Perkins and B. M. Carter have purchased the old Somerville ranch, 12 to 13 miles west of Fort Worth, and will raise stock for the Fort Worth market. The tract comprises 1014 acres of well improved land, with an abundant growth of Johnson grass, which will be utilized for winter feed.

Sebe Jones, manager for the Day & Cresswell Cattle company, near Roswell, N. M., has returned from Canada, where he delivered two trains of cattle. He reports everything in a flourishing condition and cattle doing well in that section. He will now gather up the remnant of cattle owned by that company in Chaves county and ship them to their new ranch in Canada.

A. B. Gardenshire of Gray county has sold his old ranch to Charles McLean of Garza county, and purchased from E. A. Fitch and S. A. Echols two sections of land, one from each, adjoining his old pasture. Included in Mr. Gardenshire's sale to Mr. McLean were 125 head of stock cattle, the prices being \$30 for cows and calves, \$18 for two-year-old heifers and \$15 for yearling heifers.

The tax rolls of Mitchell county, just completed, show that it contains 33,640 head of cattle, with an assessed valuation of \$342,620; 3256 horses and mules, valued at \$71,350 and 265 hogs, valued at \$1033. Jacks, sheep and goats are "scattering" in number and value. In Sterling county, which joins Mitchell county on the south, there are 30,046 cattle, valued at \$320,182; 3139 horses and mules, valued at \$69,745, and 7657 sheep, valued at \$11,485.

For the second time this year William Anson of Coleman, Tex., topped the quarantine market at St. Louis a few days ago with 140 steers, averaging 1141 pounds, which sold at \$5.15. The lot consisted of grade Herefords and Shorthorns, and had been on feed nearly ten months. Up to last February they had been fed lightly on meal and hulls, when they were turned on pasture and fed a ration of chopped corn, wheat, bran and cotton seed meal.

Harris Franklin & Co., the heaviest operators on the Northwestern ranges, are quitting business. This firm has purchased thousands of steers off the Northwest Texas ranges annually for a number of years, and its passing out of existence will cause much genuine regret among all Texas ranchmen. Three years ago Mr. Franklin made the purchase of the famous Turkey Track herds from Day & Cresswell, who have just lately finished moving the balance of their cattle from Texas to Canada. In this purchase there were 20,000 head of cattle, and the price paid was \$30 around, amounting in the aggregate to a little more than \$600,000, which was nearly twice as much as was paid for the Continental cattle.

The Federal authorities are making a great fight against mange, or cattle itch, in New Mexico and Texas. Dr. Charles Pierson recently sent in to headquarters at Kansas City a big batch of inspections he made at Portales and Canyon City the past few days. One bunch at Portales consisted of 3800 head. This illustrates the magnitude of the work the bureau has before it in its great effort to stamp out scabies among cattle.

J. B. Goodlett of Quanah has been at Colorado, Tex., for the purpose of dipping a herd of 300 cattle sold by A. S.

JUST ONE WORD that word...

Tutt's, it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and **MEANS HEALTH.**

Are you constipated? Troubled with indigestion? Sick headache? Vertigo? Bile? Insomnia? ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER

You Need Tutt's Pills Take No Substitute.

Henry to M. Copeland of Lubbock county in sarnol fluid, the South American dip which is cracked up to be "sure death to ticks." The cattle will be inspected ten days after dipping, and if found free from fever ticks, will be permitted to be moved to Lubbock county. Mr. Goodlett says that he has dipped 20,000 head of ticky cattle this season, and every one of these has been permitted to be moved within ten days from the dipping, under inspection.

\$45 TO CALIFORNIA AND RETURN.

On Aug. 1st to 14th inclusive, the Rock Island system will sell tickets to California and return at rate of \$45, good going out through Denver and the Rocky Mountains, returning, through Los Angeles and El Paso. Liberal stop-over privileges are given in both directions.

Low rates are also in effect to Colorado and the important tourist resorts throughout the country.

A through sleeper leaves Houston via the H. and T. C. Ry. daily, 11:30 a. m., and leaves Fort Worth 9 p. m., making very fast time and offering the most comfortable and pleasant trip of any line.

A through sleeper also leaves Fort Worth daily to Chicago at 9 p. m.

Picturesque Colorado and California literature will be sent to parties who intend to make the trip to these regions. W. H. FIRTH, General Passenger Agent.

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The Technological College of Texas. Tuition free. Necessary college expenses \$150.00 a session. Labor fund for needy students. Minimum age of admission 16. Applicants 18 or more may enter without examination if capable. Large additions to equipment. Military training. **AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT** Lectures, laboratory and experimental work in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, veterinary science, agricultural chemistry and economic entomology.

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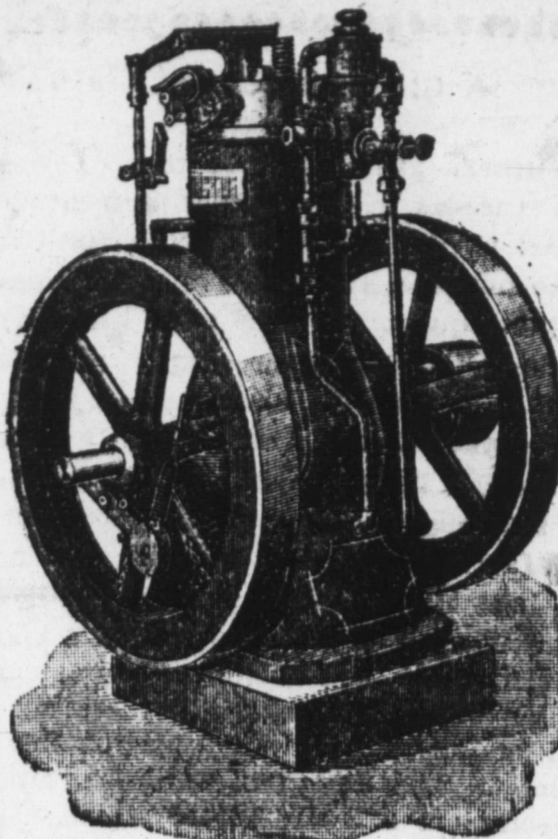
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Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moth, brown spots, oiliness, tan, sallowness, Acne, Eczema and other skin diseases and blemishes, but it wonderfully improves the skin. For those who doubt its marvelous efficacy I have published a few of the thousands of letters I receive which praise its merits. **PROOF POSITIVE** June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach. June 28, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all. June 21, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, EREBVALE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast. Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to be Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents stamps. MME. A. RUPPERT, 8 E. 14th St., New York City.

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We build a complete line of pumping plants for mines, irrigation, fire protection, railway supply, and install water works plants for city service. Will be pleased to furnish any additional information on request. Parties desiring to see these engines, can do so by calling on the Southern Trading Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, where a complete line of these goods is carried in stock.

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THE HORSE.

Green or succulent foods in addition to dry feed are often more beneficial than condition powders.

Bran and shorts mixed with oats will prevent the horse from bolting his food without proper chewing, and enable him to digest it much better.

KEEP THEM APART.

Nothing will be gained by allowing the suckling colt to run with its dam while she is at work in the field or on the road. It worries the mare and wears the foal. Trailing back and forth in the field, or on the long-drawn miles of road, wears out its strength, impairs its growth and in many cases leads to crooked pasterns. Drawing the milk from the udder while the mare is heated is extremely bad for the youngster. Better keep it shut up in a loose box, with an open window through which it can look out. A few oats or other good feed in the manger will afford it something to amuse it and teach it to feed. If the mare comes in heated let her stand and cool off before giving the foal access to her. Let it stay with her at night until it is time to harness up in the morning. This and a noon meeting between is much better than to let them run together all day, if the mare is kept at hard work.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF SUNSTROKE.

From a bulletin on sunstroke of horses, prepared by Dr. A. S. Alexander, veterinarian of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, the following is taken:

"During the periods of excessive heat when work horses in the fields or upon the streets are liable to suffer from sunstroke or 'overheating' much may be done by the owner to lessen the likelihood of an attack. Seeing that affected horses are usually those that are sick or 'soft,' every possible means should be taken to prevent indigestion and fit the animal to withstand labor in hot weather. Horses under five years of age are more apt to suffer than seasoned, adult animals, hence should be worked lightly during hot weather, as should new purchases and horses being acclimated in a new location. Indigestion, the common forerunner of sunstroke, is indicated by dullness, sluggishness, thick urine, panting at light labor, sweating in stable and the changeable character of the manure which is normal some days and again clay-colored, mucous-covered or an undigested, offensive mass. When so affected it is extremely dangerous to work the animal in extra hot weather. Slight change of food, more care in feeding, rest and simple correctives are required in such cases, and preventive measures may be adopted as follows: Feed hay night and morning only; give drinking water before meals and in small sips often when at work; prefer clean, soft water to that rendered 'hard' by the presence of lime salts, which tend to derange the stomach; remove harness at noon and allow sufficient time for rest and mastication of food; groom skin thoroughly once daily; feed sound food; avoid corn in summer, as it is heating; prefer sound old oats, which repair waste of tissue and promote vim and endurance; avoid sudden changes of food, and do not feed heated, green grass or clover; cleanse stable daily, ventilate perfectly, screen doors and windows, remove manure piles from vicinity of stable; feed fresh food each meal. Shade horse's head when at work; avoid heavy, wet sponge; if possible, do not work three horses abreast, as the middle horse suffers thereby, and is the most liable to sunstroke; where such combination cannot be avoided, change horses often to afford as much relief as possible. Choose coolest hours for work, and change teams often during sultry, moist weather when thunder storms are prevalent. Symptoms of Overheating—Horse lags, requires urging, may pass soft manure and gas, sweat but dries off suddenly, becomes weak, staggers, pants, has dilated nostrils, anxious countenance, weak, rapid pulse, high fever, falls. In sudden attack may fall at once, show above symptoms and die in a few minutes or hours after period of madness or unconsciousness and loud snoring. Following bad attacks brain becomes softened and animal stands with head jammed in corner, is blind, forgets to chew food and remains a 'dummy,' i. e., stupid, weak and useless in hot weather. Less severe attacks recovered from, unfit horse for work in warm weather. "Treatment—Do not bleed or allow bleeding to be done. Do not give acornite, belladonna, acetanilid—they are highly dangerous in amateur hands. Do not put ice-pack on the head; it tends to produce softening of the brain.

Stop work immediately; remove harness; get horse into a shady place, under a tree where there is a breeze or a draft of air. Administer half a pint of whisky in equal quantity of hot water, or two ounces of alcohol (not wood alcohol), well diluted with water, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre and one ounce of aromatic spirits of ammonia in one quart of water. Repeat in half above doses hourly until horse revives. Add four ounces of granulated hyposulfite of soda if he is bloated; tap with trocar and canula high in right flank if bloating is excessive, and in bloated cases give rectal injections of soapy warm water hourly. High fever may be detected by hand in horse's mouth or use of thermometer in rectum. If it is 108 degrees F. or over, give one ounce saltpeter dissolved in pint water, in addition to stimulants prescribed above, and repeat in six hours. From start of treatment keep cool, wet packs to poll of head, and sprinkle entire body with cold water from a sprinkling can held a foot above body. A piece of ice may be placed in water thus used. If pressure water is at hand, tie hose to brow band of bridle and allow gentle stream of cold water to flow constantly over patient's head. On recovery, feed lightly upon bran mash and a little grain, and allow rest for two weeks. Do not work again in hot weather during season of attack. Where symptoms of brain softening remain after attack, give one dram iodide potash three or four times daily in a little water according to severity of symptoms and continue cold, wet packs to head. Feed soft, light, easily digested food."

THE COLLEGES

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Sherman, Texas.

This Academy is in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary and is a boarding and day school for young ladies. Every attention is shown them, and the courses of study embrace all solid and refined education. Terms are very reasonable.

THE MULHOLLAND SCHOOL, San Antonio, Tex.

This school is in charge of Mrs. Cora B. Mulholland and has been most successful. It is affiliated with the University of Texas and is not a boarding school but a day school for girls. The tenth annual session opens Sept. 16. Write Mrs. Mulholland, the Principal, for further information.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE, Sherman, Texas.

This College is managed by Mrs. Lucy Kidd Key. This school is known all over the South as one of the most satisfactory to all its patrons. It has a faculty of twenty-two teachers, occupying twelve buildings with all the advantages of a modern school. It is perhaps one of the leading Conservatories in the South. They use seventy pianos besides many other musical instruments. The College is conveniently located at Sherman. Rooms are nicely furnished and carpeted, lighted by electricity and the school has an abundance of artesian water. Write Mrs. Kidd Key for further information.

SAN ANTONIO FEMALE COLLEGE, San Antonio, Texas.

This College has fifteen teachers and can only care for 100 boarding pupils at this time, but will increase the capacity next year. Fall term begins Sept. 18. J. E. Harrison, President of the school, is also in charge of the Ashbury Academy; a school for boys in Ashbury place which is just west of this College. The rate for half year board and tuition is only \$93.00. Write the President for further information.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Waxahachie, Texas.

This University was founded in 1869. Its next session opens Sept. 8. It is one of the leading universities in the South being a school of higher education. Its buildings and dormitories are equipped with all modern conveniences. Its location in the city gives it a central position and of easy access. If parents will write to the University they will find that it will be to their interest. Every facility in the way of educational advancement is offered at most reasonable prices.

LEBANON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Lebanon, Tenn.

This College is under the management of Prof. E. E. Weir, professor of Philosophy of Cumberland University. The President of Cumberland University is President of the faculty of this College. The faculty is composed of twenty-one experienced teachers and the school ranks with the most prominent colleges for the education of young ladies in the United States. The buildings are good, well furnished, centrally located. Mrs. E. E. Weir is Superintendent in charge and to know her is a guarantee that the ladies in attendance of the school are well cared for. Lebanon, Tenn., has long been known as a seat of learning and the influences that are thrown around this college are such as is to be desired by all parents. Write Mrs. H. H. Weir, Registrar, for catalogue and other information regarding the rates of tuition.

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BAYLOR FEMALE COLLEGE

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Educate your boy in this dry and elevated atmosphere. Three miles from the city, by the lake. Ages 7 to 22. Colleges accept our certificates. Study hall at night. Boys are taught the habit of studying. Man is a bundle of habits. Five men in charge of the cadets day and night. We help the backward boys. We aim at the individual. Brick building, hot air gas, artesian water, hot and cold baths, closets, lavatories on every floor. Two new dormitories. Two boys to a room, each on a single iron bed. Three teachers with the boys at night. We place young men on their honor, but we help them to stand on it. Twenty-five to the teacher. Entrance examinations not required. Cigarette smokers not admitted. West End Lake (7 acres) controlled by the school. Boating, swimming, fishing, bathing, shooting. Cadets visit the city in charge of an officer or a teacher. Private property. Enrollment this last year 175 from 90 towns. \$300. Write now for illustrated catalogue. Wesley Peacock, Ph. B. (Univ. of Ga.), Principal. J. W. Coltrane, A. B. (Trinity College, N. C.), Headmaster. Major Irving H. Hart, A. B., (Univ. of Iowa), Commandant. References: Frost National Bank, F. F. Collins, Rev. Homer T. Wilson, Rev. J. W. Moore, Rev. A. J. Harris, Rev. A. G. Jones, Rabbi Samuel Marks

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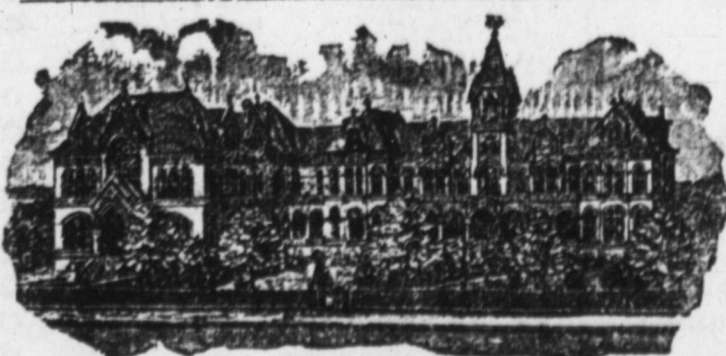
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The beautiful new addition completes one of the most attractive Architectural structures of the city. It contains the apartments of the select day school, the dormitories refectory, library and Study Hall for the young lady boarders and the Conservatory of Music.

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MELON GROWING AND MARKETING.

Georgia has the reputation of being the ancient home of the watermelon and it is probably true, as has often been stated, that the cultivation of this luscious fruit has attained a higher degree of perfection in that state than anywhere else in the South.

"When the plants are well up they are thinned, at first to three or four to the hill, and finally to one, or at most two, and a pinch of nitrate is given each hill to stimulate growth.

necessarily located directly on a line of railway. The melons are hauled on springs to the sidings and severely culled—the profit depending absolutely on the care with which this is done.

"The pests are mainly insects. Fortunately but few fungi affect the watermelon. The melon worm, the melon louse and the flea beetle all attack the foliage, and the adult of the striped cucumber beetle devours the young vines, while its grub bores into the roots.

Three subsequent weekly sprayings of Paris green—four ounces to fifty gallons of water, or with the same quantity of Bordeaux mixture, will measurably control all but the melon louse, which requires whale oil soap, half a pound to the gallon of water."

TREATMENT FOR MANGE.

For cattle mange, the following treatment is prescribed by the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station:

"Where the disease exists to any extent the only practical thing to do is to construct a dipping vat and dip the stock in some solution that will kill the mange parasite. There are a number of commercial preparations that can be used to dip cattle in, such as Zenoleum, Chloro-nophthaleum, or Lincoln disinfectant. These are all used for dipping purposes and will prove effective in one and one-half to two per cent solutions.

Kerosene emulsion. Hard soap 1/2 pound, kerosene (cheap grade) 2 gallons, water 1 gallon.

Cut the soap into shavings and boil in the water until the soap is dissolved. Remove from the fire and add the kerosene and churn or spray back until the mixture is thoroughly emulsified.

Tobacco dip. Tobacco leaves or plug 1 pound, sulphur 1 pound, water 6 gallons.

Place the tobacco in one gallon of water and allow to stand for twenty-four hours, then bring the water to the boiling point, remove from the fire and allow to stand over night. Mix the sulphur with another gallon of water and when ready to dip or spray, remove the tobacco leaves from the infusion, mix this with the sulphur water, add four gallons of water.

CAREFUL SPRAYING ESSENTIAL.

When there is spraying to be done in orchard or garden, it is important that the work should be done thoroughly by men fully competent to perform this important duty.

"We have somehow got the idea that anybody can spray, and we send the hired men out to do this work and flatter ourselves that we have done all that can be done," says an eminent horticulturist. "It is simply amazing to see the inefficient spraying that is done every year, not always by the hired men, but often by those who have not only the best intentions but are thoroughly honest and earnest, and I may add, fully believe that they have done the best that can be done. Now, do not do your spraying yourself, and do not send inexperienced men to do it, but go yourself and take your men with you. Do not take two men to hold the nozzles, and you do the pumping, or you hold the nozzle and let one of them pump. Have a man to drive and pump and a man for each line of hose, and you yourself get right down among the men at the nozzles. Watch every movement and see that not a limb or twig fails to be reached by the spray. No man can do this as you can, and you cannot if you are to handle a line of hose. You must see and direct the work, which is all that one ought to do, and if done right this will prove the most important and profitable part. You can save material by looking to it that the spray is evenly and thoroughly distributed, and not a part untouched. Trees should never drip or the mixture run down the trunk and collect in puddles about the base. The result will de-

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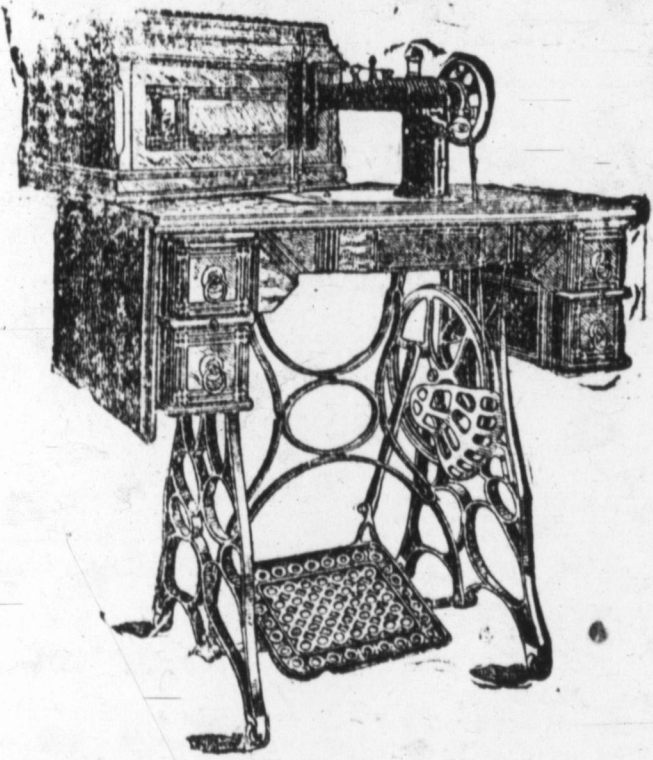
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JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN NOW IN FULL BLAST.

RESULTS ARE UNPRECEDENTED

Special Gift for Best Guess Received this Month is a \$250.00 Gasoline Engine.—Get in Your Estimates Early and Stand the Best Chance of Getting it.

There may be other subscription booms, but that inaugurated by the Journal a few weeks ago, based upon the prospective attendance at the Texas State Fair this fall, is pre-eminently the **REAL THING**, so far as results are concerned. Voting contests may be popular, but they do not compare to a gift distribution such as the Journal has organized, in which **EVERYBODY** stands a good chance to secure a valuable present. It's nice to be pretty and have friends rally to your support, but many do not possess the requisite personal charms, hence are not in line at the distribution of **LOAVES and FISHES**. In the Journal's unparalleled competition, all readers of the paper and prospective subscribers stand on an **EQUAL FOOTING**. The public realizes this, and the rush of letters to this office, enclosing guesses and money to pay subscriptions for the current year is unparalleled. It proves a few things, though. One of them is that the farmers and stockmen of the Southwest are **PROSPEROUS**. In figuring on the attendance at the State Fair next fall don't overlook this fact.

The special trophy which good guessers are contending for this month is a gasoline engine valued at \$250, and the man, woman or child from whom the **FIRST** correct estimate on the total attendance at the Texas State Fair is received before September 1 will get it. In case no absolutely correct estimate is received, the one nearest right will secure the prize. The engine is a product of the White-Blakelee Manufacturing company of Birmingham, Ala., who fully guarantee it. As an aid in irrigating or supplying "power" of any kind on farm or ranch, the engine is unexcelled by any made. This gift may not appeal as strongly to the fair sex as some others on the list, but it is not unlikely that the nearest correct guess received **THIS MONTH** will be the most accurate **OF ALL**, in which event the fortunate prognosticator will secure not alone the engine, but the grand award—a \$500 piano made and fully guaranteed by the Jesse French Piano and Organ company of Dallas. In any event, should a lady win the engine she can readily exchange it to advantage, or "bribe" her husband or brother to give value received in exchange for it.

The second correct guess received, will secure a \$60 scholarship for a young man in the Fort Worth Business college; the third a \$60 scholarship for a young lady in the Landon Conservatory of Music at Dallas; the third, fourth and fifth, found trip tickets to the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the sixth to tenth, Journal sewing machines, noted for their beauty, durability and light running qualities. The next five in order will receive a fifty-six piece decorated china tea set, while ten Stevens rifles—light, safe and handsome—will be distributed among those whose estimates follow in order of accuracy. The next ten awards will be watches valued at \$5 each, with guaranteed movements and dust proof cases. To 500 others whose estimates are "within range" the Journal will be sent for one year, or those that are already subscribers will have their accounts extended.

In order that the public may know what the attendance has been in the past, the following figures are appended:

In 1898, 16 days' Fair, total attendance, 180,080, an average of 11,755 daily.

In 1899, 21 days' Fair, total attendance 274,416, and average of 13,067 daily.

In 1900, 16 days' Fair, total attendance, 279,592, an average of 14,034 daily.

In 1901, 16 days' Fair, total attendance, 224,540, an average of 14,034 daily.

In 1902, 16 days' Fair, total attendance 157,884, an average of 9240 daily.

1900, you will note, was our big crop year, 10-cent cotton and a big attend-

ance; 1901, you will note small attendance—drouth and poor crops.

It figures ad daily average for the past five (5) years of 13,168, and 16 days' Fair would make an attendance of 16 times 13,168, which equals 210,688.

To avoid confusion, and in order that all guesses may be recorded promptly, they should be forwarded to the Fort Worth (Tex.) office of the Stock and Farm Journal company. Fill in the attached blank and send it in, accompanied by remittance, without delay:

My guesses are:

1
 2
 3
 4
 Name
 Town
 State

NO "MAVERICKS" IN COLORADO.

It has just been discovered that the new estray law passed last winter repeals the principal section of the so-called maverick law, and in effect there is no longer such a thing as a maverick, as unbranded cattle will hereafter come under the head of estray cattle, remarks the Denver (Colo.) Record Stockman. The only effect of this will be in the method of disposing of this class of cattle. It has been the law to have the sheriffs of counties sell maverick cattle and turn the proceeds over to the school fund of the county. Now they will be sold by the state stock inspection board and the money turned into the estray fund to be eventually used for the work of inspection and other work of this board. The new estray law provides that any act or parts of acts in conflict with the act are thereby repealed. The maverick law is very clearly in conflict, and is consequently repealed. There may be an opportunity to test the matter in the courts soon, as Secretary McCrillis has just discovered a case in question in Routt county.

The Farmers' National Congress will be held this year at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 22 to 26. It is expected that delegates will be sent from every state in the union.

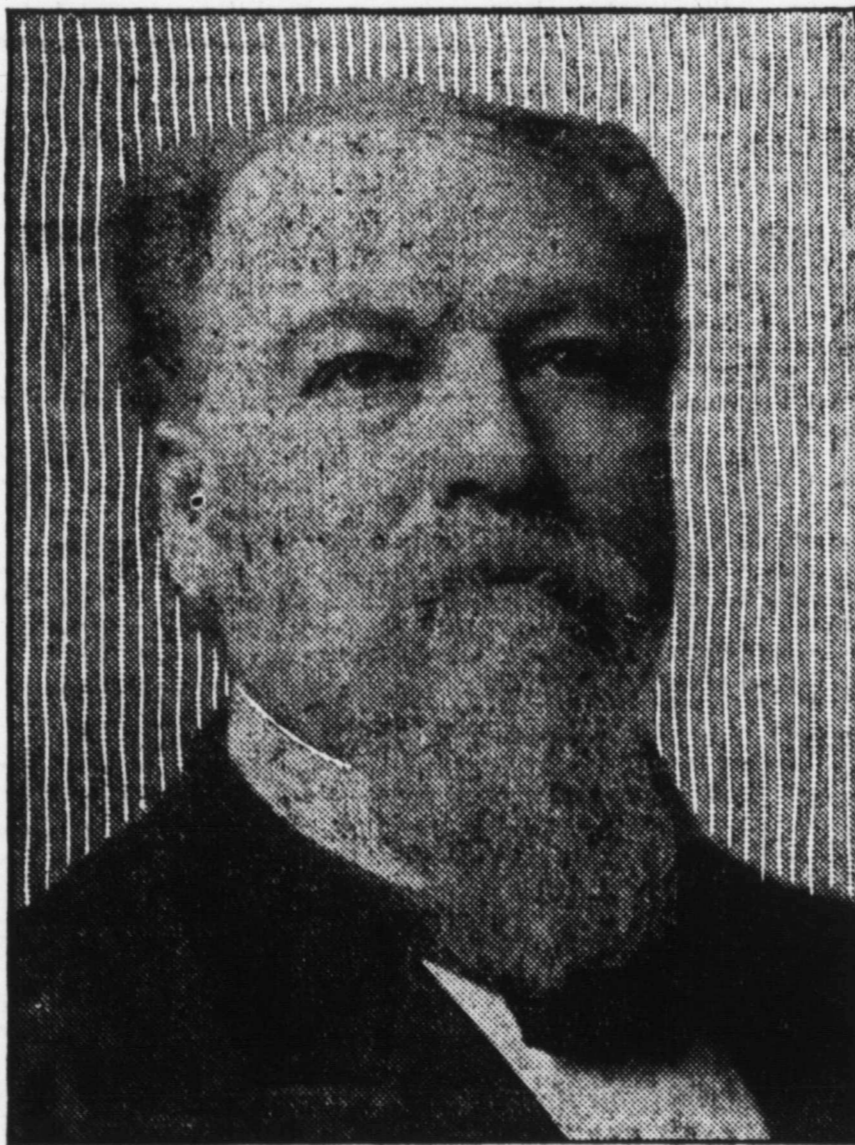
TERRILL

Medical and Surgical Institute.

Special Attention Given to X-Ray Work. Treats all Chronic, Blood, Nervous and Private Diseases. Long Distance Telephone 1546.

All correspondence strictly confidential. Consultation and examination FREE. My book on Diseases of Men with Symptom Blank, also our work on Chronic Diseases sent FREE on application.

Dr. Terrill has for thirty years devoted himself exclusively to the treatment and cure of the causes and results of the diseases described below. What his success has been is attested by his professional and financial standing today. Dr. Terrill is indorsed by Governors, Judges, Mayors, Lawyers, Doctors and Business Men generally. Dr. Terrill courts investigation of the cures he has made and gives as reference to his reliability any bank or reputable business firm in Dallas.



Dr. J. H. TERRILL,

Persons coming to Dallas for medical treatment are respectfully requested to interview bank officials and leading business men in reference to the best and most reliable Specialist in the City.

I Cure Stricture.

My cure dissolves the stricture completely and removes every obstruction from the urinary passage, allays all inflammation, stops every unnatural loss, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the organs and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease. Book on diseases of men only, also work on chronic diseases sent free on application.

Consultation Free, Confidential and Invited.

I charge nothing for consultation either by mail or in person, and every man suffering from any of the diseases I treat is at liberty to call or write, when he will receive courteous attention. Those living at a distance are requested to write, giving symptoms, duration and origin of their diseases, and particular pains will be taken in promptly and privately answering. Every one who writes to me may feel assured that they will receive no mail from me except in answer to theirs, which will be personal, and in a plain, sealed envelope.

DR. J. H. TERRILL

285 MAIN STREET,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Nervo-Vital Debility.

My cure for weak men does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It soon drives away all those distressing symptoms which so constantly remind one of his former folly. It stops every drain of vigor and builds up the muscular and nervous system, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the liver, revives the spirits, brightens the intellect, and, above and beyond all, restores the wasted power of manhood.

I have a copyright given me by the Government on a remedy for Lost Vitality and Drains on the System which never fails to cure. Will give \$1,000 for any case I take and fail to cure if patient will follow my instructions.

Contagious Blood Poison.

My special form of treatment goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. The blood, the tissues, the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

Varicocele, Fistula, Piles, Hydrocele, etc.

I will refund every cent paid if I do not make my cure so permanent and complete that it is apparent to any one. If a Varicocele is as large as a hen or goose egg, I will reduce and cure it entirely. If there are mucous patches, ulcers and other traces of blood poison, no matter how long standing, I will eradicate the poison so thoroughly that these traces at once disappear in a natural way.