

CASH PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

One dollar for the best composition by a boy on the subject, "How a Boy Can Earn Money for Himself on a Farm."
One dollar for the best essay by a girl on the subject, "How Can a Girl Make Home Attractive."
Contest closes August 29.

SEE PAGE 4.

BILLIONS OF PEACHES.

"INTENSIVE METHODS" AS PRACTICED IN MICHIGAN, SOUTH ERN PEACH CROP.

With each year that passes Texas is coming more to the front with her fine peach crops, but peach growing is still a new industry in the state. It will be many years before the details of peach culture and marketing will be looked after as carefully in Texas as in the states which years ago became famous for their peach crops. Texas produces peaches as fine as any grown in the union, but there are many little details of gathering, packing and shipping which it requires that will be brought to master. The natural inclination of the people of Texas and of the south generally is not to look after small details so closely as do people in some other sections. They lack what in the south is termed "yankelism."

The Washington Post, speaking of the peach crop of the United States, says: "The peach crop of the United States will amount this year to about 75,000,000 bushels. It is the fruit on which this country prides itself most, and recently the gigantic industry it represents has been transformed by the introduction of various new and scientific ideas. Most important among these is an 'intensive' method of culture, by which one acre is made to yield more than used to be obtained, reckoned in bushels, from four times that area."

It is in Michigan that this idea has been carried farthest, its most essential requirement (apart from careful tillage and rigid pruning) is a well-thought-out thinning of the fruit on each tree. To the old-fashioned grower the notion of cutting off three-fourths of the peaches seems absurd and even outrageous, yet in this way many more bushels are actually obtained than would be produced if there was no such interference, and the individual peaches are very much firmer, bringing a far higher price in the market. By such means a maximum of ten bushels to a tree, or 800 bushels to the acre, is secured.

Now, this is business, and of a kind to astonish the planters of the old school. An important point about it is that the number of seeds, i. e., peach stones, produced is only one-fourth of the normal, and inasmuch as their development is the greatest of all drains upon the vitality of the tree (using up incidentally large quantities of potash and phosphoric acid from the soil), a profitable saving is effected. Incidentally, regularity of yield from season to season is promoted.

The greatest enemy of the peach-

grower is frost. A peach tree is a born fool, and on the slightest provocation in the way of a "frost" permits its buds to expand, in the mistaken notion that gentle spring has arrived. Then comes cold weather, and it is nipped, with disastrous financial results to the planter. Down south this kind of mischief is even worse than in the north, because of the warm spells that arrive during the winter.

It has been ascertained that trouble of the sort may be mitigated to a considerable extent by spraying the twigs and buds with a solution of whitewash, the effect being to hold back the buds. Being white, the buds and twigs thus coated reflect the sun's rays, instead of absorbing them, and their temperature being not perceptibly raised, ripening being taught to judge with close accuracy just when the peach is ready to be picked. Every peach has its sunny side and its shady side, and it is by the hue of the shady side that its degree of ripeness is decided. In former days peaches had to be picked some days before they were quite ripe, so as to allow for transport, but at present, thanks to the refrigerator car and fast freight, this is no longer necessary, and the fruit is left on the trees until it has come to full maturity, being taken just before it begins to soften.

Each picker is provided with a small canvas bag marked with his number and containing a certain number of tickets. He puts one of the tickets in the bottom of each basket as he begins to fill the latter. Thus, if any basket on reaching the sorting table is found deficient in any respect as to the quality of the peaches or otherwise, it is known at once who is responsible, and a "field inspector" gallops away on his horse to administer a corrective rebuke to the individual at fault.

For each gang of pickers there is a certain number of helpers, who fetch the empty baskets for refilling and tote away the newly filled baskets, carrying them to the intersecting avenues, where they are placed upon low wagons for transportation to the packing house. The building is an immense shed, a loft overhead affording space for the storage of empty baskets and crates, while below are long tables, at which stand young men and girls who sort the peaches. This is expert work, the fruit being transferred to canvas trays and sorted into grades—"extras," "No. 1" and "seconds."

All peaches that are too ripe for shipment are put aside for the evaporator, while decayed ones go to the dump, to be destroyed later by fire. Other hands pack the fruit, as fast as it is graded, into baskets, and nail them up in crates, six four-quarter baskets going to the crate. There is a final inspec-

tion, and the crates are loaded aboard the refrigerator car, which is sealed up, not to be opened again until the north-east city is reached where the merchandise is to be sold. The utmost pains are taken to make the time as short as possible from the tree to the car, and under ordinary circumstances not more than an hour elapses after the fruit is picked before the car is filled and sealed.

Methods equally expeditious are practiced elsewhere, though conditions vary more or less with the locality of production. Delaware has an exceptional advantage in being so near New York, Philadelphia and the other great cities on the eastern seaboard. Immense quantities of peaches are canned in Delaware, a single factory at Seaford using 3,000 baskets a day in this way at the present time. The people employed to peel the fruit are nearly all women.

In Michigan there is a wonderful peach belt, which runs along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan for a distance of 100 miles, from 15 miles south of St. Joseph to the north shore of Travers Bay, and varying in width from five to ten miles. Unlike Georgia and Delaware, it is a region of small orchards, and this is one reason why the "intensive" method of culture already described has been so admirably developed in that part of the country.

Next to frost, the most dreaded foe of the peach-grower is the "yellows," a disease which has been found to be entirely incurable. When it appears the only thing to do is to dig up the infected trees and plant others in their place. By this means the trouble has been wiped out to a great extent, both in Delaware and Michigan, though there are always short-sighted planters who are reluctant to resort to so radical a method of fighting the plague.

Cotton Pickers' Trust.—The report comes from Lamar county, Texas, that the negroes in that section have organized and have a secret understanding among themselves to charge \$1 per 100 pounds for picking cotton for the year beginning, and not to pick a boll for less than that price. The movement is said to be general among the negroes.

Cotton Growers' Trust.—George F. Washburn of Boston, president of the Commonwealth club of Massachusetts, sailed for Europe last week on a mission to inquire into the co-operative methods of various bodies in England, Belgium and Switzerland, with a view to the formation of a \$50,000,000 cotton combination in this country. According to an interview, Washburn has worked out a plan to unite the cotton producers of the south into one great co-operative trust, with headquarters at St. Louis, and central

warehouses in Memphis. He said he had been selected for this mission because of the special study he had made of co-operation from a business man's standpoint, and that in his judgment the only way to meet the capitalistic cotton and wheat trusts was to organize better and bigger ones in the interests of the producer. Washburn said that the application of the idea to the cotton industry was made because the cotton and wheat trusts was to organize better and bigger ones in the interests of the producer. Washburn said that the application of the idea to the cotton industry was made because the cotton and wheat trusts was to organize better and bigger ones in the interests of the producer.

Full Crop for Texas.—An Austin report says: State Commissioner Jefferson Johnson visited the Del Valle neighborhood in this county yesterday and investigated the cotton crop outlook of that section. He reports that while the plant is not as large as usual it is fruiting well and is clean. Mr. Johnson believes that Texas will make a full cotton crop this year. He says that the shortage of the crop in certain sections of the state this year will be made up by good yields in localities where the crop failed last year.

Phillips Transferred Offices.—Owing to the inability of the office force of the commission firm of Geo. H. Phillips & Co. of Chicago to straighten out the books of the company, in consequence of the big corn corner, and also take care of the commission orders, the business of the firm was temporarily suspended a few days ago to allow a disentanglement of the accounts, and all commission orders were transferred to McClellan & Co. Some of the members of the corn pool, it is said, were overpaid by the Phillips Co. It is claimed that everything will be straightened out in a few days and that the "corn kings" firm will resume business this week.

Pryor Buys Ranch.—Col. Ike T. Pryor, vice-president of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., has made another big deal, purchasing the ranch and cattle of Hoiser Bros. in Pecos county. The deal includes 33,000 acres of land and about 4,000 head of cattle, which will be counted out in September, and the total consideration will foot up about \$300,000, the terms being cash. This is the ranch established by the Independence Cattle company some eighteen or twenty years ago, and is one of the best naturally watered ranches in southwest Texas.

Texas Cotton.—The outlook for the cotton crop in Texas, as shown by reports from various sections during the past week, is on the whole very favorable and indications are that the yield will be as great as that of last year. Picking is fairly under way in a few sections and will soon become

general. In a few places the boll weevil is still reported to be doing some damage, but the injury is not great. Rust, too, has appeared at a few points but no notable damage has been done. The plant everywhere, while low, is healthy and green and save in central Texas where conditions are not as good as in other portions of the state, the yield promises to be a good one. With the increased acreage this year it is highly probable that there will be at least no decrease from last year's figures.

South Dakota Ranges.—Very favorable reports have been received from the range districts of South Dakota. The grass is still green, whereas it has usually commenced to cure by this time. It is said that the shipment of stock from the ranges will set in earlier this summer than last on account of the good feed and the abundance of water. It has not been necessary for cattle to go far for water in any portion of the range, for water holes have been filled all summer. Cattle have not been pastured this season on account of the nearness to water. The grass is still growing and there will be a fine crop of feed for winter.

Fort Worth Packery.—The people of Fort Worth have been anxiously expecting news from Chicago to the effect that one or both of the proposed packing plants will be built in the near future and the packing facilities of the city greatly increased. The following press dispatch was received a few days ago:

Armour & Co. may shortly take possession of the plant of the Fort Worth Packing and Provision company. L. V. Niles of Fort Worth and George W. Simpson of Boston are in Chicago representing the owners of the plant and the business men of Fort Worth to close the negotiations.

It is understood that the price asked is \$700,000, and the understanding is that sufficient money will be spent to increase the output to double the present capacity. The chief inducement for the purchase by Armour & Co. is the Cuban trade. This trade is yet in its infancy, but the possibilities of the future are enormous. By the expenditure of one million dollars or more to extend the plant and obtain a permit to export upon information that hoof and mouth disease and other ailments prevail in most of the European, Asiatic and South American countries and some shippers of hides not only fail to disinfect them properly, but neglect to procure consular certificates even when disinfecting.

Capital Syndicate Property.—Last week Judges Matlock and Fuller of Fort Worth, Wm. Boyce and an agent of a surety company went to Channing and filed a supersedeas bond of \$25,000 taking the property of the Capital Syndicate out of the hands of the receivers until a hearing is given by the court of civil appeals which cannot be before the court meets in October.

Cattle Premiums.—The San Antonio International Fair offers the following premiums: Herefords, \$600; Short-horns, \$600; Red Polled, \$600; Polled Durhams, \$600; Aberdeen Angus, \$600; Devons, \$600; Brown Swiss, \$600; Jerseys, \$600; Holsteins, \$600; beef cattle class, \$1,000; special dairy prizes, \$200. Prizes offered by various associations are as follows: American Hereford association, \$500; American Shorthorn association, \$600; Red Polled Cattle Club of America, \$200; Aberdeen Angus Record, \$200; U. S. Weddington of Childers for Herefords, \$150; Wm. Powell of Channing for Herefords, \$150, making a grand total of \$9,400.

Sheepmen Confident.— "Sheepmen are showing great confidence in the situation," said John Petrie, livestock agent of the Burlington road, after a trip through Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. "Notwithstanding the fact that there will be some heavy shipments if the market is right, in Idaho the owners are ready to carry everything over if necessary and some of the heaviest operators are buying young ewes wherever they can find them. Idaho is in pretty good shape. They have fine summer ranges, are putting up lots of hay and will have the best winter range in years. Some will drive over to the Nevada deserts during the winter and the majority insist that they will have fair prices for their lambs and old sheep or will hold them another year. In northern Utah things are in good shape, but in southern Utah the feed is poor and sheep will come out of the summer rather poor in flesh. There will probably be heavy marketing from that section. In Wyoming, the range is so crowded that it is absolutely necessary to make heavy shipments, but the sheep owners are prepared to handle the stuff on the pastures and in feed lots if necessary, so none of them are badly frightened yet. The greatest trouble is to dispose of the old ewes. There will be an unusual number of them, but sheepmen can sacrifice on them if necessary."

Cowboys' Reunion.—The West Texas Cowboys' Reunion association met at Canyon City on Aug. 1 and 2, immediately following the two days' reunion of the ex-Confederate veterans. At 9 a. m. a procession formed at the

courthouse, and the participants marched to the reunion grounds, half mile east of town, where Mr. R. A. Campbell delivered the address of welcome. The stockmen and cowboys then turned themselves loose to enjoy the meeting and to the observance of the program, which consisted of broncho riding and tournament contests on the first day and roping, sack foot and horse racing, etc., the second. The first prize in the tournament contest was won by H. H. Hamilton and the second by J. C. Criswell. In the roping contest the best time was made by L. N. Brownfield and W. T. Criswell, who each tied his steer in forty seconds. The next best time was made by J. C. Criswell, forty-nine seconds. The first prize in the roping contest was carried off by Jim Denton of Amarillo, and second by Johnnie DeGraffenreid. One of the best features of the meeting was the exhibition of fine Herefords and Shorthorns and the sale of several head of fine cattle by Faulkner Bros. of Jamesport, Mo. The association will again hold its reunion here in 1902, in connection with the Confederate reunion. The officers for 1902 are: Geo. C. Long, president; C. I. Word, vice-president; A. N. Henson, secretary, and R. E. Baird, treasurer. Next year more attention will be given to the exhibition of the stock of all kinds and farm products.

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NEXT WEEK

Announcement will be made of subject and prize for the SECOND of The Journal's essay contests for boys and girls. Any boy or girl under 16 years of age may take part in the

ESSAY CONTEST

BIG HORSE CONTRACT.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RECEIVING TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED HORSES AT FORT WORTH.

One of the busiest places in all Texas, at this time is Polk Bros' stockyards at Fort Worth, where the British government is receiving the purchases of horses and mules made for the army in Africa. The present contract is for 2100 head of horses, and on Saturday last over 900 of this number had either been accepted and shipped, or were in the pens waiting inspection. The agents of the British government are at present inspecting and receiving 300 animals a week, the amount paid out being from \$12,000 to \$14,000 on each of the two pay days. This money finds its way to a number of counties in Texas, and some of it goes to people outside of the state. At the present rate of progress, it will take four or five weeks to complete the contract. The Polk yards now have quarantine pens, and all arrangements have been completed for handling cattle north of the line. All the Jersey cattle, save one cow, Polk's private property, have been sold, and the lone Jersey has been put in a stall so that no possible contact with cattle coming in can occur. It is understood that the inspectors who have been operating at the Union stockyards will also look after the Polk yards.

Arrangements have been made at the yards for a sale pavilion, and the intention is to have thoroughbred cattle, horses and mules sold there at specified times, but for the present Mr. Polk and all hands are kept busy looking after the horses for King Edward VII.

Wilson Investigating.—Washington dispatches state that it is probable that by August 10 the country will be apprised of the actual damage to the country by the recent drought. It is likely that before that time all the damage that is to be done will have been suffered, judging from the way the rains have for several days been visiting the corn belt. The information spoken of will come directly through Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture. That official has several times during the severest junctures of the drought expressed the opinion that the reports of crop damage were greatly magnified, and has made other statements, which were in a degree disregarded. Now the secretary purposes to gratify his own desire for truthful information, as well as to give to interested parties the truthful and accurate estimate of crop damage, and he has gone to make a personal tour of the stricken corn belt.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION BULLETIN ON THE THEORY OF DR. KOCH.

A bulletin issued by the National Livestock association a few days ago contains the following letter addressed to President Springer:

The telegraphic report of Dr. Koch's statement that he has discovered such important differences between bovine and human tuberculosis that, in his opinion, the diseases are not intercommunicable, as was commonly supposed, is of such great and far-reaching importance to the cattle interests, that it seems advisable to draw your attention to the points involved at this early date, in view of erroneous conclusions which may be prematurely drawn by the public press.

The eminence of Dr. Koch as an expert, and the exaggerated expectations of the public that his discovery of tuberculin some years ago would be a certain cure for this dread malady, leads us to believe a similar disappointment may be in store for those who do not carefully analyze the real effects of the new discovery. For some years past it has been accepted by the majority of the educated public that human tuberculosis was, to a certain extent, caused by the consumption of tuberculous animal products, and especially by the use of tuberculous milk among children.

Although for obvious reasons no direct experiment could be made to prove this conclusion, yet a sufficient number of startling instances has occurred of human infection closely following the consumption of bovine tuberculous products, to lead to the positive opinion by noted and unbiased experts that there was no reasonable doubt in the matter.

This opinion was corroborated by innumerable direct tests proving the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to nearly all of the lower animals, many of them far higher in the scale of life than the bovine. There can be no doubt about the positive results which have been obtained in the experimental communications of bovine tuberculosis to the dog, cat, sheep and monkey. Gradually following the acceptance of this conclusion, efforts have been made by national, state and city authorities in all parts of the world, to enforce its public health, and to considerable loss to individual owners of cattle, to prevent the sale or use of animal tuberculous products.

To some extent these efforts have been inaugurated to prevent loss to owners of other cattle, but to far the largest extent the reason of them, with the consequent public support, has been to prevent the transmission of the disease from the bovine to man.

Now, what is likely to be the result when the public interpretation of the words of the greatest living expert on this disease already is that human tuberculosis cannot be conveyed to bovines, and further that bovine tuberculous products are harmless to man? If this is the true interpretation of his statement, without further or later qualifications, it means that the public need have no further fear of tuberculous meat or milk; that the repressive

measures so severe in many sections of this country, to prevent the sale or use of such meat and milk, are unnecessary. It means that enormous amounts of money annually expended in the detection and suppression of bovine tuberculosis is wasted in so far as the public health is concerned; and that the future prevention of this disease among animals will be restricted to such measures as may be expedient to obviate individual losses.

It will mean the practical suspension of the tuberculin test on all animals intended for international or interstate traffic, and a rapid reversal of the old-time prevalence of the disease, which there is no question these repressive measures have diminished. If the danger to man is now to be considered eliminated, the public will at once demand an end of this expense and hardship to the cattle owner, and the National Livestock association may be called upon at any time to take action towards that end.

The matter is one of the most important to the cattle industry and to the public, and the evidence for and against should be very carefully weighed, and final judgment suspended until, as Dr. Koch himself so justly recommends, a corroboration of his results have been obtained by other observers. It is, however, further more important to accurately consider the true meaning of what Dr. Koch actually has discovered, and the important aspects of the question still undetermined by him. Equally as erroneous conclusions may be drawn as was the case in the discovery of tuberculin, and the fact must not be lost sight of that however expert and clever a man may be as a discoverer, it rarely happens that he is equally clever in drawing correct and unbiased conclusions from his discoveries.

The facts are these: Dr. Koch has failed in nineteen instances to convey human tuberculosis to bovines after the most careful attempts to do so, whereas, in no instance has he failed to convey bovine tuberculosis to bovines in a similar manner.

He has not attempted to convey bovine tuberculosis to human beings, nor human tuberculosis to them.

There is not on record any direct experimental conveyance of tuberculosis of any kind to human beings.

Although there is evidence of a very suspicious nature of the conveyance of human tuberculosis from man to man, and from bovine to man, there is no absolute proof of one more than the other. That is to say, there is equally as much reason to doubt the contagious nature of the disease as between man and man as there is between bovine and man.

Therefore, if the well known fatality of consumptive diarrhoea in children is accounted for by the existence of bovine toxins in tuberculous milk, and if such toxins are sufficient to cause death, it will make no practical difference whether the victim dies from the toxins of a germ harmless to perpetuate itself from a germ fruitful in its multiplication.

In parasitic life we see many instances in which those of the same family are unable to perpetuate themselves on animals of a different species, but at the same time, during their lifetime, infect their respective hosts with their poisonous secretions. Without being an alarmist, I think it is necessary to sound a note of warning that conclusions so much hoped for should not too readily be accepted, and that as cattlemen, or dairymen, we must not too congratulatory ourselves that the necessity of restrictions and

repressive measures against bovine tuberculosis is over, nor that this disease in cattle has now no terrors for the human being.

CHARLES CRESSWELL,
M. R. C. V. S.
Chairman Sanitary Committee National Livestock association.

Deal May Be Made.—Negotiations have recently been in progress, it is currently reported, for the sale of a big ranch and the cattle on it, the seller being Swift, the Chicago packer, and the buyer being H. H. Robinson of Denver for the Victoria Cattle company of Colorado. The property is located in Terry county, on the staked plains, and includes between eight and ten thousand head of cattle and about a hundred thousand acres of leased lands. The sale, if concluded, it is said, will freely aggregate a quarter of a million dollars. The property is known as the Gus O'Keefe ranch.

Bought Mexican Ranch.—William Humphrey of the Hereford Livestock company of Nebraska has made another big purchase. Last week he bought from Capt. Chas. Davis of El Paso for \$300,000 his large ranch property in Mexico. The land includes in the neighborhood of 1,250,000 acres. This is the largest land deal that has been consummated in this country. The

trade was on and almost closed several months ago, but through some hitch was declared off for the time. It is said that Mr. Humphrey will use the land in Mexico for grazing purposes. The Hereford company has other large land holdings in Mexico and is breeding fine stock for sale in the Mexican republic, having already been instrumental in raising the grade of cattle across the border, making many sales of blooded stock to some of the wealthy stockmen of Chihuahua and other states. The land is in the state of Chihuahua, beginning about seventy-five miles south and running a like distance west along the Rio Grande.

Restrictions on Hides.—According to Washington reports the treasury department has in preparation a circular letter to customs officers throughout the United States directing them absolutely to refuse entry to all hides of neat cattle from wherever shipped when not accompanied by a regular consular certificate showing that they are dry salted, arsenic or lime cured or have been thoroughly disinfected according to the sulphur formula prescribed by the treasury department as embodied in the circular. The only exception to be made is to abattoir hides shipped from Norway, Sweden or England, where the slaughtering is done under government su-

perintendence, and the participants marched to the reunion grounds, half mile east of town, where Mr. R. A. Campbell delivered the address of welcome. The stockmen and cowboys then turned themselves loose to enjoy the meeting and to the observance of the program, which consisted of broncho riding and tournament contests on the first day and roping, sack foot and horse racing, etc., the second. The first prize in the tournament contest was won by H. H. Hamilton and the second by J. C. Criswell. In the roping contest the best time was made by L. N. Brownfield and W. T. Criswell, who each tied his steer in forty seconds. The next best time was made by J. C. Criswell, forty-nine seconds. The first prize in the roping contest was carried off by Jim Denton of Amarillo, and second by Johnnie DeGraffenreid. One of the best features of the meeting was the exhibition of fine Herefords and Shorthorns and the sale of several head of fine cattle by Faulkner Bros. of Jamesport, Mo. The association will again hold its reunion here in 1902, in connection with the Confederate reunion. The officers for 1902 are: Geo. C. Long, president; C. I. Word, vice-president; A. N. Henson, secretary, and R. E. Baird, treasurer. Next year more attention will be given to the exhibition of the stock of all kinds and farm products.

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Essays for the first week's competition must reach THE JOURNAL not later than August 20.

See Full Particulars on Page 4.

Telegraphy College.

Best equipped telegraph college west of Chicago. Life scholarship, including telegraphy, penmanship, spelling, arithmetic, \$40.00.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. One hundred instructors and officers, more than 1000 students, not including 200 summer school students.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 28th; entrance examination, September 28th; matriculation fee \$10.74.

LAW DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 28th; entrance examination, September 28th; matriculation fee, payable only once, \$30.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Located at Galveston. Four years' course; faculty of twenty-two instructors; school of pharmacy; school of nursing (for women); matriculation fee, payable once, \$100.

PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

And Conservatory of Music. A select school for girls, conducted by a M. A. of the University of Virginia.

THE JESSAMINE INSTITUTE, Nicholasville, Ky.

FALL TERM BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11. Mrs. J. B. Skinner, who so many years, with her husband, was at the head of Hamilton College, is now Principal.



Peacock's School for Boys, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Educates your boy in this dry and elevated atmosphere. A military school, limited attendance.

HENRY COLLEGES

The most thorough, progressive, co-educational, nonsectarian colleges in the south. Requirements for Freshman same as recommended by committee of thirteen for American Colleges.

SPALDING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

18th Annual Fall Term begins Sept. 2nd. Practical instruction given in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typing, Telegraphy, and English Branches at low rates.

BAYLOR FEMALE COLLEGE, BELTON, TEXAS.

FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION opens September 4, 1901. Last year the largest in its history. This is conceded to be the largest and best equipped Female College in the South.

Sacred Heart Academy, Gainesville, Texas.

Boarding and Day School, conducted by the Benedictine Sisters. Course of study thorough in every department.

POTTER COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Has a national reputation for health and beauty of scenery. 100 beautiful rooms. Heat, light, and baths; pupils from twenty-seven States; twenty teachers; everything of the highest order.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO, TEXAS.

The Fifty-Sixth Annual Session of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, will open Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901. The enrollment during the year was 986.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, ABILENE, TEXAS.

Offers unsurpassed advantages to both sexes in Literature, Music, Art and Education. Strong faculty; library, 4,700 volumes; healthful location 1700 feet above sea level.

Carlton College, A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

COURSES AND LEADING FEATURES: Literary, Art, Music, Education, Training, Kindergarten, Normal. Systematic study of Old and New Testaments.

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FARM NEWS.

Rust has appeared in the cotton in some parts of Lamar county.

Colorado's fruit crop, it is claimed, will be the largest in years.

A sugar mill to cost \$100,000 is being erected at Glen Flora, Wharton county, Tex.

A truck growers' association with 31 members was organized at Bivins, Tex., recently.

A meeting of the directors of the Gaudalupe county fair will be held at Seguin Aug. 10.

Waco received her first bale of this year's cotton Aug. 3. It was sold at 10 1/2 cents a pound.

Rain in Jefferson county last week materially improved the outlook for the rice crop in that county.

Fifteen tobacco factories in the Waco revenue district are using Texas tobacco and are doing a thriving business.

Farmers in Grayson county have been unable to secure a supply of seed for planting sorghum, millet and other forage crops.

The first car of new crop cottonseed was received in Houston last week and was of good quality. It was shipped from Beeville, Tex.

Very heavy shipments of thrashing and harvesting machinery are being received at Crowley, La.

The rice harvest bids fair to be the heaviest ever known in the Crowley district.

It is estimated that the state farm at Harlan will produce from 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of sugar this year.

The pea-canning season in Indiana was unusually successful this year.

The Long Island potato crop this year is a failure, the farmers say, and predictions are made that the wholesale price will be \$4 and \$5 a barrel.

The Beville Experimental Truckers' club held a meeting at the court house Saturday evening and made arrangements for buying seed for this fall's planting and also made an estimate on the acreage to be planted in truck here this winter.

W. P. Horton of Arp, Tex., Smith county, this season received \$1500 for 1900 crates of tomatoes shipped to northern markets.

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FROM DE WITT COUNTY.—W. R. Boldt of Rabke, DeWitt county, writes: New cotton is making its way to market now and selling from 6 1/2 to 7 cents per pound in lint.

Some of the upland counties in the northwest complain of damage by grasshoppers, but this will not materially affect the whole crop.

The crop will move about the same time as usual if there are no general up fine and mash or crush the root and larger vine, put in a wash pot with about 2 gallons or more of water.

THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

Inquiries and answers by Journal readers will be given in this department and all are invited to contribute.

ANGORA GOATS, Ossaha, Tex.

To the Journal: I would like to ask through your columns of the readers to give me all the points about goat raising.

PINK EYE, Big Sandy, Tex.

To the Journal: I notice some inquiries about pink eye and send the following remedy: To cure pink eye, give frequent doses of soda hypophosphite and a few doses of glauher salt.

CHARBON, Muscogee, Fla.

To the Journal: I notice that cattle and mules have been dying with charbon in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

The disease which goes under the name of charbon or anthrax is contagious and very rapid in its course. Animals stop feeding and stop chewing the cud, move stiffly and unsteady and soon fall, unable to move.

W. M. East of Bunkie, La., writing to the Cotton Planters Journal on the subject, recently offered a remedy which may be worth trying by way of experiment.

"I have had a lot of experience with the external charbon of the kind which comes on the body of animals in large swollen places and when touched shakes like jelly; have known animals live from one to four days with it unless on the throat, then death relieves the trouble in short order.

stockraisers holding them too high for shippers to realize any profit. A petition is being circulated by Yorktown shippers requesting the S. A. & P. railway company to place water troughs into their shipping pens.

TEXAS COTTON CROP.—Following is a summary of the condition of the cotton crop of Texas July 31 as given by special correspondents of the Houston Post:

PRESENT CONDITION. (100 being perfect.) Eastern Texas 88 Southern Texas 90 Southeastern Texas 90 Central Texas 70 Northern Texas 80 Northeastern Texas 75 Northwestern Texas 80 State as a whole 82

Taken as a whole; the reports do not sustain the great damage stories which have recently been sent out of the state and, all things taken into consideration, are rather encouraging.

W. P. Horton of Arp, Tex., Smith county, this season received \$1500 for 1900 crates of tomatoes shipped to northern markets. Other shippers at that point did equally well.

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rains in the next few days, as the dry weather will have the effect of regaining some of the time lost in the spring when planting was delayed.

Eastern District.—The outlook is for a better crop than was gathered last year. Recent rains have done material good in most sections, but there is some complaint of shedding.

Southeastern District.—The prospect is bright in nearly all portions for a full crop on the acreage planted, which was less than last year.

Southern District.—The promise for a good crop could hardly be improved on in most of the counties comprising the district. The boll weevil has done little damage as a result of the vigorous weeding by the farmers.

Central District.—It is in this section that the greatest damage has been done to the crop by the drouth. Rain has recently fallen along the borders and in most of the counties there have been showers.

Northern District.—There have been good rains in most of the counties recently and they have been of benefit to the crop. The average was largely increased in this section and the promise is for a yield fully equal to that of last year.

Northeastern District.—Recent rains have been of material benefit in undoing the damage which had been done by the dry weather.

Hot weather saps the vital energy and makes the hardest workers feel lazy. To maintain strength and energy, use PRICKLY ASH BITTERS.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

This old and well known institution enters upon its thirtieth year September 4, 1901. Its location was chosen for its healthfulness. The town is free from the saloon.

R. S. HYER, Regent, Georgetown, Tex. WEST TEXAS MILITARY ACADEMY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Grayson College

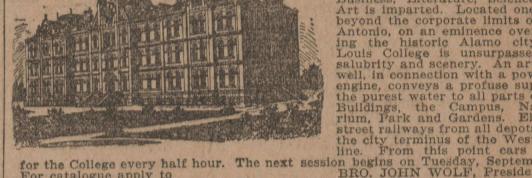
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for the College every half hour. The next session begins on Tuesday, September 3, 1901. For catalogue apply to BRO. JOHN WOLF, President.

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Fort Worth Business College

Over two thousand of Fort Worth's most successful business men and women received instruction at this school.

Fall session begins September 2, 1901. For information write F. P. PREUITT, Fort Worth, Texas.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. The Journal will be sent to subscribers until an order is received to stop the paper and all arrears have been paid. Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state their communication both the old and new address.

RECEIPTS-It is not our custom to send receipts for money sent to the office on subscription, the receipt of the paper being sufficient evidence that the money was received. In case of a renewal the change of the date on the label is proof of its receipt. Should your date not be changed within two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give it our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES. Nov. 20-22, 1901-East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager. March 25-27, 1902-East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager. May 7-9, 1902-Kansas City, Coln. Cameron, Hereford. May 7-9, 1902-Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr. June 24-26, 1902-Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

CASH PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Journal is anxious to see the boys and girls take an interest in home work. In order to stimulate and encourage them in their efforts along this line it proposes to offer a series of cash prizes for essays to be written by boys and girls on home topics. These prizes will be offered weekly and the subjects and amounts of the prizes will be announced from week to week.

The first contest will close Tuesday, August 20, and the winning essays will be published in the issue of August 27. No essays reaching the Journal office later than August 20 will be considered in this contest.

There will be two cash prizes of ONE DOLLAR each. One prize of One Dollar will be awarded for the best paper by a boy on the subject-

"HOW A BOY CAN EARN MONEY FOR HIMSELF ON A FARM."

The other prize of One Dollar will be paid the girl sending the best paper on the subject-

"WHAT CAN A GIRL DO TO MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE?"

CONTESTANTS must observe closely the following rules which will apply in all the essay contests:

- 1. Writers of essays must be under 18 years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than 500 words, and must be in the contestant's own handwriting. Write with ink, and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and general neatness will be considered in awarding the prizes, but will count less than the ideas expressed. The age of the writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or her name, age and postoffice address with essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each week's contest, with the name, age and address of the writer, will be published in The Journal. Other papers may or may not be printed, as The Journal may determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by The Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a committee to be named by the managing editor and will consist of members of the editorial staff, or other competent persons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the contestant must write: "I certify, on my honor, that this paper is my own work and in my own handwriting."
9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL, Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth, or San Antonio, Texas.

ANNOUNCEMENTS WILL BE MADE NEXT WEEK FOR THE SECOND CONTEST.

CASH PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

The Journal this week makes the announcement of the initial contest of a weekly series in which cash prizes will be awarded to boys and girls under sixteen years of age for essays on home topics. The Journal's object is to interest the children and encourage them in the performance of those duties which may aid in making home life attractive.

In the contests every precaution will be taken to see that no advantage may be secured by one child over another. While the age limit is fixed at sixteen years and those over that age are barred from competition, the committee in awarding the prizes will give due consideration to the age of each contestant so that the child of eight or ten years will not be handicapped in the contest with others who may be fourteen or fifteen years of age.

The first contest is for both boys and girls, prizes of one dollar each to be

awarded for the best papers on the two topics assigned. The topic for boys is "How a Boy Can Earn Money for Himself on a Farm." The topic for girls is "What Can a Girl Do to Make Home Attractive?" No paper must contain more than 500 words, though it may contain any number less than 500. All papers for this contest must reach the Journal not later than August 20. The winning papers will be printed by the Journal in its issue of August 27.

The announcements for the second contest, which will be for boys only, will be made next week.

The third contest will be for girls only.

The announcements for each of the succeeding weekly contests will be made in due time to allow the young friends of the Journal full opportunity to go in to win a prize.

In all of the contests to be held the work of the contestants must be strictly original and any evidence of unfairness in any paper will cause that paper to be thrown out of the competition.

Rules published elsewhere on this page are provided for the guidance of contestants and they must be observed in all respects. Failure to come up to any one of the requirements may cause the loss of a prize.

ORGANIZATION FOR SHIPPERS.

The experience of the fruit and truck growers of Texas during this season has fully demonstrated the advisability of either selling produce at the track or shipping to market through a regular organization of producers having an agent to look after its affairs.

An association, by combining the shipments of members and sending produce to market in carload lots, is able to get better rates than could be secured by individuals shipping smaller lots. The produce, too, is better looked after on the road and generally sells to better advantage in the market. There is less likelihood of trouble with commission firms on shipments made by associations for the reason that, as a rule, such consignments are made only to reliable commission men while it is the inexperienced individual who is usually caught by glittering promises that are backed only by wind.

Every community that ships fruit and vegetables to market should have its local association and it will pay every fruit and truck grower to become an active member of that organization.

STRAIGHT ROADS.

The people of Cass county have taken up the good roads question in earnest and propose to make passable highways in that county without waiting for the aid or consent of any other section of the state. Some very pertinent suggestions in regard to the work to be done, which will apply in other districts as well as in Cass county, are offered by the Atlanta Journal, which says:

When we go to build good roads for Cass county, we suggest that a civil engineer be employed to lay out the roads on the most practicable and direct route from one point to another. We remember when most all the roads in the county were located by men appointed for that purpose. Every jury of view had some one on it who had a special friend to whom he was under promise or obligation to bring the road up in front of his residence; and in fact they all had some special point to make, and they made them without regard to the benefits to accrue to the people who traveled over the road. You may start out on many of these roads and watch your compass, and in traveling ten to fifteen miles you will find that you have traveled almost to the point of destination. In some instances you will find that you have made a half circle, gone up and down three or four hills, when a road might have been straight and on comparatively level ground. Look for the cause of the road being located as it is. It is in fact in front of a certain influential citizen's residence. And for forty years people who had to haul their produce to market over this road have been compelled to strain their teams, tear and break their harness and wagons, that one or two influential citizens might see them rolling along the road in front of their residences. A civil engineer should be employed to locate the roads who would know no man in the performance of the duties assigned him. We have observed the location of the roads in Cass county sufficiently to be convinced that considerable can be saved in distance between towns or places and at the same time the roads placed on more level ground than they are at present. The good road movement is coming, and the people who are interested should go at it intelligently and on the right basis for permanency. When a good road is built, it should be for the use and benefit of all future generations as well as the present, never to be changed. If it should be located through some farmer's field, let the county pay a reasonable sum for the land taken.

The express companies may have been giving the lowest possible rates on fruit and vegetables during the past season but it will take more than a four-column statement from the railroad commission to make the shippers believe it.

The people of Fort Worth are more hopeful than they have been for some time past over the prospect for secur-

ing a packing house in the city. A first class packing plant run to its full capacity would not only benefit Fort Worth but would do much to settle the shrinkage loss problem for the cattlemen of Texas.

The prize essay contests of the Journal are open to all boys and girls under sixteen years of age. It costs nothing to enter the contests and the prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of the papers submitted.

The British house of lords voted \$500,000 to Lord Roberts for his services in South Africa. Some American naval officers might secure from Lord Roberts some valuable hints on knowing when to quit.

If the fruit and vegetable shippers of Texas had a hand in the issuing of permits to express companies there would be a lowering of rates or a lot of express companies would go out of business.

Robbers held up a limited train near Chicago a few days ago but secured no booty. If those robbers really wanted something valuable they should have stopped a train of East Texas peaches.

By enjoining silence in regard to the Schley-Sampson affair Secretary Long is merely prolonging the time before the outburst of magazine articles on the subject.

Agundalo may appreciate Uncle Sam's good qualities as a host but possibly he would just as soon have some other fellow take his job as hostage for a while.

The United States government, it is said, is building excellent roads in the Philippines. Couldn't Texas be annexed to the Philippines for road-building purposes?

Think of spending money for a chance to buy Indian lands at \$1.25 an acre when fine lands can be purchased at from \$2 to \$3 in the fruit belt of Texas!

The 154,000 applicants who failed to draw prizes at El Reno can secure good homes in Texas and have plenty of time in which to select and pay for the lands.

The first of the Journal's prize essay contests for boys and girls will close August 20. Young readers of the Journal should submit their papers on time.

Perhaps the commission has also succeeded in proving to the express companies that rates on fruit and vegetables are already low enough.

One of the winners in the El Reno drawing is from Peculiar, Mo. There's nothing queer about his wanting to get away from that place.

When it gets down to having an outlook for a good big cotton crop Texas will have to acknowledge the corn.

All of the young friends of the Journal are heartily invited to enter its prize essay contests.

Special attention is called to Rule 8 of the regulations for essay contests.

If you are under sixteen write an essay for the Journal's contest.

CURRENT OPINION

No doubt the corn crop of Texas is greatly damaged by the drought, yet in our rounds we fall to find a farmer who will gather less than twenty fifty bushels per acre from his land.-Lancaster Herald.

Among the political possibilities is that we may have an Indian for president. Recent legislation looks to the admission to full citizenship of the five civilized tribes, when their members become possessed of all the rights of other citizens. That right includes the holding of office-when it can be had. The Indian vote cannot cut much of a figure in politics, but it is not out of thought that an Indian may be made president. There could be no question of the genuine Americanism of such a man.-Fort Worth Register.

When it comes to improvements we do not believe there is a town in West Texas as ahead of Midland at present. Surely a new wave of prosperity is over us. Look at the new buildings on our main street. Four large brick buildings now under construction. Then will come the new bank. Several new residences to be built. J. H. Barron's to lead. A. B. Coleman is figuring on an electric light plant. The machinery for an ice plant is on the road and a first class laundry to be put up. Now these are but a few of the good things coming, that are now in sight. Now good people let us all join hands, help in the rush, incorporate our town and live like we mean business.-Midland Gazette.

The demand for registered bulls of the various beef breeds ought to remain good for years to come. Breeders of registered cattle have it largely in their own hands to maintain good prices, and this they can do if they will make steers of the medium to fair bull calves, although they are from good families and subject to registration. Nothing will hurt the registered bull trade so much as selling inferior animals for breeding purposes. No matter how good the herd, there will necessarily be some inferior animals and breeders can ill-afford to sell such except for slaughter. Breeders should work to create a permanent demand for bulls, and this can only be accomplished by selling animals whose progeny will show up all right.-Stockman and Farmer.

Her Last Word.

By HESTER GREY. Queries intended for this department should be addressed to HESTER GREY, Editor of the Journal.

WORRY AND FRET.

Worry and fret were two little men that knocked at my door again and again. "Oh, get out on in but to tarry a night. And you will be off with the dawning of light."

At last, moved to pity, I opened the door to shelter these travelers, hungry and wet. But when on the morrow I bade them "adieu," they quite unmoved, "We'll tarry with you."

And, deaf to entreaty and calls to get out, these troublesome guests abide with us yet.

W. M. Aspermont, Tex.-You can probably obtain the fish by applying to the superintendent of the United States fish hatchery at San Marcos, Tex. If not, he can at least give you full information as to where to obtain them.

UNCERTAINTY, Lufkin, Tex.-When does a girl cease to be a girl and become an old maid? Never, in these latter days. There are no old maids; certain young girls are younger than others, but the "old maid" is indeed a thing of the past.

ADA, Grapevine, Tex.-No "foolzie" is not slang, strictly speaking; it's the name of a game played by players of the game. As George Ade defines it, "When you try to knock the ball into the hole and hit a cow over in the next pasture, that's a 'foolzie.'"

SIS, Marble Falls, Tex.-Cotton gloves are quite the latest style. They are worn in black, white or colors matching the costume, and those of good quality cost as much as kid gloves. Their only claim for favor is coolness, and a supposed indifference to soap and water.

GIRLIE, Kemp, Tex.-How much will a pink shirt-waist cost you? Well, that depends on several conditions. Usually, the price equals in size the hole left in your pocketbook. A waist may cost from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, that of the last-named price being the pink of perfection, it is supposed.

GLORY, Seagoville, Tex.-Yes, a naptha wash is excellent for the hair. Nevertheless, Parisian hairdressers have abandoned this one-popular method, after reducing several of their best customers to a mere handful of ashes. So if you object to being cremated on short notice, it will be safer to use an ordinary shampoo.

CHAPEAU, Liberty Hill, Tex.-If you are so situated that you can take a course of lessons in millinery, you will no doubt find it a most profitable investment. Many women in the larger cities "pay \$25 for a course in millinery" and then make their own millinery and realize both pleasure and profit from the amount invested.

SUE, Ovilla, Tex.-The sewing machine was invented by Elias Howe in 1846. Certainly a monument should be erected to his memory, but women have been too busy running the machine every since, and the only evidence of their gratitude is the monumental pile of frills and furberles produced during more than half a century.

QUERIST, Muskego, I. T.-Germany produces more beet sugar than any other country at present. The growing of beets for sugar in the United States is now past the experimental stage, however, and Germany may not long rank as the greatest producer of beet sugar. Java produces more cane sugar than any other country-can't be beat.

JIM, Athens, Tex.-I know of only one "Key to Success"; that, Mr. Edward Bok, editor of a popular ladies' journal, claims to possess. If you have the qualities that lead to success, you'll reach the heights without the aid of a book of recipes. The really successful people usually find their own way to success, and their "keys to success" are the practical and instructive as the household recipes concocted in the library of a millionaires.

ONE EXTREME. "Husband Struty Versus Child Study" is the subject discussed by Mrs. Bradford Gilman in July Good Housekeeping. Mrs. Gilman evidently concludes that the profession of motherhood has become absorbing to the neglect of that of wifehood. One even suspects that she would consider part of the time devoted to "child study" as mother's "club" spent to better advantage in warming the slippers of neglected husbands. Mrs. Gilman says: "A woman of forty-five who has devoted to the study of her growing children, all the best years of her life, comes finally to see only her children's needs in her horizon. Her husband's tastes and wishes have been entirely overlooked. If she thinks about him at all, except about the needs of his palate, it is to think that being a good mother is his children she is being a good wife to him."

But according to the writer, maternal devotion sees no reward. "The mother gives herself heart and soul to her child-her husband, friends, her tastes and studies are given up for the duties and privileges of motherhood. Her daughter becomes her idol and that daughter, unconscious of all the sacrifice that has been made for her, accepts her mother's devotion as a right and then flies with her first love to a distant land, leaving her mother of patriotism and impatient of all parental entreaties, lays down his life upon some battlefield. Let all women remember that they are needed as wives longer than they are needed as

mothers and that one relationship should not be permitted to crowd the other out. Marriage, if it is to be permanently happy, must mean a growing friendship and a friendship cannot be maintained without a relation of mutual dependence and companionship. A woman cannot live life absorbed in her children for twenty years and then re-assume her old relations with her household."

The neglected husband is a product of modern times and his tribe is steadily increasing. His case should have immediate consideration, yet he is the last person to bring it to notice. On the contrary, the "other extreme" will read and quote Mrs. Gilman's article and apply it personally, of course. By the "other extreme" I mean the autocrat who rules his household with a view always to his own comfort and convenience, the good Christian who attends church regularly while his wife remains at home to prepare the elaborate Sunday dinner necessary to his existence; the kind father who makes emphatic remarks when the baby's crying disturbs his slumber; the man who, the reasonable creature who, though cast on a desert island, would expect his wife to supply his favorite brand of coffee and serve a dinner up to the usual standard. Perhaps this "other extreme" is rare, but unfortunately the species is not yet extinct.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per line. This pays for publication one time in.

The Texas Stock Journal; The Texas Farm Journal; The Fort Worth Journal; Dallas County Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the four Journals exceeds that of any other publication in Texas, and also the best circulation in Texas, offering the best medium in the state to get good results from "want," "for sale," and bargain advertisements.

Only one black line can be used in notices in this department, and it counts as twenty words.

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and unimproved, in all parts of this country. Rain and grain belt. References: City or Panhandle National Banks, ANTONIO, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and Insurance, Wichita Falls, Tex. (Oldest established agency in Northwest Texas).

FOR SALE-Fruit lands in the famous peach and tomato belt of Cherokee County, Texas, at less than one-tenth actual value of one year's production from said land. Timber lands at one-fourth the value of the same. Oil and mineral lands at bargain prices, in large or small tracts. A sample barrel of 60 acres each, and north of Jacksonville on the I. & G. N. R. R., 12 miles from Reynolds station. First-class fruit and general farming land. First-class black land, with abundant supply of timber for all necessary improvements. Price \$3.50 per acre cash for all or \$4.00 per acre on easy payments, if desirable; will sell at small prices to suit the purchaser. Had ten acres of the above land been planted in cotton the past season the product would have more than paid for the whole tract. For further information address T. MOORE, Real Estate Agent, Rusk, Texas.

1300 ACRES in Hardeman county lands. Several fine farms at bargain near new town of Dixon at crossing of Kansas City, Texas & Orient and Ft. Worth & Denver R. R. 5000 acres in Deaf Smith county ranch and general farming land in Garfield county, and other lands in the Panhandle. County Surveyor, and have complete abstracts of Hardeman county. E. T. FLAVIN, Quanah, Texas.

I HAVE for sale tracts of rice land from 100 to 600 acres along the rice canal in South Texas. This land is listed for water by electric canals, and will be watered next season. The lands are located in Liberty and Chambers counties, and are 100 to 200 acres each. These lands will sell ten per cent on a valuation of \$100 per acre. These lands are offered at a bargain, and make a prospective oil valuation. Good chance for oil to be found on all or part of this land. Write for pamphlets of rice culture. No failure of rice crops. Many farmers have become rich growing rice in the past three years. T. MOORE, Real Estate Agent, Rusk, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in large or small ranches, with or without stock. HOLLAND & WELLS, Amarillo, Texas.

E. G. PENDLETON, real estate agent, 115 E. Commerce, Chicago, Ill. Has large and unimproved Panhandle lands. Ranches with and without stock.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Annapolis Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address: E. J. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

RANCH WANTED. Ten to fifteen-section ranch, not over thirty miles off the Fort Worth & Denver R. R., between Quanah and Comanche, Texas. Must have plenty of permanent water, grass and protection. Name lowest cash figure with full description. Address BOX 12, Hillsboro, Texas.

BARGAINS in improved and unimproved property in Wilbarger and adjoining counties. I have a long list of desirable ranches and general farming lands in the Panhandle country. There are no better bargains to be had than I am prepared to make. Write for particulars. T. P. LISMAN, Real Estate, Loan and Financial Agent, Vernon, Texas.

6000 ACRES, Bexar County, twenty miles to San Antonio. Price \$2.00 per acre. Splendid water, good grass, spring. GEO. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

STOCK RANCHES FOR SALE. 18,000 acre ranch, 75 miles southwest of El Paso, wood, fine grass and water, three-fourths of the land tillable, 1,500 head of high-grade Durham cattle must go with the ranch.

10,000 ACRE RANCH, 35 miles southwest of Brownwood, 2000 head of high-grade Durham cattle must go with the ranch. Good grass and protection. Rock dwelling house, six rooms. Small irrigated farm. 4000 ACRES, 100 miles southwest of Brownwood, good grass and plenty of water.

20,000 ACRE RANCH, one-half patented, balance leased for six years; plenty of grass and water.

All the above ranches have had the benefit of the summer rains. For prices or further particulars apply to or address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Texas.

WE ARE OFFERING, at \$5.00 per acre, a combination farm and ranch property in Cory County. It contains 270 acres, half of which is good, black, prairie land, balance is good grass land, plenty of living water. The land is all fenced, has a good ranch house, barn, orchard, and a well. Write for particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

A HIGHLY IMPROVED RANCH of 13,000 acres, Bexar County, fifteen miles from San Antonio, three miles to railroad station. Send for map and descriptions. GEO. B. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

NO FINER LAND lies out doors than the ranch properties which we represent. These desirable tracts are high quality lands, are located in Wilbarger county, and throughout the famous Panhandle country. We are also agents for the Houston & Texas Central Railway Lands, Northwest Texas. Write for maps. ALBERT LUTZ & COMPANY, Abstractors, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Vernon, Texas.

CHEAP LANDS in Val Verde and Pecos Counties. Seventy-five cents per acre. GEO. B. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH LANDS, improved and unimproved, in all parts of Texas. Address: C. LAIR, County Judge of Randall county, Canyon City, Texas.

A GREAT BARGAIN-A 1000-acre ranch within two miles of a good railroad town. The entire ranch is enclosed with a new 6-wire fence, 40 acres in cultivation, fine well of pure water, orchard, and other conveniences. Title perfect. 230 head of hogs and 150 head of cows go with the ranch. Price \$2.00 per acre. Don't apply unless you mean business. DANIEL & SUGGS, Brownwood, Texas.

CAN SELL you fine ranch lands, any size, \$3.00 to \$20.00 per acre. WILL MILLER LAND TITLE CO., Amarillo, Texas.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FARMS. FARM FOR SALE-100 acres, 2 miles from town, hog-pen, orchard, and other conveniences. Desirable for dairy farm. Good improvements. G. W. JENKINS, Stephenville, Texas.

A BIG SNAP-A 300-acre farm six miles from Corsicana, 170 acres in cultivation. Houses, barn, wind-mill, water connections, orchard, and other conveniences. Forty registered Jersey cows, 100 Berkshire hogs, six horses, farm wagons and implements; 4000 bushels of corn. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

GOOD FARM for sale, 14 miles southwest of Greenville. For information address O. C. PUCKETT, Holdenville, Texas.

160 ACRES, all under fence and cross fenced; two-section orchard, barn, wind mill, creek through the center of the land; all first-class rice land, only 12 miles from Houston and two miles from railroad station, at \$10 per acre, if sold quick; also 200 acres of rice land. H. E. MANSFIELD, 95-13 Main street.

I HAVE some improved farms for sale, besides Corsicana property, at interesting prices. For particulars, write to J. W. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

FINE COUNTRY HOMES at a bargain, any size. Easy terms. W. S. BUSTER & CO., Whitesboro, Texas.

STOCK FARMS.

100 MILES WEST of Fort Worth, on railroad, and within five miles of a good county seat town, we have a choice stock farm of 150 acres all good grass land, 80 acres good farming land, plenty of living water, good improvements. Will sell on easy terms for \$200. Will sell 700 acres of improved lands, farm site, for \$5000 per acre. Write us for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE-Two registered Shorthorn bulls. J. A. HARRIS, Valton Mills, Texas.

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE. About 500 acres and about 50 head of good cattle, land at \$3.75 per acre; cattle \$10.00 per head. One-third cash, balance on time and three years; ten per cent interest. Good grass, plenty of water, fine winter protection, plenty of hay, plenty of living water, good improvements. Nine miles from Throckmorton, Texas. J. B. MASSIE, Throckmorton, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED-I wish to sell young cattle in Mississippi to Texas as ranchmen. C. B. ALLEN, Natchez, Miss.

FEEDERS FOR SALE-2300 steers, 38 and 48, good feeders, and plenty of water. For further particulars apply to or address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Texas.

SWINE.

GAMBRELL BROS. PRAIRIE LEA, TEXAS, have a great Poland China herd. They closely cull their litters, shipping the best only. They guarantee satisfaction, but have never had a hog returned the remarkable record. They have tops for sale at drovers and farmers' prices. Write them your wants.

SHEEP.

PURE BRED White Breeds ewes pair setting, 75 cents through summer season. H. BRADFORD, 351 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

GOATS.

ANGORA GOATS-500 head, 400 shearing goats, two fine bolines. Price \$2.25 per head. GEO. B. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE-125 graded Angora nannies and two fine bucks. W. G. PERKINS, Greenville, Tex.

ANGORA GOATS-Only bucks left, which will be sold cheap. CHAS. TANNER, Chesapeake, Va.

FINANCIAL.

A SAFE, SOUND AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT within the reach of all. The small balance left of the Treasury Stock of the Guaymas Smelting and Refining Company, will be sold at fifty cents per share. The price will prevail but a short time as the Company contemplates making rapid advances on the stock. The balance of the Treasury stock has been sold at its face value. The price of this issue of stock is small. Smelting is a business; very one knows that smelting is the most profitable business in the world, and especially when the company owns one of the richest and richest mines in the country to back up these enterprises. A few hundred dollars invested in this stock will secure you a percentage to support a small family.

The increased valuation of the investment will be on the ground that when the smelter begins operation than it is today. Previous shipments of ore have picked over of this Company, shipped to the smelters by the car load have brought \$25 per ton in gold. This is the true idea of the value of this stock and what it will be when this company has its own smelter in operation and running by water power-the cheapest motive power in the world. The Company has the permission of the best bank references in the country, and largest commercial institution in Mexico, and full protection and an illustrated catalogue and prospectus of their properties and purpose for which this stock was issued. If you have money to invest don't wait but send us your check for the amount you desire to invest, and we will send you the stock by mail to you. Make all checks payable to C. B. James & Co., First National Bank, Dallas, Texas. State National Bank, El Paso; First National Bank, El Paso; J. George Hiltner, Cashier, El Paso; Depository-ate National Bank, El Paso, Texas. Send for prospectus and full particulars to JAMES & CO., Fiscal Agents, 41 Branson Block, El Paso, Tex.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

Unlimited money to lend on cattle. The National Live Stock Commission Company (formerly Chicago Live Stock Commission Company) offers unexcelled service at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Special rates on feeder loans. Address IRELAND HAMPTON, Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

POSITIONS.

WANTED-We want a live, energetic man to represent us on the road in the capacity of solicitor for subscriptions and advertisements. He must be a first-class agent. Give reference and state experience. In case of a first-class man, we will pay \$1000 per year. Address J. WOODALL, Springfield, Texas.

WANTED-We want a live, energetic man to represent us on the road in the capacity of solicitor for subscriptions and advertisements. He must be a first-class agent. Give reference and state experience. In case of a first-class man, we will pay \$1000 per year. Address JOHN B. JORDAN, Warrington, Fla.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch work? Address R. M. OWENS, of Fort Worth, Texas. Address: 1015 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Legislature Meets.—At noon today, Aug. 6, the 27th legislature, in accordance with the call of the governor, will convene in special session for two purposes—appropriations and apportionment. The house has not made any preparation for the redistricting feature, while the senate will be in a position to inaugurate real work at the outset. The apportionment committee of the senate has had prepared and printed valuable statistics presenting in a concise manner; also sets of a number of maps showing the composition of districts for ears past; also the population and other valuable and necessary data.

Among the additional questions which the governor has been requested to submit are included the double-header question, Galveston and Austin city bond refunds, a law providing for the gathering and publishing of crop statistics, and also for the establishment of three additional agricultural stations; an act permitting the contraction and expansion of the boundaries of independent school districts, besides several other matters. In the consideration of the appropriation bill there will be a determined and strong fight made to secure an adequate allowance for the support and instruction of the Texas Volunteer Guard. The appropriation of \$30,000 for a chemistry and veterinary building at the A. and M. college is also to come up.

Against Waters-Pierce Oil Co.—The Waters-Pierce Oil company is having more trouble with the Texas anti-trust law. The company, with a number of other corporations, failed to file the anti-trust oath, and Gov. Sayers, last Friday, ordered the attorney general to bring suit against the Waters-Pierce company for violation of the anti-trust law, and to forfeit its permit to do business in Texas. The award which had been made to the company of the contract to furnish fuel oil to the state institutions was also cancelled.

Closed Its Doors.—The First National bank of Austin, one of the oldest and best known banking institutions in the state, was closed Aug. 4, pending the arrival of temporary receiver, William Yerkes, appointed by the comptroller. W. B. Wortham, formerly state treasurer, is president of the bank. Bank Examiner Logan, who took charge, declined to make a statement in regard to the condition of the institution.

Hanged at San Antonio.—Juan Rocha, the Mexican peon who murdered John Grimmsinger, his friend and benefactor, a well known man of San Antonio, by beating his brains out with a club while he slept, on the evening of Jan. 16, expired his crime on the gallows in the county jail last Friday. He met death bravely and walked from his cell to the scaffold with a firm and

steady step, head erect and without the slightest evidence of weakening. There were present in the jail about 10 spectators.

More Gushers.—Several new gushers have been brought in at Beaumont in the past few days, but as they were in what is known as the proven field, little interest is attached to them. Lightning struck one of the big oil tanks a few days ago and great fear of a general conflagration was entertained, but the flames did not spread.

Strike Still On.—The situation in the great strike of the steel mill operators is practically unchanged, save that both the officers of the steel corporation and the officials of the Amalgamated association have declared that it is a fight to a finish, and that no ground will be given. A conference was held Saturday, but it was fruitless, except to bring forth declarations of continued struggle.

Kimberly Declines.—On account of bad health Admiral Kimberly has asked to be relieved of the duty of serving on the Schley board of inquiry, and his request has been granted by the navy department. The vacancy has not been filled. The navy department declined to modify its precept at the request of Admiral Schley on the ground that it will be unwillingly disobeyed by the orders of the department as shown by his own report.

Against the Negro.—The democratic state convention of Maryland, which met at Baltimore Aug. 1, declared that the purpose of the party if successful in the coming election, is to eliminate the negro from politics in Maryland, if such a thing be possible under the constitution of the state. The convention, in the platform adopted, said:

"The democratic party represents more than 40,000 majority of the white people of Maryland. They, in common with their brethren of other states in which large masses of colored voters have been injected into the body politic, recognize that the peace, good order, personal safety and proper development of our material interests depend upon the control of the commonwealth by its intelligent white residents. Without the aid of the present thousands of colored voters the republican party in Maryland would be a hopeless minority."

"We therefore, without hesitation, proclaim that the success of the democratic party will mean that while we shall deal with perfect fairness in securing all the benefits of good government and full and free opportunities for education to all classes, such action must be taken as to prevent the control of the state government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well."

Chinese Duties.—Advices from Pekin are to the effect that the increase of the present ad valorem customs duties to an effective five per cent will begin as soon as the international committee is able to meet at Shanghai and make the change from ad valorem to the new specific duties. A great many

hitherto undutiable articles have been added to the dutiable list. This, however, does not include rice or cereals. Among the duties not included in flour which constitutes a growing American industry which the Chinese think should be taxed. The new dutiable list has many goods formerly intended for foreigners, which the Chinese now buy, such as blankets, table salt, candles, books, watches, confectionery, and scientific apparatus.

Three Lynched.—At Carrollton, Miss., last Wednesday night, two negro women and one negro man were lynched by a mob for complicity in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Tallaferro. After the hanging the bodies of the victims were riddled with bullets. The negroes all belonged to one family, being, mother, son and daughter.

CATTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.—There is an excellent opening for persons who wish to engage in the cattle industry in the Philippine Islands. Kansas City, Mo., has recently returned from a six months' tour of the Orient. During his travels Mr. Wilson left beaten paths of tourists and visited Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Siberia, China, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Java, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Penang, India, Arabia and Egypt, returning home through Cebu, Manila, Singapore and Hongkong.

"I met the colonel of an Illinois volunteer regiment, who had been engaged in cattle raising in Illinois, and had made a study of the conditions in the Philippines, and was enthusiastic over the opening there for men with some capital to engage in the business. I made some investigation on my own account and am satisfied that there is money to be made raising cattle in the islands."

"At present there are few cattle in the Philippines. A few years ago some disease swept over the islands, carrying off about all the cattle. The caribou or water buffalo is employed almost exclusively as a beast of burden and for beef. The water buffalo is a large boned, hardy animal, which resembles our cattle, except that its hair is very short. They are either black or white. They grow very large and take on more flesh than our American cattle. They are very thoroughly acclimated, and get their name 'water buffalo' from their fondness for the water. They wallow in the streams much as swine wallow in the water here. You find them lying in the water and mud with nothing except their noses visible."

"These water buffalo cows can be bought in the Philippines for about twenty-five Mex. or \$25 in Mexican money a head. The United States government has decreed that the value of a Mexican dollar in the Philippines shall be 50 cents in American money. Therefore, you can buy these water buffalo cows at about \$12.50 a head."

"The thing to do is to take high grade American bulls over there and cross them with the native or water buffalo cows. This would produce a large animal, and one that would stand the climate well, and one that would produce a large amount of flesh. The country is settling up rapidly and

the demand for meat is growing. At present all the meat, except that produced from the slaughter of the water buffalos, come from America and Australia. In either event, the cost of transportation is heavy. The cost of raising cattle in the Philippines, where there is plenty of pasture and no cold weather, would be light, and I believe the men who go there now and engage in the cattle business will make plenty of money."

"It is an easy matter to get possession of land there. Many of the Spaniards are leaving and their holdings can be purchased at low prices. Of course, it will be a little time before the titles will be perfect, but in the course of time the government will straighten them out. Purchasers who expect to need fear no trouble from defective titles."

TO THROW A BULL.—W. J. Kennedy, in Livestock World, gives the following directions for throwing a bull in order to trim his feet:

Get a halter on. Take a sound heavy rope, make a loop at one end and pass it over the head and let it rest close around the neck, low down like a collar; bring the rope to the near side, pass it over the back part behind the shoulders; bring it underneath the chest, and pass it under then above the rope so as to make a loop around the chest, carry the rope back and pass it over the neck and bring it underneath the belly, close to the flanks; make another loop as before and carry the rope straight behind the animal; tighten up the loops, one close to the elbows, the other close to the hind flanks.

All being ready, instruct the man who holds the halter to pull the rope forward, and at the same time the men who have a hold of the loose end of the rope to pull straight backwards, and down the animal goes, generally without a struggle. Keep his head down and the rope firm, and as a rule the animal lies quietly until such a time as it is desired that he should get up. When the rope is slackened he gets up, none the worse for the casting.

The heaviest bull may be cast in this way; but, of course, no one should think of casting cows in calf either in this way or any other. Those who have experienced trouble in the past in trimming the bull's feet should try this method of casting for the purpose.

J. P. Vessinger, of Melville, Ill., writes: "I have still on hand two very fine Abernethy bulls, one of the name of 'Chief', 14 months old, and 'Piaza Chief', 23, 43, 55, just one year old. Both are fine individuals and will give you a good deal of pleasure right. They will be priced right, too."

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway announce a rate of one first-class fare for the round trip to Monticello, Tenn., by Sunday School Institute. The tickets will be sold August 10, 11 and 12, and will bear final return limit of August 25, 1901.

Your local coupon ticket agent has been supplied with illustrated and descriptive literature showing the beauties of the scenery and resorts of Colorado and the Grand Canyon. For a descriptive literature for the asking, and 'The Denver Road' will be glad to give additional assistance by correspondence in your choice of place to spend your vacation.

The Journal Institute

HAY MAKING IN THE SOUTH.—G. A. Danely of Chipley, Fla., writes to the Stockman: When grass and clover are growing the leaves and flowers are covered with a film of gum. If it were not for this film of gum or wax the rains and dews would wash out the sugar.

When hay dries rapidly the film of wax cracks, and then the rain or dew can get at the sugar and wash it out. This is the most important fact to be clearly understood and observed in curing grass. I think it safe to say that nine-tenths of hay made in the south is nearly ruined by leaving it too long in the hot sun. My plan of curing hay is to start mowing late in the afternoon. While it is green dew or rain will not injure it. As soon as the grass dries off and is wilted, start rake and put into small windrows. If necessary later turn it over to give the under side a better chance to dry. Be sure and put that hay in the barn or cock before you leave the field. We like to get hay in without rain, and you will be surprised how green you can house it without injury. The richer the sap the better it will keep. A few days of sharp fermentation will do no harm. The heat generated will kill the microbes and decomposition will stop. It should be remembered that there is quite a difference between external and internal moisture. Never put hay in the barn when there is any dew or rain on it. It will spoil sure. Much hay is over-cured. It is exposed to the sun and air until it becomes dry and brittle, and decomposition will stop. It should be remembered that there is quite a difference between external and internal moisture. Never put hay in the barn when there is any dew or rain on it. It will spoil sure. Much hay is over-cured. It is exposed to the sun and air until it becomes dry and brittle, and decomposition will stop. It should be remembered that there is quite a difference between external and internal moisture. Never put hay in the barn when there is any dew or rain on it. It will spoil sure. Much hay is over-cured. It is exposed to the sun and air until it becomes dry and brittle, and decomposition will stop. It should be remembered that there is quite a difference between external and internal moisture. 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