

SKIN HUMORS BLOOD HUMORS

Speedily, Permanently and
Economically Cured
by Cuticura

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Complete External and
Internal Treatment
Price One Dollar

In the treatment of torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly, crusty, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humors, such as bad blood, scrofula, hemorrhoids and contagious humors, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-colored blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scalds, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disgusting humors among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humors, milk crust, scalded head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Remedies, 50c. (in form of Cuticura Ointment, Pills, Soap, per box of 50c.) Cuticura Soap, 25c. (in form of Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box of 50c.) Cuticura Ointment, 50c. (in form of Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box of 50c.) Cuticura Pills, 50c. (in form of Cuticura Pills, 50c. per box of 50c.) Cuticura Soap, 25c. (in form of Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box of 50c.) Cuticura Ointment, 50c. (in form of Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box of 50c.) Cuticura Pills, 50c. (in form of Cuticura Pills, 50c. per box of 50c.)

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.
M. E. CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening—J. M. Green, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening—L. Green, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening—A. A. Winter, pastor.

THE CROSSPATCH FAMILY

[Original.]
For hundreds of years our family have been proud of our name, Leicester, claiming descent from the Leicester family whose best known representative was the favorite of Queen Elizabeth. I was baptized Algonquin.

I was introduced to a girl whose name I did not catch. If I had caught it I doubt that I should so readily have fallen in love with her. When I learned that it was the singular and to her entirely inappropriate name of Crosspatch I left her for a week, at the end of which time I called on her again, for I found it impossible to drive her out of my mind.

"How did it happen?" I asked her, "that you, the perfection of amiability, were born under such a name?"
"It is a corruption," she said, "of Crosspatch. The change came many generations ago, and my grandfather, who studied the family history, confessed to have discovered that it was made on account of the bravery of one of our ancestors, a common soldier of Cromwell's army, who in face of a gallant foe crossed a field or patch of ground, carrying ammunition to a force beleaguered by the Cavaliers. His comrades doubted him, Crosspatch, and he being proud of his deed, retorted: 'It is 'H'm'!' I muttered to myself, 'Doubtless my ancestors were among the Cavaliers who opposed the low bred Puritans.'"

Despite her name, I loved Miss Crosspatch so dearly that I could not give her up, and as my love was returned, we became engaged. Besides my love there was another reason for my marriage—I longed to regain some of the social prominence for myself and my descendants of the ancient Leicesters, and Miss Crosspatch was possessed of an enormous fortune left her by this same grandfather who had discovered the origin of the name. After all, what difference would it make? The wife assumed the husband's name, and she and our children would be Leicesters. I had a fancy that the oldest son should have for his surname the mother's family name, but in this case I resolved that no son of mine should be christened Crosspatch Leicester. He should be named for me, Algonquin. I would see that he inherited the bulk of his mother's fortune, and

in this way I would re-establish the Leicester family.

There was a brilliant wedding at which I drank a trifle too much wine and boasted that as one of our family had once been the favorite of a queen now it would become the favorite of the upper ten thousand of the United States. We departed on our wedding trip and I usual shower of rice, and on our return I settled myself down to enjoy my newly acquired fortune. I had been at home but a few days before the solicitor for the Crosspatch millions wrote me saying that he would like to see me in the city. I went to him and was shown into his private office.

"I have sent for you," he said, "that a very important matter may be settled—the ownership of the Crosspatch property."

"My dear sir," I replied, "the property belongs to my wife."

"There is a condition attached to her grandfather's will."

"A condition? What is it?"

"That her husband assume the name of Crosspatch and the children if any resulting from the marriage only inherit under that name. Simon Crosspatch, having an children except your wife's father, and he dying during her infancy with no other issue, left the property to her with the above named condition. He was very proud of the manner in which the name originated and desired to perpetuate the family under it."

"And I," said I, "am desirous of perpetuating the family under the name of Leicester."

"The family can only inherit by assuming the name of Crosspatch. In case you decline to do so, the will states that the property is to go to the endowment of an institution to be known as the Crosspatch university."

"My wife never told me this," I exclaimed wrathfully.

"For the very good reason that her grandfather stipulated in his will that she was not to be informed of it except through her husband. He desired not to stand in the way of her marriage. He preferred to leave it to her husband to accept the terms or resign the fortune. But in case you decline there is an annuity settled on her of \$1,500 a year to keep her from want."

I asked for the time allowed me by the will in which to make my decision and was informed that it was a month. I was too much disgruntled to return to my wife for a week, but by that time had decided to accept the name and the fortune. My wife, who was and is amiable, bore with my irritation and disappointment. I declared that I would break the will and spent months trying to find a loophole by which I could do so. Indeed I made so much fuss that the matter got out and it was commonly reported that that ill-natured Leicester was ill-treating his good-natured wife, who deserved a better husband. Finally my grumblings died away, and I peacefully took possession of my wife's fortune.

And now I am known as old Crosspatch, my wife as Mrs. Crosspatch, and I have ten children all Crosspatches. What we would do with such a name were it not for our wealth and the popularity of my wife and our sons and daughters I don't know. As it is, all except me are known, respected and beloved under the name of the Crosspatch family.

JOHN JORDAN VINCENT

BREEDING DAIRY COWS.

A Feature of American Farming That Has Been Neglected.

The American dairyman has been taught feeding cows, stabling them with the best environments of comfort and sanitation, caring for the products

and the milk, but he has neglected the breeding of his cows. He has not taught his cows to produce milk, but he has taught them to produce milk of a certain quality.

There are many things in the physical and physiological construction of the cow more important than certain features of her body, such as the shape of her horns or the color of her tongue and just as capable of being fixed into a type and reproduced by succession as are any of the external shapes or markings. These are some of the finer points for the careful observation and study of the student of the dairy. As I have suggested, it is a comparatively new field for study and is not bounded by any narrow limitations.—W. J. McSparan in Chicago Record-Herald.

JOHN JORDAN VINCENT

THE CHEESEMAKER

The problems which confront the cheesemaker are among the most perplexing of any relating to agricultural practice. He must not only provide against various contingencies and defects which affect the end before it is placed on the curing shelves, but must also in the manufacture lay the foundation for a series of complex chemical and physical transformations, from which arise the perfect texture, the nutty flavor and the easy digestibility of well-made and well-cured cheese.

In these processes both inanimate and animate forces are at work, and their character, amounts and interactions materially influence the character of the cheese. It is consequently upon knowledge of these agencies and their relations that scientific explanation of the processes of cheesemaking and cheese ripening depends, and this knowledge can only come through long, careful and deep study.

These investigations have been in progress for many months at the New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva, and the results, as announced in various bulletins of the station, have excited great scientific interest.

These various bulletins have now been condensed in a "popular edition," in which the principal points of general interest developed in the study are stated in simple terms.

New York Creamery Cheese State.

According to a report from Albany, New York, state provides nearly one-half of the total amount of cheese produced in the United States. In 1902 the production was 123,047,510 pounds and of butter 48,929,794 pounds. In 1903 the cheese production was 130,431,310 pounds, but the production of butter that year was only 47,435,700 pounds.

The commissioner says that the consumption of pure milk is increasing with great rapidity. While in 1884 the milk consumed in the city of New York in one form or another was 529,054,454 quart cans, in 1894 it was 1,639,454 quart cans and in 1903 1,734,063 quart cans.

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of the dairy with regard to the most hygienic demands of their being used as human food until he has had any desire for dairy enlightenment he can measure his accomplishment by his own intelligence and studiousness. But what about his knowledge of breeding? He knows the most approved methods of feeding cows and disposing of their product, as I have said, but he is not so well posted on the matter of producing those cows.

Knowledge of the fundamental business of breeding toward the production or strengthening of a type is not so common and is not so easily acquired. Breeding for a special line of work is a matter of skill, knowledge and care and cannot be taught except by a past master in the craft. The individuality of the male and female, the prepotent influence of one meeting some intensified characteristic of the other, are subjects that cannot be well treated of in books or from the platform except theoretically, but belong more particularly to the barns and stables, where demonstrations of a theory may be worked out. It may even be suspected that much of the book and class room instruction in general agricultural science is largely too general and theoretic to meet the specific needs of the everyday operations on the farm.

I have in mind the case of a young friend who had spent three years at a leading agricultural college, making a complete failure of his first experience in growing selling crops for his cows, and of another having taken a similar course writing to me for full instructions as to feeding a calf.

Men go much as they are led and hunt the easy paths. The general purpose cow that grazes through the byways and highways of agricultural literature is an easy thing to produce, for she is merely the result of the meeting of a male and a female. If that of spring is good for nothing it is called a scrub; if it shows superior performance it is listed as the general purpose animal, the friend of the average farmer, who has not the desire to excel in his chosen work.

Now, in all sincerity I submit the suggestion that it is much better to try to teach this average farmer with his hapazard cows that there is something better he may do in the breeding line of producing such cows than to encourage him in his average performance by substantially telling him that his cows are "good enough." "Suit his environment," are "as good as he is," which latter may be literally true, but is no argument against our trying to make him better and encouraging him to develop his herd up to his advanced position.

There are many things in the physical and physiological construction of the cow more important than certain features of her body, such as the shape of her horns or the color of her tongue and just as capable of being fixed into a type and reproduced by succession as are any of the external shapes or markings. These are some of the finer points for the careful observation and study of the student of the dairy. As I have suggested, it is a comparatively new field for study and is not bounded by any narrow limitations.—W. J. McSparan in Chicago Record-Herald.

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