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Magnolia Balm.

Stops the burning, clears your complexion of Tan and freckles. You cannot know how good it is until you try it. Thousands of women say it is best of all beautifiers and heals Sunburn quickest. Don't be without it a day longer. Get a bottle now. At your Druggist or by mail direct. 25 cents for either color, White, Pink, Rose-Red.

SAMPLE FREE.

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EUREKA Spring Water

FROM EUREKA SPRING, Graham, N. C.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered by W. H. Ausley on his place in Graham. It was noticed that it brought health to the users of the water, and upon being analyzed it was found to be a water strong in mineral properties and good for stomach and blood troubles. Physicians who have seen the analysis and what it does, recommend its use.

Analysis and testimonials will be furnished upon request. Why buy expensive mineral waters from a distance, when there is a good water recommended by physicians right at home? For further information or for the water, if you desire it apply to the undersigned.

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BLANK BOOKS

Journals, Ledgers, Day Books, Time Books, Counter Books, Tally Books, Order Books, Large Books, Small Books, Pocket Memo., Vest Pocket Memo., &c., &c.

For Sale At **The Gleaner** Printing Office, Graham, N. C.

English Spavin Liniment removes Hard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiff Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Bleasish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company.

You Can Cure That Backache.

Pain along the back, aching, headache, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. A package of Mother Gray's Backache Remedy will cure you. It is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Bladder and Urinary troubles, Wrist and Hand pain, Stiff joints, and all other ailments of the back, neck, and head. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

—NURSE WANTED—Female nurse or attendant for a Sanitarium for Nervous and Mental diseases. Pay \$24.00 a month with board and laundry. Address: S. Lord, Stamford, Conn. jul1814t

Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

Wanted! Agent for Graham and vicinity. Good proposition. Previous experience unnecessary. Free school of instructions. Address Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, Accident and Health Department, Saginaw, Michigan. Capital \$1,500,000.

\$100—Dr. S. Leitch's Anti-Diarrhetic may be worth more to you than \$100 if you have a child who soils the bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. \$1.00. Sold by Graham Drug Company.

POULTRY

RIGHT WEIGHT OF CHICKENS

Make Selection in Fall of Well-Developed Pullets to Make Up Winter Laying Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Observations on the growth of chickens at the government poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., showed that pullets of average size of the varieties kept there reached their adult weights as in the following table:

Breed and Variety	Average Age at which maturity was reached	Weight in pounds
White Plymouth Rock	6.07	28
White Wyandotte	5.77	26
Rhode Island Red	5.78	28
White Leghorn	5.34	26

Pullets of these breeds and those of corresponding type and weight that reach the weights given in the table or are very near them in September will begin laying by October if conditions are favorable. The two conditions which most commonly delay egg production from such pullets are change to winter quarters and shortage of feed.

TO KEEP CHICKENS AT HOME

If Hens Develop Tendency to Fly Over Fence, Flight Feathers Should Be Clipped.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A yard surrounded by a 5-foot fence will, under most conditions, keep chickens at home. If the hens show a tendency to fly over such a fence, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped.

A fence made of woven wire is preferable to a fence made of board or other material. A board should not be used at the top of a wire fence as this gives the hens a visible place to alight and tends to teach them to fly over. The larger the yard which can be provided the more contented the hens will be. It not only gives them greater opportunity to exercise but often makes it possible to maintain a soil on the yard which is advisable.

CULLING FLOCK IS FAVORED

Increased Egg Production and Reduced Feed Bill More Than One-Half in One Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In a weekly report from one of the government poultry extension men in Connecticut a statement showed the value of culling a flock which contained 1,403 White Leghorn hens. This flock was culled July 19; 820 hens were marketed and 577 kept as producers. The average daily production for the week previous to the culling was 800 eggs, and the average daily production for the week after the culling was 842 eggs. In other words, the 577 hens averaged more eggs than were secured from the flock of 1,403, while the feed bill was reduced more than half.

Culling should be continued throughout the year. This continuous culling should consist of weeding out, when discovered, any hen which is sick, very thin or emaciated, which shows evidence of nonproduction, weakness or poor vitality.

The whole flock should also be given a careful and systematic culling at some one time. The hens should be handled individually and gone over carefully with the object of dividing them into two lots, one the better producers and the other the poorer producers. From the better producers it is also desirable to pick out as many of the best as will be needed for breeding. Mark these hens so that egg from them alone will be saved for hatching. Market those selected as the poor producers. Save for laying and breeding those selected as the better producers.

DROPPING BOARDS IN HOUSE

Well to Use Them at All Times, Particularly in Cold Months—Easy to Clean Them.

It pays well to have dropping boards in the henhouse at all seasons of the year, especially during the cold months when the fowls have to be confined. The droppings can be easily removed from the entire floor space by moving said boards.

RATIONS FOR LAYING STOCK

Pullets on Farm Should Get Large Part of Feed by Foraging if No Snow on Ground.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When there is no snow on the ground pullets on the farm ought to get a large part of their feed by foraging. Whether they can get it depends not only upon what food may

be available but on whether they have been so distributed as to get the feed on the range. To find whether they require more is to observe how far they range and whether they find feed enough to keep them busy most of the time, and then to test them further by seeing how much they eat heartily in the morning, and then go foraging, and also how much they eat just before going to roost at night. Pullets that forage well and have the opportunity to get plenty of green food, worms and bugs cannot be overfed by giving them what grain they will eat up clean. Careful feeders learn just how much their flock will take, and so avoid waste while keeping the birds full.

Pullets in confinement should have the same ration they will have in the winter, and be liberally supplied with the vegetable feeds available at the season. Liberal use of these makes it

much better to handle them gently and carefully. A little extra time and care in moving pullets makes a difference of weeks and sometimes months in egg production.

To change pullets from one coop to another with the minimum disturbance to egg production, whether the pullet is laying or not, have the new home ready in every detail. It should be clean, the floor covered with litter, all nests and feeding and watering equipment ready for use, with a feed of scratch grain in the litter and the drinking vessel filled with water.

Move the pullets after dark. If only a few birds are to be moved and the distance is short, the best way is to carry them two by two, one under each arm, the legs being grasped by the thumb and fingers and the breast and body of the bird resting on the hand and wrist. In this position the birds feel secure and safe and will tread. When the number of birds and the distance to be traversed make this method too laborious a convenient box or coop should be used, the birds being lifted carefully, one by one, from their places on the roosts to the box. The birds should not be overcrowded and should be taken with the same care from the box on arrival at the new location, where they should be placed on the floor near the rear of the pen.

The first thing the hens will know about their new home will be that as soon as they can see they find feed and drink there. With provision made for litter and nests there is no occasion for an attendant to come late the day to do anything there in the least. Every visit to them on the first day or two should be for the purpose of doing something which even hens will recognize as done for their welfare. With this treatment the effects of change are not great. It is a little trouble, but it pays.

RATIONS FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Corn Stover Should Form One of Main Sources of Roughage for Cows and Young Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While corn stover and straw from the various cereals are not adapted for producing the largest flow of milk, they may be fed to dairy cattle. The amount to use of these materials will depend, of course, upon the supply at hand on the farm. When an abundance of corn stover is available it should form one of the main sources of dry roughage for dry cows, young stock, and cows in milk. To use stover economically it should be cut or shredded, for then it will be eaten more completely and there will be less waste.

Corn stover may be fed to milking cows without limit, when they receive in addition grain, silage, and some leguminous hay. Under these conditions the ordinary cow will eat a large part of 6 to 8 pounds of stover daily. For dry cows and young stock the proportion can be made up occasionally, as the needs of the herd vary when very dry and stiff sometimes cause painful irritations. Eye strain cannot be recommended for dairy cattle, because of danger from ergot and on account of the very tough and fibrous nature of the straw. Buckwheat straw has a very low feeding value and should be used when other roughages are not available, but in no case should any straw be wasted. What cannot be fed should be used for bedding.

FOWLS IN WINTER QUARTERS

Careful Handling While Moving Will Prevent Setback in Proper Production of Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ideal way to manage laying hens is to have suitable houses at maturity, with other yards or ranges suited to the flock while growing, and have each flock of layers occupy the same quarters all their lives. If pullets must be moved from the quarters they have occupied during the growing season every effort should be made to make the change as little disturbing to them as possible. The method of removal will not be the same for all cases and conditions. Each poultry keeper must consider the situation as it exists for his stock and adapt his treatment to the circumstances.

Make the Change Early.

In general it is desirable that pullets be in the houses they are to occupy during the winter three or four weeks before they are expected to lay; but if the pullets are on a good range, and placing them in winter quarters would deprive them of this and make it necessary to put them on winter rations several months earlier than if they remain on the range, it may be better to leave them in the small coops in which they were grown until winter. Then, if they are moved gently and carefully, and special attention is

By Breeding to Superior Sires Milk Production Can Be Greatly Increased

Single Sires Give Larger and Greater Economy Effects.

The following rations containing corn fodder and straw should give good results with dairy stock:

Ration for Dry Cows, Bulls and Heifers.

Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	10 pounds
Corn silage	10 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	2 pounds
Ration for Cow About to Calve.	
Corn stover	12 pounds
Corn silage	12 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	2 pounds
Wheat bran	16 pounds of 4
Per Cent Milk.	
Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	12 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	2 pounds
Ration for Cow Giving From 20 to 25 Pounds of 4 Per Cent Milk.	
Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	12 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	2 pounds
Gluten feed	2 pounds

Wanted!

A settled white woman to help with the cleaning and cooking. Small family. Steam heated room and bath furnished. Good wages. Address Box 258, Danville, Va. 25Jan14

DAIRY

SOME ADVANTAGES OF DAIRY

Sale of Products Furnishes Steady Income Throughout Year—No Fluctuation of Market.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

1. The sale of dairy products furnishes a steady income throughout the year. The farmer who depends upon crop sales for his income usually makes the bulk of his sales during one or two months of the year, while during the rest of the year he has no cash income. Such a system requires long credits in the community.

2. The market for dairy products fluctuates very little year by year as compared with other farm products.

3. Through the return of manure to the land the fertility and physical condition of the soil may be maintained at a high level and crops increased. Even after many years a properly maintained dairy farm has constantly increasing crop yields instead of decreasing ones.

4. In dairying, labor may be utilized at a more uniform rate throughout the

year than in nearly any other farm business. The grain grower, for example, may have to employ much additional labor at harvest time, but so far as the dairy is concerned the dairyman has about the same duties to perform every month of the year. Thus, less help is required seasonally and permanent employees may be kept.

5. Through the dairy cow many unsalable roughages may be transformed into products from which cash may be realized. Grass hay, corn fodder and other roughage which may not have a ready sale are economically utilized by the dairy cow. Land which is not suitable for cultivation can be utilized for pasturage for dairy cows.

FALL FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

If Not Well Fed at This Time Animals Will Go Into Winter Season Thin in Flesh.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The wise dairyman will feed liberally during the fall months. Cows which are not well fed at this time will go into the winter thin in flesh and with reduced milk flow. It will be expensive and largely in vain to attempt to bring them back to normal flow after they go on winter rations.

It will pay to begin feeding silage and hay early. The extra feed given at this time will not only bring good, immediate returns, but affect the milk flow for the whole year by putting the cow in good condition to go through the winter months. Cows which go into the winter in good vitality and with undiminished milk flow are the ones which will make most economical use of the high-priced feeds given them during that period. Keep up the milk flow during the fall months by proper feeding. It will pay.

Good, uncombed cows will not make economical use of feed. Their highly developed nervous systems are very susceptible to sudden changes in temperature. This should be borne in mind in the fall when the first cold rains and cold winds come. Protection from these will prevent the reduction in milk flow which they always cause. Do not waste feed by letting your cows stand out in cold winds and rain.

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY BULL

Good Animals Should Be Utilized to Full Advantage to Increase Milk Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

On account of the present emergency it is particularly important that good dairy bulls should be utilized to the fullest advantage, for more can be accomplished in increasing milk production and making it more economical in this way than in any other.

Cleanliness is Essential. The first essential for keeping milk sweet any length of time is cleanliness.

GREEN STUFF FOR CHICKENS

Sprouted Oats Are Excellent—Helps Relieve Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Mangels, Etc.

The hens should be furnished some form of green stuff when they are kept up. Sprouted oats are probably the best, but cabbage, turnips, beets, mangels, etc., will be readily devoured by the hens and will answer the purpose for green feed.

Horticultural Points

IRRIGATION OF AN ORCHARD

Basin and Check Methods Are Described—When Soil is Hard Disk Plow Will Help.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Orchards sometimes are irrigated by first forming ridges midway between the rows in two directions at right angles to each other. This divides up the tract into a large number of squares with a tree in the center of each. In rarer cases a basin or check incloses four or more trees.

When the ground is hard or covered with weeds, a disk plow is run between the rows and then the loosened earth is formed into a ridge by a ridge. If the soil is light, sandy and free

Apples Properly Packed.

shaded side of the fruit develop in storage the baked apple appearance characteristic of scalded fruit. This occurs even when the temperature conditions are ideal for properly ripened specimens of the variety. Scalded fruit is not attractive to the average customer.

In the case of tomatoes intended for canning or catsup, only mature fruit will yield a product of the deep red color so much prized by the market. Ripened tomatoes of the proper varieties will, when properly handled, produce a high-colored canned product or a high-colored catsup. On the other hand, half-ripened tomatoes will yield a product varying from straw color through the shades of red. The producer, however, should bear in mind that with many varieties the green color persists to some extent until the fruit is too dead ripe to be marketed without risk of decay. Soundness, of course, should never be sacrificed to obtain the desired color.

The practical grower will do well to familiarize himself with the color of his mature products and take pains to pick them at the proper time if he desires to place on the market articles with the most prepossessing appearance.

INJURY BY SAN JOSE SCALE

On Some Trees Insect Multiplies Rapidly and Does Much Damage—Others Not Affected.

The San Jose scale is known to infest about 150 kinds of trees and shrubs. On some it multiplies rapidly and causes serious injury; on others it rarely becomes abundant enough to be dangerously injurious; and on still others it cannot permanently maintain itself.

The following are some of the more important kinds of trees and shrubs which are likely to be seriously injured: Apple, peach, pear, plum, and sweet cherry, with their nearly related wild and ornamental species; currant, dogwood, Japan quince, June-berry, lilac, hawthorn, European purple-leaved beech, flowering almond, rose, snow-berry, buckthorn, young poplar, young elm, willow, mountain-ash, linden and osage orange.

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NO WASTE LAND IN ORCHARD

Cultivation Should Be Through Until Trees Reach Bearing Age—Crops Between Rows.

The fruit trees should be given as thorough cultivation as corn or vegetables, at least until they reach bearing age. Any kind of garden vegetable, or strawberry and other small fruits, may be grown between the tree rows.

GUARD AGAINST SUN-SCALD

Injury Likely to Trees With Insufficient Foliage to Shade Trunk and Limbs.

Look out for sun-scall on trees that have not sufficient foliage to shade their own trunk and main limbs. A little forethought will enable you to shade the threatened parts in some manner, and thus avoid having damaged bark on the southwest side.

Getting Into Print. "Of course I'm not seeking publicity, young man. I hate newspaper notoriety."

"Then, why did you grant me such a lengthy interview? I have notes enough for more than a column."

"Well—er—can't you convey the impression to the public that I consented to talk with the greatest reluctance?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Most every woman is apt to be in wrong until she begins to cry—then she is all right.

ORCHARD TOPICS

COLOR IS GUIDE TO PICKERS

Of Value in Determining Time for Gathering Apples and Tomatoes—Pick at Right Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Color is of value as a guide to the picker in determining the time for gathering apples and tomatoes. The economic result of placing immature apples in storage is loss of color. Loss in color also occurs when immature tomatoes are processed. In both cases the product is made less attractive and brings, therefore, lower prices.

Immature apples picked when some of the leaf green is still present on the

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GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. L. U. Weston, Pastor. Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—W. I. Ward, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. F. C. Lester. Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays, at 11.00 a. m.

Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—W. R. Harden, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. F. C. Lester, Pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday nights at 8.00 o'clock.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8.45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.

Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7.45 o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School, Rev. John M. Permar, Pastor. Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Belle Zachary, Superintendent.

Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal, South—Cor. Main and Maple Streets, Rev. J. R. Edwards, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8.45 a. m.—W. E. Green, Supt.

M. P. Church—N. Main Street, Rev. H. S. Tucker, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8.45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.

Presbyterian—West Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 8.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.

Presbyterian (Travlers Chapel)—J. W. Clegg, pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 8.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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I am improving in health since I have been taking your medicine. I can't tell you how thankful I am. I think I could get along without it, if I have recommended it to many since it has done me so much good.

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This book, entitled as above, contains over 200 memoirs of Ministers in the Christian Church with historical references. An interesting volume—nicely printed and bound. Price per copy: cloth, \$2.00; gilt, \$2.50. By mail 20c extra. Orders may be sent to

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Dixon's Lead Pencils are the are THE BEST Try them and be convinced. They are for sale at this office.—5c.