

THE MEDFORD MAIL

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A STANDING CANDIDATE.

That large number of our observant classes who have suspected that Mr. William Jennings Bryan is an active rather than a receptive candidate for his party's nomination for president in 1912 can get plenty of warrant for their belief in the following interview with his son, William Jennings, Jr.:

"W. J. Bryan, Jr., was in Wellington this week and the News says that he 'resembles his father very much in appearance, but is not so talkative.' The News quotes young Mr. Bryan as saying he believes his father will run again for the presidency, and, what is more, he believes he will be elected. 'He has come so close to it several times,' said Mr. Bryan, 'that I think another time will see him chosen. He is the best known man in the world today, and that is saying a good deal. He bears acquaintance and every one who knows him likes him personally. If the people would only get it out of their minds that the country would go to the dickens if father were president, they would have him. Most of the people want him, and the fact that his popular vote grows each time he runs is not due to the increase in population, but to the fact that father is becoming more popular.'"

A few days after the adjournment of the Democratic national convention of 1884 Walker Blaine was interviewed by a leading newspaper of the East, and on that occasion he remarked with charming and confident naivete, "Father didn't want Cleveland nominated."

We can always trust the son to speak for the father touching such matters, and there is little room to doubt young Mr. Bryan at Wellington reflected the mind of his father at Lincoln in the foregoing.

And who is there to enter the lists against Mr. Bryan? Will Mr. Champ Clark take his political life in his hand and challenge the Peerless One? Will Senator Culberson engage in a rivalry with the Matchless? Will Governor Johnson? Will Harmon or Marshall?

The fact is that Mr. Bryan has as firm and as despotic a grasp on the masses of his party as he had in 1896, when he forbade the plutocracy to crucify mankind on a cross of gold; and if he is not the Democratic nominee for president in 1912, it will be for the reason that he shall think it better for his own personal and political interests to send some other to the slaughter, reserving to himself the nomination in 1916.—Washington Post.

ARRAIGNS PITTSBURG.

In the May American Magazine Ida M. Tarbell writes an article entitled, "A Tariff-Made City—What It Does for Its Workmen." She means Pittsburgh and the burning indignation which she shows is founded on two facts—first, Pittsburgh is a city whose chief industries are based on a high tariff; second, a recent investigation shows the most awful condition of poverty and overwork among Pittsburgh working men. Miss Tarbell then goes on:

"Among the worst illustrations of these typical conditions are certain properties owned by the very corporations who are reaping wealth from the tariff protected products. These beneficiaries of the generosity of the American people, these gentlemen who interest themselves in the laborer and his good as a reason for continuing it, what do they say when these conditions are pointed out to them? 'We don't want to go into the housing business. We are manufacturers, not real estate dealers. We may be forced to build houses in certain new districts in order to attract and hold labor, but in an old, settled community let the laboring man take care of himself. We don't believe in paternalism.'"

"They have no more interest in preserving the lives of the men who do the terrible toil necessary to their wealth than in giving them decent housing. For years the death rate from typhoid fever in Pittsburgh has been the highest of any city in the civilized world. Everybody knew it. Everybody knew why. There was no supply of pure drinking water. A filtration plant was needed. Did any Pittsburgh millionaire offer to build it—insist that the industries which called the vast army of labor to Pittsburgh should build it? No, they left a corrupted city government to fight over the appropriations for the work and scattered in endowments and in institutions in other cities and other states many times the five millions needed in Pittsburgh to save the lives of the workmen. They hold up to the world for admiration, their love of great material problems—they argue with the American people that their skill in solving these problems is a good and sufficient reason for continuing general taxation in their favor. But a problem which worked out would benefit nobody but the humble \$2-a-day man who sweats

out his life in the heat of their profitable furnaces does not interest them. It might savor of paternalism!

"This Pittsburgh survey is the most awful arraignment of an American institution and its resulting class pronounced since the days of slavery. It puts upon the Pittsburgh millionaire the awful stamp of greed, of stupidity and of heartless pride. But what should we expect of him? He is the creature of a special privilege which for years he has not needed. He has fought for it because he fattened on it. He must have it for labor. But look at him and look at his laborer and believe him if you can."

"Justice takes a terrible revenge on those who thrive by privilege. She blinds their eyes until they no longer see human misery. She dulls their hearts until they no longer beat with humanity. She benumbs their senses until they respond only to a narrow horizon of what they can individually possess, touch, feel. She makes, as she has in Pittsburgh, a generation of men and women who day by day run pass hundreds of tumbled down and filthy homes, in which the men and women who make their wealth live and feel no shock; who can know that deadly fevers and diseases which are preventable are wiping out hundreds of those who do their tasks and raise no hand. Little children may die or grow up stunted and evil within their sight and no penny of their wealth, no hour of their leisure is given them. Women may pass hours of incessant toil and die, broken and unloved within their sight, and they raise no hand. Wealth which comes by privilege kills. The curse of justice on those who will not recognize justice is the sodden mind, the dulled vision, the unfeeling heart."

"We must not think of war with Japan," says Hobson. If anybody is thinking of war with Japan, will he please stop it?

Good morning! Have you had your house number changed yet this morning? Don't get nervous; the day is yet young.

Next to the bathing suits the smallest things on record this summer will undoubtedly be the chunks of ice delivered on the doorstep.

Scientific advancement is to be encouraged and yet it has evolved perils which our forefathers never knew. The live wire is one of them.

An Iowa judge has decided that it is not a crime to swear at a baggage-man. This will relieve the conscience of most everybody who has had dealings with baggage-men.

In Missouri a farmer has been calling home his pigs at night by means of a phonograph. The phonograph, it appears, has a totally different effect on pigs than on human beings.

Wireless telephony was tested with success at Paris the other day, when conversation from the Eiffel tower was carried on over a distance of thirty miles. Looks as if it was coming.

It is reported that a Denmark poet who died recently was worth \$1,000,000. An investigation will undoubtedly develop the fact that this poet had been in the plumbing or beef-packing business and that poetry was only a side line.

Hetty Green is paying \$125 per week for a room in a New York hotel. By making arrangements to room with one of the chambermaids she ought to be able to do a great deal better than that. Illinois continues to peg along with one United States senator.

BURGARS AT ROSEBURG.

ROSEBURG, Ore., April 26.—Prising open a pair of wooden blinds and then smashing a pane of glass, an unknown burglar last night entered the gent's furnishings store of Wilder & Agee, in this city, and stole, as far as the proprietors are able to determine, the following goods: Three suits of clothes, one suitcase, two pairs of shoes, one hat, five shirts, one suit of underwear, one pair of suspenders, four fancy silk handkerchiefs, several ties. The total value of these goods is placed by Wilder & Agee at \$130. The thief may have stolen more articles than enumerated, but the proprietors of the store have no evidence of this at the present time. The cash register in the store was not touched.

BREAKS COALING RECORD.

NAVY YARD, Puget Sound, Wash., April 24.—What is said to be the world's record in coaling a warship has been made here by the cruiser St. Louis, which took on 1500 tons of coal in 14½ hours, while lying at her berth alongside the pier. This record is all the more remarkable when the fact is considered that the St. Louis is in reserve and carries only one-third her full complement of men.

The battleship Virginia has heretofore held the record for taking on coal. Her record was made with a full force of men aboard.

The St. Louis is ready for sea duty and is now awaiting sailing orders from Washington.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL.

NEED NOT FEAR FROSTS LONGER

Until this year, no systematic effort has ever been made in the Rogue River valley to work out a cheap and effective method of frost-fighting. However, through the work of John Gore last year, a fine crop of Bartlett pears was saved, and this through a single smudging on one night when the temperature dropped low enough to do considerable injury in other orchards that were not smudged. Mr. Gore saved his fruit by simply burning some old rails, which he piled up at regular intervals throughout the orchard. This year, not only has Mr. Gore used the same method with success, but others have followed his example. The methods used have differed somewhat in detail, but the results have been uniformly good. It has been shown that with ordinary common-sense methods effective work has been done at a minimum expenditure of money. Last year the writer suggested that frost occurrences should be anticipated by the growers, so that when they came, all would be in readiness. It was suggested that the prunings of the orchards should be saved, that cheap wood and rubbish which would be readily inflammable should be secured and piled near the orchards. It was also suggested that old straw and manure could be used. Crude oil and tar were also spoken of, but more to be used to kindle the fires than for the fires themselves. These suggestions were given before it was known that Medford has, very near by, large coal deposits, which furnish very good coal and which can be bought at the mines very reasonably.

During the past three weeks the writer has been in constant touch with the growers who have been smudging. These men have used wood in the form of old rails, and even newly cut wood, straw, manure, shavings and planings, sawdust, crude oil, coal and kerosene, the latter being used mainly to kindle the fires. Sawdust and shavings were previously soaked with crude oil or with kerosene to make them readily inflammable, so that the fires might be lighted in the shortest possible time. Crude oil, burned in fire pots, was used to a very limited extent.

The assistance that I have given the growers has been in the matter of making the local forecast. I have stated before, through the columns of The Morning Mail, how these forecasts are made, but through the suggestion of several growers, I am giving the method again in more minute detail, so that it may be more readily understood. It is evident that this work belongs to the United States weather bureau, which is one of the bureaus of the department of agriculture, but owing to the fact that there is no forecaster in the Rogue River valley, I felt called upon to help the growers save their crops from frost.

To forecast, even in a local way, it is absolutely necessary to have at hand a weather map, which always shows the positions of high and low barometer and the directions which these two kinds of weather are taking. After these facts are known, the instrument which determines the most important factor, namely, the dew point, must be made use of. This instrument, technically known as a psychrometer, is simply two thermometers, one bulb being covered with linen and the other left uncovered. The covered bulb is wetted and then the instrument is whirled rapidly so as to cause evaporation. As soon as the mercury in the thermometer with the covered bulb reaches its lowest point, the temperature is read, and at the same time the temperature of the dry bulb is also taken. With this data at hand, the dew point temperature is found in tables published by the United States weather bureau.

Meaning of Dew Point Temperature. Every one knows that the atmosphere at all times contains, besides oxygen, nitrogen and small quantities of other gases, water in the form of vapor. It does not matter how high or low the temperature may be, the atmosphere always has some water vapor in it. It is almost impossible to get absolutely dry air. There is, however, a false notion that the air has a certain capacity for moisture. We often hear such expressions as "The air is partly saturated with moisture," "The weight of aqueous vapor in a cubic foot of saturated air," etc. It should always be clearly understood that the presence of moisture in any given space is independent of the presence or absence of air in the same space, except that the air retards the diffusion of the vapor particles. It is more correct to say that the space is partly saturated with moisture, or that the moisture is in a partly saturated condition. Whenever water vapor begins to precipitate from the atmosphere it is an indication that the temperature of the dew point has been reached. The temperature of the dew point, therefore, simply means that point, or that temperature, where precipitation will take place. Supposing that we observe with our psychrometer that the dew point is 35 degrees; then we know that if the atmosphere were to cool so that a thermometer would register 35 degrees, dew would begin to form. Again, suppose that the dew point were found to be 20



ORIENTAL PALACE AND MANUFACTURERS BUILDING.

The Palace of Oriental Exhibits and Manufacturers Building have a frontage on Cascade Court and Geyser Basin and look across at Foreign Exhibits and Agricultural Palaces; Yukon Avenue separates these magnificent display buildings, and in the back ground the state buildings of Oregon and California are located.

Construction work on these buildings was completed last year and exhibits are being received and placed in position. The Oriental Palace will house the most valuable collection of Far Eastern art that has ever been sent from the Orient, and will present displays from Japan, China, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, French Indo China, Borneo, Java and all the eastern countries of Asia.

The Manufacturers building encloses a vast amount of exhibit space and every foot of this has been engaged for display purposes by domestic and foreign manufacturers. The interest manifested in this department of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is world-wide and competitive displays will be general and comprehensive. Exhibits are being daily received and the heavy work of installation is rapidly being accomplished.

degrees, then if the atmosphere cooled to 20 degrees frost would appear, and not at any temperature above 20 degrees. By this we see that although freezing would take place long before the thermometer registered 20 degrees, there would be no evidence of it through the appearance of white frost. This phenomenon is often termed a "black frost." The important consideration, of course, is the connection between the temperature of the dew point and the occurrence of frost, or freezing temperatures. When the dew point temperature is low, we know that the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere is small. We also know that the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere governs, to a very large extent, the temperature of the atmosphere. When the atmosphere contains a considerable amount of water vapor, which, of course, means a high dew point, rapid changes of temperature do not usually occur, especially when there are no winds. When the dew point temperature is low, rapid changes do occur, since the point at which the water vapor may give up some of its heat is low. Water vapor, as well as other substances, has that property which is known as latent heat. For instance, we know that water at the boiling point has a temperature, at sea level, of 212 degrees. We also know that steam, which is nothing more than water vapor, at the same pressure, also has a temperature of 212 degrees. However, in causing steam to form, a considerable amount of heat has been used. The steam in cooling so as to form water, lets go of this heat. Now, when water vapor condenses at any dew point temperature, heat is liberated. If there is a considerable amount of water vapor in the atmosphere then there is, in proportion, more heat which may be liberated. This explains the reason why, when the dew point is high, killing frosts rarely occur. In speaking of low dew point temperatures, I may state that we may consider, for this section, at this season of the year, any temperature below 35 degrees as near the danger point, providing the sky is clear and there is no wind.

In closing, I may say that this year's work has shown the effectiveness of smudge fires. With an abundance of cheap material, it has been found to be very inexpensive when compared with the results to be obtained. It is certain that no one should fear frosts in this valley when it is so easy to protect against them. At most, the frosts have not been severe as compared with most of the fruit sections of the country, and there is no reason for any uncertainty feeling as regards the future of the fruit industry in the Rogue River valley. Another year, with a local weather bureau official in the valley, and with the proper sort of preparation, I anticipate no further difficulties.

P. J. O'GARA, Assistant Pathologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Judge Hazle, in the United States court today appointed A. L. Culver, Lyman M. Bass and Frank A. Abbott receivers of the H-O company, a cereal food concern, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and a bonded indebtedness of \$1,800,000. Application was made by counsel of the company and was unopposed. It was set forth that the company was insolvent and that it could not do business in present circumstances, due to the lack of capital, and that for protection it was essential that receivers should be appointed.

MARKET DEMORALIZED.

SEATTLE, April 23.—The Times says that Alexander Polson of Hoquiam has made a cut of \$2 a thousand on all grades of logs and demoralized the log and lumber market.

TEDDY HEARS THE LIONS

Has Reached His Hunting Haunt in African Wilds

KAPITI PLAINS, British West Africa, April 23.—Theodore Roosevelt has reached the hunting grounds and tonight prepared to pass his first night in Africa under canvas. A big camp has been established near the railroad station.

Last night the lions were prowling about in the vicinity of the tents and there is every prospect of good sport. The commoner varieties of game are plentiful and the hunters will lose no time in getting started. A special train bearing the Roosevelt party from Mombassa arrived this afternoon. The camp is most elaborate. The caravan will have 260 followers. There are 13 tents for the Europeans and 60 tents for porters. The American flag is flying over the tent occupied by Roosevelt. Roosevelt was welcomed at the station by Sir Alfred Pease, who will be his host at Athi. The caravan includes four headmen, nine gun-bearers, 12 armed guards, 200 porters and nine horses.

BABY DROWNS IN BATHTUB.

PORTLAND, April 26.—While Mrs. John Angkraf visited with neighbors at her home yesterday afternoon, her youngest child, 17 months old, drowned in a tub of water in the adjoining room. The lifeless body of the little one was found ten minutes after she had left her mother's lap and toddled into the next room.

Mr. and Mrs. Angkraf live at 47 Harding street. The father is in the employ of the streetcar company as a laborer and has lived in Portland about five months.

Christina, the child that was drowned, is the youngest of five. Yesterday afternoon the mother gave the smaller children a bath and left the tub of water standing on the floor. Later the family gathered in the sitting room and neighbors came in for a visit. Christina became restless and was given a cracker and allowed to get down on the floor. She found her way alone into the next room, where the tub of water had been left.

No one knows how the little girl happened to fall into the water. No splash or outcry was heard, and her 5-year-old brother, ten minutes later, on going into the room, gave the alarm.

The baby was quite dead and had apparently gone immediately to the tub to play in the water, as the cracker that had been given her was found floating on the water.

CARRIES EXPLOSIVES—DEAD.

EVERETT, Wash., April 26.—An unidentified man, said to be a shingle-weaver, was last night killed by a bomb or nitro-glycerine, which he is supposed to have had upon his person, in the rear of the Mint saloon. It is uncertain whether it was a case of suicide or accident. The man was in the saloon some time before, and is said to have talked of suicide. The explosion mangled the body and tore out the walls and windows of the room. The name of Setterlund, Ballard, Wash., was found written across the clothing label of his coat. He was about 40 years old.

NO SCAR FOUND.

DES MOINES, April 26.—In the presence of the federal authorities, J. C. Maybray allowed himself to be stripped to the waist to ascertain for certain if the scars said "Jim" McCann, the supposedly murdered St. Louis horseman, carried as the result of an accident. No scar was found. The federal officials are inclined to doubt the story that Maybray is McCann. Mrs. Lillian Gates, who made the identification, declares she has yet to produce her strongest evidence.

MAKES USE OF VOLCANO.

Hog Fed on Ferns Cooked by Heat from Volcano

Feeding hogs on giant ferns which have been previously cooked by the heat from a volcano, is a novelty in the agricultural field which, it is safe to say, can be seen in but one place in the whole world. That place is in Hawaii; and one man at least is making a profitable business out of his foresight and enterprise.

Peter Lee, an American, has a ranch right on the edge of the great crater of Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, some 200 miles from Honolulu. All about the tremendous caldron of nature spreads dense forests for many miles down the easy slope of the mountain's sides. Very much of this tangle of vegetation is made up of great tree ferns, many of which tower 50 feet or more in the air, like great feather dusters. The great trunk or stem of this fern, frequently a foot or more in diameter, is composed of a pulp, fibrous mass inclosed in a hairy harder covering. Peter Lee discovered that this pulp contains a large amount of starches and sugars, and that by steaming or cooking, these are rendered soft, and are greedily eaten by the hogs.

It was some time before the present method of cooking the ferns suggested itself, but when it did the problem of economy was solved. In many places about the volcano, sometimes several miles from the active central pit, cracks have formed in the hardened lava surface, which covers the whole mountain, doubtless through the contraction of the material in cooling, and from these fissures heat and steam in various degrees of intensity perpetually escape. To construct a gridiron over one of the heat cracks, and to pile upon it the fern trunks, cut into cordwood lengths, was the acme of simplicity, but for effectiveness could scarcely be improved upon. In the course of a few days, dependent upon the amount of heat of any particular crack, the steam has thoroughly softened and cooked the ferns, and all that remains to do is to split each stem with an ax, when the swine will eat them voraciously.

SUBMIT PETITION.

ONTARIO, Or., April 24.—Considerable sentiment in favor of the Malheur project has been created here on account of a private company attempting to secure a footing. The company is from Twin Falls and its fillings on the waters of the Owyhee river have been rejected by the government. The company has filed a protest and asked the department to postpone action until its representatives, who are now on the road, can reach Washington to present their claims.

About 95 per cent of the land owners have signified their preference for the government project. A petition bearing about 1000 signatures of interested persons has been forwarded to Walter Griffith, director of the Malheur Water-Users' association, who is in Washington, asking the reclamation department to refuse the petition of the private company as they (the land owners) want government irrigation.

Besides the land owners, the business men of Ontario, Vale, Welser and Payette are using every effort to induce the government to come in.

ESCAPES POWDER BLAST.

SALEM, Or., April 23.—Probably the only reason why F. J. Deim, an aged farmer, residing a few miles north of this city, was not blown to atoms by the explosion of a concealed box of blasting powder while burning some old stumps and slashings yesterday was because there were two piles of debris, and he was in the act of setting fire to the second pile when a terrific explosion took place in the first. Stumps, stones and debris were thrown high into the air, and the shock was great. The box of giant powder had evidently been concealed in the brush by a construction crew of the Oregon Electric two years ago, and had been forgotten. The two sons of Mr. Deim knew of its existence, but because they did not think their aged father would have occasion to visit that part of the farm neglected to tell him of it.

SMALL BOY AND A GUN.

EUGENE, Or., April 26.—Target practice with a small rifle, engaged in by two children living three and one-half miles west of Crow, Lane county, Saturday afternoon, may result in the death of Marie Richmond, 13 years old, who was shot by her brother Guy.

The children were playing with a 22-caliber rifle, and Guy was shooting at a mark on a stump. His little sister was standing near the stump when a glancing bullet entered her shoulder and penetrated a lung. She was brought to Eugene to a hospital by her father, A. J. Richmond, and her condition is serious.

FAIR OPEN SUNDAYS.

SEATTLE, April 23.—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition directors unanimously decided to open the world's fair gates on Sunday. On weekdays the fair will be open from 8 a. m. until midnight. On Sundays the fair will be open from 1 p. m. until midnight.

MAIL WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

THE MEDFORD NATIONAL BANK

WE 31 PER PAY 32 CENT

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

CASTRO CHEWS THE RAG.

PARIS, April 23.—Castro arrived here from Stanzaire this evening. He continues his denunciation of the United States. He spoke bitterly of the Venezuelans for what he termed their ingratitude after he had almost sacrificed his life to defend their "dignity, honor and interests."

THE FAMOUS PERCHERON STALLION FARCEUR

Will stand for the season of 1909 at Osenbrugg's barn, near Woods Lumber company, in Medford, Or. Terms: \$16 for season, \$25 to insure. 265-6td4w

PRIZE WINNERS

I have prize-winning barred Plymouth rock chickens, the best that ever struck Oregon. Eggs \$2.50 per setting.

J. F. NORMAN, Talent, Oregon.

C. E. Flock has succeeded B. F. Clark, dealer in gasoline engines, pumping plants and spray outfits. All kinds of power machinery. Lawton building, Medford, Ore. 17-4tp

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE—220 acres in the meadows, 25 acres first class bottom land in cultivation with good irrigation ditch rights; house, barn and other buildings, plenty of orchard and berry fruits, abundance of outside range, school house ¼ mile, and free mail three times a week. Call or address F. X. Musty, Tolo, Oregon

WANTED—Experienced man, with wife, desires position on fruit farm or ranch. Address V. care of Mail. 17-2tp

FOUND—Between Medford and the Merrick orchard, a certain amount of money. C. W. Standley, Medford. 17-3tp

FOR SALE—Seventy-five head of goats. Address Beagle post office, James Briscoe. 17-6tp

WANTED—A gardener who has a knowledge or irrigation, by F. H. Hopkins, Central Post. Telephone Medford exchange, Main 191. 152tp

FOR SALE—Fifty high grade Angora wethers, also fine registered bucks, address C. S. Drake, Beagle Oregon. 16-4t

WANTED—Two seat extension top carriage in good condition. Box 45, or Cusick, Myers & Sharp. 5tf

FOR SALE—100 acres near Eagle Point; 20 acres under ditch; \$30 acre; rare bargain. Address Box 671, Medford. 143-4f

FOR SALE—14 acres 1 mile southwest of Talent; set to one and two-year old apple, pear and peach trees. Will be sold as a whole or two seven-acre tracts. There is no better land or location in Rogue River valley. Reasonable terms. Call on or address Welborn Beeson at his Wagner Creek Nursery, Talent, Oregon.

HAVE REMOVED

to 135 W. Seventh Street and results of a trial will prove that GEO. A. BUTT will give satisfaction in Watch and Jewelry repairing and engraving.

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Modern Equipment, X Ray Laboratory.
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COLVIG & REAMES
LAWYERS
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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OPTICIAN
Office: Room 6, Adkins Block. Calls promptly attended day or night.
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