

**THE SILO IS "IT."**

**Solving the Problem of Stalk Handling and High Priced Land.**

Stalk fed stock is inferior to silage fed stock, and the heavy stalks accumulating in the barn and yards are hard to handle. It is a difficult matter to get them upon the field, and after they are there they hinder cultivation. The part of the stalk below the ear is said to represent 50 per cent of the nutrition of the fodder. If that is allowed to become ripe and woody you lose 50 per cent of the feed value. This half of the stalk increases the difficulty in handling at least 100 per cent. All these problems are solved by the silo. It takes all the corn, cuts it up at a time when it is full of rich feed and preserves it in prime condition for winter use. The manure from silage fed stock is preferable to that of stalk fed stock because it is much easier to handle and can be applied to the land more economically. The silo is "it."

**On High Priced Land.**

When farm land sells for anything above \$65 an acre it is something of a problem how to make the average crop pay for it. The best farmer is against it good and hard, and the dairy farmer has no snap unless he attends to business and is posted. If a man is going to keep one cow to every four acres and if he has to pay \$90 an acre for the land that cow must make him \$19.20 above expenses in order to pay the interest on the money invested in the land alone. This does not allow anything for improvements, interest on the price of the cow or labor. The solution of the whole problem lies in silos and silage. The forty acre farm with a silo is worth just as much as the eighty acre farm without one when it comes to earning capacity. If a man depends upon hay, corn and pasture alone he can keep only about one-third as much stock as if silage entered his ration. The silo is the solution of profits from high priced land, declares Kimball's Dairy Farmer in conclusion to the foregoing appreciation of the silo. It gives more feed for less money, and the feed is harvested at a more desirable time.

**Exact Knowledge.**

It will pay every man to weigh the milk of every cow at every milking. Records show that there are whole herds that do not return the cost of feed. Weighing pays because only a definite record of the best cows shows whether each one is doing her best or for some reason is going wrong. The next best scheme is a week's test every seventh week. This will give near the actual yield. You cannot afford to weigh the feed for each cow, but there should be a record of the total amount of food that goes into the herd.—Professor H. E. Van Norman.

**Dairy Talk of Today**

Balanced kindness is as important as balanced rations in the care of dairy animals.

**Too Much Overrun.**

Immense overrun in churning means extra water worked into the butter. If the water exceeds 10 per cent the butter is to be classified under the law as "adulterated."

**Progressive Improvement.**

Cows grow old, meet with accidents and lose their places in the herd's usefulness. Changes should be progressive in quality. The good milk cow should be also a good breeding cow; not that we will ask her to give us twins, but give us daughters superior to herself.—McSparran.

**Coating the Cow.**

Milking is only coating the cow. The dairy business cannot hold up when you feed white top hay scraped off poor fields to cows that are unable to shed their hair. Early cut clover and grass, bran, linseed and gluten feed, with little change, give excellent results. The American cow has had too much exercise in the past. She is hard worked in the mere making of milk. When properly fed and watered her natural inclination is to lie down.—Rev. J. D. Detrich.

**Timely Points.**

A shortage in the water supply for a day or two makes a shortage in the milk too.

Don't pound the cow because the flies are making her crazy. Get some fly repellent.

Don't try to hold separator milk over until the next day this weather. Feed it at once.

Flies hurt, and short feed cuts down the milk flow this weather. Avoid them if you can.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

**Butter-making in Maryland.**

As far as butter-making on the farm is concerned, its day in regions within the shipping zone of large cities is passed, except as it may be necessary to take care of an unwarranted summer surplus.—C. F. Deane, Maryland.

**Room For All Breeds.**

There is room for all dairy breeds in this country. There are conditions where any one of them is better than the rest. Let it go at that, and spend the money necessary for breed tests in making authentic tests of more cows, aiding the breeder thereby to a broader selection of performing blood.—National Stockman.

**Freshening in the Fall.**

During the summer practically every dairy has a surplus of milk, due to the shortsightedness of producers in general, who find it impossible to get over the old mistaken idea that cows should freshen in the spring instead of the fall. What a good thing the farmer has whose cows are due to come fresh next October or a little later!

**Scrubs All Around.**

Scrub cows on scrub feed make the scrubbiest of business.



**Cottage and Neufchatel cheeses could very appropriately be called the "cosmopolitan cheese" in the cheese world from the fact of its comparative simplicity in making.**

Cottage and Neufchatel cheeses could very appropriately be called the "cosmopolitan cheese" in the cheese world from the fact of its comparative simplicity in making. These cheeses differ somewhat in their chemical composition, but are very similar in appearance when served. Both are a toothsome and nutritious article of diet, but from the fact that Neufchatel is made from whole milk and cottage is made from skim milk it goes without saying that Neufchatel is the more nutritious as well as presenting a yellower and richer appearance. For a detailed consideration of the manufacture of these soft curd cheeses let us first take up the better one, or Neufchatel.

**How Neufchatel is Made.**

Neufchatel cheese is made from milk containing from 4 to 6 per cent or even more fat. The milk is first treated with a starter (either a commercial or a buttermilk starter) of from 2 to 5 per cent of its bulk and heated up to 80 degrees F. and set with rennet, being very careful at all times not to disturb the coagulum. When coagulated it is cooled down as low as possible for a time, something like twenty-four hours, during which time something like six-tenths per cent acid will be developed, which gives the product a ripened cream flavor. It is then carefully turned into a cheesecloth and hung up until well drained. After the surplus whey has been expelled the cheese can be salted and seasoned to suit the taste.

**As a Market Product.**

If the product is intended for market it can be worked into rolls by filling a tube and pushing out the contents with a plunger. The rolls are then wrapped, first in parchment paper and lastly with the foil. From the fact of its high moisture content it is quite perishable and should be consumed within a week. The price on the average market will be about 20 cents a pound.—H. E. Woods, Ohio, in National Stockman.

**A Fine Ayrshire.**



HOWIE'S MATCHLESS.

The cut, reproduced from Hoard's Dairyman, shows the head of the imported Ayrshire bull Howie's Matchless, now owned in Illinois.

**Shade For Cows.**

Shade for cows in summer may come from trees growing in the pastures slantly or in clumps or in places accessible to them by a cheap roof in the pasture sustained by poles and covered with straw or by the stables in which they are kept in winter. But to shade from either of these sources during the continuance of the fly season Professor Thomas Shaw advances in American Agriculturist the strong objection that they furnish breeding places in which flies multiply with great rapidity. This is owing to the droppings which accumulate in such centers. In these the flies deposit their eggs. Because of this shade furnished by the stables is preferable, since when properly provided it is cooler and flies may be in a great measure excluded.

**Why "Vitality" is Claimed.**

We as Holstein breeders are claiming that there is more vitality in Holstein milk than any other breed of cattle because our breed is large and vigorous and the butter fat is only about one-quarter of the total food value of the milk, while other breeds have from one-third to one-half butter fat, which does not make a food properly balanced. No one would think of eating butter on bread one-third to one-half as thick as the slice of bread and continue to live on it and nothing else. And because we have milk that is from strong, healthy and vigorous cows properly balanced is one reason why we claim vitality in milk, says an Illinois dairyman in Holstein Freisland Register.

**Salt for the Butter.**

After carefully taking care of the milk and using every precaution to make a nice quality of butter, don't spoil it with too much or too little salt. The quantity of salt used must depend on the dryness of the butter at the time of salting and the tastes of the consumers. If the butter has not been thoroughly drained some of the salt will be carried off in working the butter. About three-fourths of an ounce of salt to a pound of butter is a good average when the butter is in good condition before adding the salt.

**Clean Dairy Utensils.**

Sunlight and pure air are the cheapest and most effective means of keeping dairy utensils pure and sanitary after they have been cleansed. Where these conditions do not exist it is then advisable to put them in a hot drying room.

**GRADING CREAM.**

**Factors That Influence the Test of Cream From Separators.**

First grade cream should contain not less than 30 per cent of butter fat, for the reason that cream with this per cent of butter fat will keep better and cost less to transport than cream of a lower per cent of fat, and the dairyman will recover more skim milk. Some causes that tend to lower the butter fat to below 30 per cent in cream separated with a cream separator are as follows: The variation in the per cent of butter fat of hand separated cream is very great if operators are not careful in operating their machines uniformly.

**Running the Separator.**

The first and probably the most important cause that reduces the per cent of butter fat in cream is by turning too slowly, not giving the bowl enough speed. Anything that tends to change the speed of the bowl from one separation to another influences the per cent of butter fat in the cream. A uniform speed of the bowl is obtained by turning the crank at a given speed at all times and giving the crank an equal pressure at all points in its circuit around the axis. The speed at which the machine should be run is indicated by the manufacturer. Follow these instructions and count the revolutions each time the machine is used to be sure that the speed is maintained. If milk is warm the cream will contain a slightly higher per cent of butter fat; if cold it will contain a slightly lower per cent, other conditions being equal. Milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow has the proper temperature at which to separate.

**Other Details.**

Milk should be run through a separator at a constant rate. If milk is fed into the separator at an uneven rate, if at times the flow of milk be stopped, the thickness of the cream will be greatly influenced. The faster milk is run through a separator the thinner will be the cream, other conditions being equal.

The amount of water or skim milk used to flush out the bowl will naturally tend to decrease the per cent of butter fat by diluting the cream with water or milk.

There is a cream screw or skim milk screw in each separator for the purpose of changing the thickness of cream when desired. By this it can be so regulated as to skim thin or thick cream, and when once set, if all other conditions of the separator are uniform, it will produce nearly a constant per cent of butter fat.—Oscar Erf, Kansas Experiment Station.

**Why, Indeed?**

Two cows cost \$40 each per year for keep. One of them yields you 4,000 quarts of milk a year, that bring you \$80. The other yields 1,200 quarts, that bring you \$24. The latter loses for you about \$14 and reduces the gain on the former from \$46 to \$32. Why do you keep the 1,200 quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clears \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year.—Farm Journal.

**Dairyminds.**

In Norway they train the young women in dairying and the care of the cow. The course is free. It covers six months and begins about the middle of October. All the work is practical and is done under the personal direction of practical instructors.

**Feeding the Milk Maker**

Parsimonious feeding will negate the best qualities of any improved breed. All registered breeds have been developed by liberal feeding as well as intelligent selection. Retrogression commences with the want of proper nourishment, and young animals born to be champions of their breeds have their possibilities stultified. At the door of poor feeding can be charged the direct cause of more cases of discouragement, loss of money and finally giving up of improved dairy stock than any other one thing.

**June Feeding in January.**

Those four words mean a big difference in the profits from your herd of cows. The best way to get June feed in January, we may say, the only way to get it is to erect a silo and fill it with corn. If the silo is a good one and the corn is put into it right you can give Brind's and her sisters as luscious feed in January as nature provides in June. In fact, you can give them a little better, for good silage has more stamens and greater feeding value than grass ever had. Note we say "good silage."—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

**Alfalfa Rich in Protein.**

In comparing its food nutrients with that of other forage plants and mill feeds alfalfa contains more protein than any other fodder and therefore can be used in a ration to replace in part mill feeds rich in protein.

**Sorghum Silage.**

Sorghum silage has been largely used as a winter ration and as a supplementary summer ration for dairy herds, with highly satisfactory and profitable results. This is especially true in parts of the south, where from 100 to over 1,000 tons are put up annually at several points. In the north it is growing in favor, even in competition with an abundant and profitable corn crop.—C. R. Ball.

**Good Feed For Good Butter.**

There are those who think that you can feed a cow anything under the sun and have the milk and butter of a good flavor. Don't let that notion get into your head. Feed good things if you want your butter to have a nice flavor, says a Michigan farmer.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT—MINING APPLICATION 167.**

In the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.

August 14, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that George G. Warner, whose post office address is Cottage Grove, Lane Co., Oregon, has this day filed his application for a patent for 2,735.96 linear feet of the vein, lode or deposit, known as the Lost Province and Benefit Locations, bearing gold and other precious metals, together with the surface ground 300 feet in width on both sides of the center of said vein, lode or deposit situated in the Bohemia Mining District, unorganized, County of Lane, and State of Oregon, and designated by the Field Notes and Official Plat on file in this office as Mineral Survey No. 655, being partly in Section 12, Township 23, S. R. 1 E., Suspended Survey, partly unsurveyed Township 23, S. R. 2 East, said Mineral Survey No. 655 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a benchmark post 4 feet long, 5 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 1-635 for corner No. 1, of the Benefit Location from which said corner No. 1, a fir 20 inches in diameter, bears S. 5 1/2 deg. W. 39.5 feet, and a fir 4 1/2 inches in diameter, bears N. 29 1/2 deg. E. 11 feet, both faced and scribed 1-635 B. T.; U. S. Mineral Monument set in Mineral Survey No. 229, bears S. 5 deg. 28 min. E. 4,867.5 feet; thence North 74 deg. 46 min. W. (variation 21 deg. 30 min. E.) 1,482 feet to corner No. 2 of said Benefit Location; a benchmark post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground scribed 2-635, surrounded by substantial mound of rock, from which a fir 30 inches in diameter bears N. 55 deg. E. 6.3 feet, and a fir 20 inches in diameter bears S. 63 deg. West 15 feet, both faced and scribed 2-635 B. T.; thence N. 0 deg. 5 min. W. (variation 20 deg. E.) 451.71 feet to corner No. 3 of said Benefit Location; a benchmark post 4 inches square 4 feet long set 18 inches in the ground scribed 3-635, surrounded with substantial mound of rock; and a benchmark 14 inches in diameter bears S. 60 deg. E. 14.8 feet; and a fir 20 inches in diameter bears S. 24 deg. W. 13.5 feet. Both faced and scribed 3-635 B. T.; the confluence of Grizzly creek and Chapman creek bears N. 32 1/2 deg. E. 328 feet; the quarter section corner on the north line of Section 12, Township 23, S. R. 1 E., Suspended Survey bears N. 18 deg. 8 min. W. 1,329.6 ft.; thence North 81 deg. 34 min. E. (variation 21 deg. E.) 394.33 feet to corner No. 4; a benchmark post 4 inches square, 4 feet long, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 4-635; a benchmark 14 inches in diameter bears N. 33 deg. 13 min. W. 24.9 feet; and a white fir 14 inches in diameter bears S. 20 deg. 10 min. W. 11.5 feet, both faced and scribed 4-635 B. T.; Warner's cabin bears S. 69 deg. E. 15 feet; thence S. 74 deg. 51 min. E. (variation 20 deg. E.) 569.24 feet to corner No. 1 of Lost Province Lode of this survey, 617.34 feet to corner No. 1 of the Benefit Lode the place of beginning.

Beginning at benchmark post 4 feet long 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground scribed 1-635 surrounded with a substantial mound of rock from which a fir 18 inches in diameter bears N. 59 deg. E. 6.7 feet and a fir 48 inches in diameter bears S. 17 deg. West 24.2 feet both said firs faced and scribed 1-635 B. T. and U. S. Mineral Monument set in Mineral Survey No. 229, bears S. 5 deg. 23 min. E. 4,852.4 feet for corner No. 1 of Lost Province Lode being identical with the S. W. corner of the Amended Location, thence N. 9 deg. 6 min. W. (variation 21 deg. 30 min. E.) 569.24 feet to corner No. 2 of Lost Province Lode, being identical with N. W. corner of the Amended Location and with Corner No. 5 of the Benefit Lode of this survey; thence S. 81 deg. 30 min. E. (variation 23 deg. E.) 1,264.8 feet to corner No. 3, identical with the N. E. corner of the Amended Location of Lost Province Lode, a benchmark post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 3-635; a fir 16 inches in diameter bears N. 78 deg. W. 19.8 feet; and a fir 19 inches in diameter bears S. 32 deg. 20 min. W. 8.5 feet, both faced and scribed 3-635 B. T.; thence S. 0 deg. 6 min. E. (variation 19 deg. 40 min. E.) 472.81 feet; to corner No. 4, being identical with the S. W. corner of the Amended Location of said Lost Province Lode; a benchmark post 4 feet long, 4 inches square set 18 inches in the ground, surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 4-635; a fir 14 inches in diameter bears N. 18 deg. W. 22.8 feet and a fir 18 inches in diameter bears N. 79 deg. W. 27.2 feet both faced and scribed 4-635 B. T.; thence North 85 deg. 51 min. W. (variation 23 deg. E.) 1,253.96 feet to corner No. 1 of Lost Province Location to place of beginning. Total area of both said Locations being 34,449 acres.

**Said claim is located partly in**

the Northeast quarter of Section 12 T. 23, S. R. 1 E. (Suspended Survey) and partly in unsurveyed T. 23, S. R. 2 East.

The location of the Benefit is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lane County, Oregon, in Vol. 4 of Mining Claims in page 452, and the Amended Location of Lost Province Location is recorded in the Recorder's Office in Lane County, in Vol. 6 of Lane County Mining Records in Page 171. The adjoining claimants known to the applicant are the Grizzly Mining Co.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Benefit and Lost Province or the surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, in the State of Oregon, during the sixty days period of publication

hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provision of the Statute.

BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

**The Funny Pictures for the Children**

Children always enjoy the Leader supplements. The Leader is going to make this a permanent feature, and we know your children would appreciate getting the Leader regularly. Don't fail to subscribe for the Leader.

**Market Reports.**

Portland, Oct. 5, 1906.  
GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.  
Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; Valley, 70c; bluestem, 71 red, 66c.  
Oats—White \$32; gray, \$31.  
Barley—Brewing, \$24; feed, \$23.75; rolled, \$25 to 26.  
Hay—Timothy, \$11.00 to \$12.50; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$7.50 to \$8; alfalfa, \$11.  
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$25 to 26; cheap, \$17; bran, \$17 to 18; shorts \$18 to 19.  
Flour—Hard wheat, patent, \$4.10; straight, \$3.45; Graham, \$3.50; rye, \$5; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; valley flour \$3.50 to 3.65; Dakota, \$6.50 to 7.25; Eastern rye, \$5.40; Pillsbury, \$6.20.  
Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.  
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

PRODUCE.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 21 1/2 c; city creamery, 21 1/2 dairy 14 to 15c; store 14 to 14 1/2 c.  
Cheese—Young America, 14 1/2 c Oregon full cream, 13c to 14 1/2 c.  
Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch 20 to 21.  
Poultry—Roosters, 9 to 10c; hens 13; fryers, 16c to 17; broilers 14 to 15c; geese, live, 8 to 8.50 dressed, 11 1/2 c; turkeys, live, 14-15 c.  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.  
Grape fruit—Crate \$ 4. to 4.50  
Cranberries—\$14.  
Potatoes—Oregon, 40 to 65c.  
LIVESTOCK MARKET.  
Cattle—Best steers \$3.50 to 3.65; cows, 2.25 to 2.50; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50.  
Sheep—\$4.00 to 4.25.  
Hogs—\$7 to 7.35  
HOOPS, WOOL, ETC.  
Hoops—Choice 10 to 11  
Mohair, choice 28 to 30c  
Wool—Valley 22 to 25 c; East, 19c Oregon 14 to 22c.

**To the Public.**

Representatives of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company have started a house to house canvass among the farmers of this county, offering them an extremely low rental rate for instruments to be used in connection with the Central offices of the Company throughout the county.

For eight and one-third cents a month the subscriber is given free switching with all other subscribers connecting with his Central exchange. Under this rate it would appear that no rural resident need be without a telephone and its attendant advantages especially as every assurance is given of prompt and efficient service.

Mr. L. P. Bennett is in charge of the canvass in this county and he states he may be seen at the Central offices of the company in Eugene, or will visit any community or organization of farmers interested in Telephone matters.

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PAINLESS EXTRACTION  
WISDOM TEETH  
FILLING, BRIDGE, CROWN, AND ORTHODONTIA

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ONE NIGHT ONLY

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**MONTE CRISTO**  
The Play that will Live Forever.  
**SPECIAL SCENERY AND COSTUMING**  
Prices—25, 35 and 50c

NOTE: Mr. Willard last toured the West in The Christian Co. as John Storm.

**INDIGESTION.**  
No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach, are all due to indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures indigestion. This new discoverer represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but the famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure after meals is not only thoroughly reliable digestant, but it contains great tonic and reconstructive properties as well. This famous remedy enables the stomach and digestive organs to thoroughly digest, assimilate and contribute to the tissues of the nourishment that is contained in such food as may be eaten.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure clears the way and makes sure the journey from sickness to health and weakness to strength. If the stomach is disordered Kodol will cure it.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure lays the foundation for health, and the upbuilding of strength by cleansing, purifying and sweetening the glands and membranes of the stomach, and by supplying natural juices necessary to perfect indigestion, an indigestion and nutrition. Kodol digests what you eat, prevents colic, cholera, diarrhoea, flux, dysentery and summer complaints generally, and its use will cure indigestion and chronic dyspepsia permanently. Kodol is good alike for young and old. Your druggist sells it.

**Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers**  
The famous little pills.

**Millinery Opening.**  
I take pleasure in announcing our opening of Fall millinery with a selection of the latest pattern hats and bonnets on Saturday, September the 29th 1906.  
MARY BARTELS.

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**KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY-TAR**  
Red Clover Flaxseed and Honey Base on Every Bottle.

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CATARRH CURES COLD IN HEAD  
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**ELY'S CREAM BALM**  
This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.  
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.  
No. 12, 1:20 P. M. No. 11, 2:25 P. M.  
No. 16, 2:05 A. M. No. 15, 2:24 A. M.

**O. & S. E. R. R. CO.**

Time Table No. 4  
To take effect April 2d, 1905.

No. 3—No. 1	M. STATIONS	Elev	A.M.	P.M.
3:07	Cottage Grove	671	11:10	5:15
3:50	Walden	710	10:49	5:05
3:55	Currin	737	10:44	4:59
3:59	Cerro Gordo	770	10:38	4:53
3:54	Baker	807	10:33	4:47
3:14	Dorena	841	10:28	4:44
3:17	Red Rock	891	10:23	4:39
3:08	Gravel Pit	901	10:20	4:35
3:06	Star	914	10:21	4:32
3:08	Star	917	9:48	4:16
3:13	Rocky Point	946	9:45	4:12
3:09	Wildwood	1040	9:35	4:05
3:05	Wildwood	1040	9:30	4:00
3:03	Hunt's	1060		
3:02	End of Track			

Subject to change without notice.  
All outward freight forwarded only at the joint risk of shipper and consignee.  
Stage leaves Wild