

## COOLING MILK.

**To Keep It Sweet From Saturday Night to Monday Morning.**

Where milk is not taken to the creamery or cheese factory on Sunday to keep it on the farm from Saturday night to Monday morning in warm weather so as to have it sweet when it finally reaches the factory is a difficult problem, but an important one, especially if the milk is intended for cheesemaking. Apropos of this difficulty the following instructions of a Canadian dairy expert are reproduced from the Ottawa Journal:

The only cooling agents to be had by the farmer are ice and cold water, and every intelligent dairy farmer who wants to send sweet milk on Monday morning should have a supply of ice and know how to use it. The quickest way to cool milk is to have it flow in thin layers over a cold surface, but this is generally not practical to a farmer.

### Practical Method.

The method I advise to patrons in my district is as follows: A tank or trough of some kind is required to hold cold water, and in this water the cans containing the milk are placed. Each pailful as it is drawn from the cow is strained into these cans, which should not be too large. By the time all the milking is done the milk will be fairly cool, but the water will have become warmed and will have to be run off and more cold water put on in its place. This should put the temperature down to 55 degrees, but renew the water as often as necessary. All the work then required is to stir the milk occasionally in order to insure a uniform temperature throughout. If you have ice to put in the water you can see how much better it will be and how much labor it will save you.

### After Cooling.

When the milk is cooled cover the cans with a clean, wet blanket, one end of which is left in the water and, acting as a wick, aids in maintaining the cool temperature and also prevents the cream from drying. If you have a well or a spring to set the cans in they will answer the purpose well, but be sure to stir the milk at intervals while it is cooling, so that the center will not remain warm and the outer parts only be cooled.

Again, let me say cool the milk just as soon as possible after drawing it from the cow to below 55 degrees, and keep it there until it is time to send it to the factory on Monday morning. Do not add Sunday morning's milk to that of Saturday night unless it has been first cooled to as cold a temperature as that of the night's milk.

### Fly Spray.

The Kansas station recommends the following spray for flies on cows: Dissolve two cakes of laundry soap in water and mix with the solution one and one-half pounds of resin, one-half pint of fish oil and enough water to make three gallons. Use about one-half pint on each cow two or three times a week until the hair becomes coated with resin. This may be applied with a brush or also as a spray.

## Butter and Cheese

Within the last few years the custom of coating the cheese with an impervious layer has been suggested, with the object mainly of preventing the development of mold. For this purpose paraffin has been found to be the most suitable agent. The application of such a layer to the cheese not only prevents the growth of mold spores by excluding the air, but materially retards the rate at which the cheese loses its moisture. Paraffined cheese, therefore, dries out much more slowly than the untreated product, and the application of this method is of particular service in the handling of the smaller types of cheeses, which have a relatively larger superficial area exposed to the air. By covering the cheese with paraffin the total loss of moisture can be reduced several pounds per hundred. In comparative tests cheeses covered with paraffin were entirely clear, while the others were more or less heavily coated with mold.

### The Best Keeping Butter.

The conclusion from recent experiments in the storage of butter by the dairy division of the national department of agriculture is that light salting and low temperatures and the use of cream received at the creamery in a sweet condition give much the best results for storage butter. Other points of interest are that butter in full cans and tubs at the lower temperatures scored about the same. At the higher temperatures there was a slight difference in favor of cans. Butter in full cans kept better than that in cans only partially full. On the whole, butter held at the lowest temperature kept best, both when in storage and after removal from storage. Butter made from cream received sweet kept well while stored at the lower temperatures and also after removal from storage, giving results wholly satisfactory. Butter made from cream received sour also kept well at the lower temperatures, but deteriorated rapidly after removal from storage, giving, on the whole, results which were very unsatisfactory.

### Butter From Sweet Cream.

Butter of better quality, though not quite so much in quantity, was produced from sweet cream than from ripened cream in some recent Ontario tests.

### Overchurning.

When butter has gathered stop churning. Butter is frequently spoiled by churning too long. Drain off the buttermilk and fill the churn half full of cold water, revolve churn about four or five times or work with dasher in proportion, then remove the water and salt, an ounce to the pound.—W. E. Redfield.



## HE DIDN'T BUY.

**Experience of a Man in Search of a Present For His Girl.**

"A fellow never realizes what a woman's articles of wear cost until he is engaged to be married," observed a young business man. "This fact was impressed on me with particular emphasis. I happened to meet on lower Broadway a college chum, now in business and in moderate circumstances, who has just become engaged to a nice girl, also without an independent fortune.

"Come in here with me, Jack," he said, stopping in front of a well known shop. "Tomorrow is Minnie's birthday, and I want to get her a remembrance."

"What is it going to be? I asked as we made our way in.

"Well," he replied, "I've sent her so much candy and flowers and stuff of that sort that I think I'll vary it with something useful this time. I've been thinking of some nice handkerchiefs."

"I agreed that handkerchiefs were always a satisfactory possession, and we wended our way to the proper counter.

"I want to look at women's handkerchiefs—something rather nice, suitable for a gift," said Jim, my companion.

"The saleswoman produced a box of filmy affairs about the size of the palm of your hand, with a narrow border of lace and some kind of fancy business in each corner.

"Those are neat and simple looking," said Jim approvingly. "How much are they?"

"When the answer came, 'Twelve dollars,' Jim thought, and so did I, that the price named was for the entire box.

"Very well, I'll take a dozen," he answered, with a care-free tone which made the saleswoman look at us a little curiously.

"Excuse me, but how many did you say?" she asked.

"One dozen. There are a dozen in the box, are there not?"

"Yes, sir," returned the young woman, with an impressed air. "One hundred and forty-four dollars, please," she said, making out the slip.

"It was our turn to stare.

"I—I don't understand you," said Jim, gasping. "I thought you were quoting the price by the dozen."

"You'll hardly get linen and real Valenciennes with those handkerchiefs corners for a dollar apiece," sniffed the saleswoman superciliously.

"I don't know hand work from fish net myself," retorted Jim crossly. "But I do know I'm not going to pay \$12 for a lot of rag three inches square. Come away, Jack; I'll get some kind of a bangle at the jeweler's."

"When we had escaped from the withering glance of the damsel behind the counter Jim mapped the perspiration from his brow.

"And then they say modern young men are too selfish to marry," he groaned.—New York Press.

### Opinions.

Tess—I've a perfect right to flirt if I want to.

Jess—I know, but there are some people who don't approve of that sort of thing.

Tess—Yes, and there are some other people who don't approve of the people who don't approve of that sort of thing.—Philadelphia Press.

### The Silent Message.

"What kind of a time is Jack having on his trip across the Atlantic?"

"Awful."

"How do you know?"

"He promised to send me a wireless every six hours unless he was too sick to hold his head up, and I haven't heard from him since he left New York harbor."—Detroit Free Press.

### Best He Could Do.

Eva—I saw Charlie Cogger yesterday. Edna—You don't say. And did he tip his hat?

Eva—No, he wagged his foot.

Edna—Wagged his foot? Why, that is a strange way to greet a lady.

Eva—Well, you see the poor fellow was under his automobile mending a break.—Chicago News.

### Evading the Question.

"Have you ever put aside anything for a rainy day?"

"Mister," answered the native, "we don't have to worry about rain in this part of the country. What we're afraid of is droughts."—Washington Star.

### Distinguished Customer.

Village Barber (to summer visitor)—Last year we had a cabinet minister staying here, and I shaved him several times. Luck here, and you will see the marks of his beard on this chair.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

### Just Like a Woman.

The Man—I am surprised to see you reading a historical novel. Don't you find it rather dull?

The Maid—Oh, no. You see, there is so much in it one can skip.—Columbus Dispatch.

## FEASTING IN TIBET.

**Description of a Banquet in the Lama's Palace.**

A correspondent of the London Times who accompanied the grand lama of Tibet on his recent return to that country after an absence of some months thus describes the feasting in the lama's palace in honor of the occasion:

"Proceedings began with what had all the appearance of a blessing, except that each person brought a present, which the lama touched and an attendant took possession of. The presents consisted of silver shoes worth about \$50, vessels of various precious metals, rolls of silk, cloth and similar articles. When all the gifts had been handed over the inevitable tea was brought in. The lama had a huge golden pot, studded with turquoises, all to himself. Attendants passed among the seated lamas and filled the wooden cups which the latter produced from the bosoms of their capacious robes. For us four there were a special teapot and Chinese bowls. But as for drinking, we knew better. We took a blow at the surface to slide the rancid butter off the top, made a sucking noise with our mouths and then handed back the cups, sufficiently unseated, without drinking, by the smell of the tea alone. Next came the distribution of the fruit and sweetmeats, of which we received an ample share.

"Then the great doors of the hall were thrown open and there poured in a horde of straggling humanity that rushed at great stacks of Tibetan bread—a crisp, brown substance, fried in butter and very palatable in a cold climate. The bread was on tables in broad piles six feet high. With desperate fury the poor of the city fell on this provision of the gods and crammed the brittle stacks into sacks and bosoms, punching their receptacles when they found like cannibals for the bread and stole from each other when they could. And all the while the flatters of the road were among them, lashing with their whips, prodding with the heavy butts and striking with their fists. One man had two sacks, and, though beaten unmercifully, he continued until both were full and then retired under a rain of blows.

"Next came a religious controversy between two monks. These hitched up their clothes, slaped their hands together, stamped their feet, looking for a verbal combat just as a pugilist looks for a chance to get in with his left. One represented Satan and the other some sacred personage, the discussion dealing with the birth of Buddha. Satan said Buddha was born with red trousers, after which sally he went into loud roars of laughter, which drowned the indignant reply of his opponent. The saint then declared that Satan had a tail, whereupon every monk in the room laughed delightedly. And so the two kept at it for about half an hour. When Satan looked a winner all over the controversy was declared closed and the saint the victor—another injustice to the victor!

### How Diaz Escaped.

Porfirio Diaz, seven times president of Mexico, has had some wonderful adventures. Most amazing of all was his escape from his opponents' clutches on the steamship City of Havana. A splash of a man overboard was heard by the ship's watch at night, and Diaz was at once sought for and missed, while a ship's life buoy was missing also. As it was found a little later thrown up on shore, there was little doubt that Diaz had made good his escape. Nevertheless the steamer on its arrival at Vera Cruz was rigorously, minutely searched in vain. Still the commandante of the port surrounded the vessel while in harbor with boats manned by soldiers to preclude all possibility of his escape. But he escaped nevertheless. After having been for seven days and nights up, half suffocated, in a sofa seat in the purser's cabin, where he had eaten and again been sat upon by the officers who were searching for him, he contrived, in the disguise of a sailor, to pass undetected through the corridors of blockading boats.

### Lava Plant Cured Cough.

"Professor Rigg, I see, advises people to chew lava as a panacea for all ills," remarked a Providence woman who travels widely. "I cannot vouch for the theory that lava would be a panacea for all ills, but I can vouch that it possesses a plant or shrub which grows very near or in the lava that has a curative property in it for a cough. A few years since, while returning from Vesuvius to our hotel in Naples, I was annoyed and afflicted with a constant cough which nothing seemed to relieve. The cookman, a native, in my employ, seeing the dilemma, stole off in the night, and picking a few plants from the lava, gave it to me as a sure remedy for my cough. It certainly did prove a panacea and worked like magic. Perhaps this same plant, grown by the lava, may possess some of the constituents that Professor Rigg claims for the lava. The hated lava may yet become a friend of the physician and a benefit to the human race." Providence Journal.

### The Demand for Aluminum.

There is a great scarcity of aluminum in the world today. The reason given is that the automobile manufacturers use this metal in the machinery of the cars, thus increasing the amount used far more than any other single industry. The supply of aluminum comes from only four sources in the world; hence the amount is limited to a very great extent. The chief of these sources is represented by the Pittsburgh Reduction company at Niagara Falls. In Great Britain there is the British Aluminum company, whose plant is at the Falls of Poyers, and on the continent of Europe there are the Neuhausen works in Switzerland and works in Germany.

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT—MINING APPLICANT NO. 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 7,735.96 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. 635, being partly in Section 12, Township 23, S. R. 1 E., Suspended Survey, partly in Survey Township 23, S. R. 2 East, said Mineral Survey No. 635 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a hemlock post 4 feet long, 4 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° deg. W. 39.5 feet, and a fir 4 1/2 inches in diameter, bears N. 26 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. 487.5 feet; thence North 74 deg. 46 min. W. (variation 21 deg. 30 min. E.) 1.82 feet to corner No. 2 of said Benefit Location; a hemlock 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 36 inches in diameter bears N. 55 deg. E. 6.3 feet and a fir 30 inches in diameter bears S. 63 deg. West 15 feet, both faced and scribed 2-635 B. T.; thence N. 0 deg. 6 min. W. (variation 20 deg. E.) 45.71 feet to corner No. 3, of said Benefit Location; a hemlock post 6 inches square 4 feet long set 18 inches in the ground scribed 3-635, surrounded with substantial mound of rock, and a hemlock 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 Champion 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 feet; thence North 81 deg. 34 min. E. (variation 21 deg. E.) 394.33 feet to corner No. 4, a hemlock post 4 inches square, 4 feet long, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 4-635; a hemlock 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. 60 deg. E. 15 feet; thence S. 74 deg. 51 min. E. (variation 20 deg. 15 min. E.) 1,077.3 feet to corner No. 5 of said Benefit Location being identical with N. E. corner of the Amended Location and with Corner No. 2 of the Lost Province Lode of this survey. A hemlock post 4 inches square, 4 feet long set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 5-635; and a fir 28 inches in diameter bears S. 17 1/2 deg. W. 14.4 feet, and a fir 28 inches in diameter bears North 73 deg. W. 19 feet, both faced and scribed 5-2-635 B. T.; thence South 0 deg. 6 min. East, (variation 23 1/2 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 hemlock 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 48 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. 25 min. E. 4,855.4 feet for corner No. 1 of Lost Province Lode being identical with the S. W. corner of the Amended Location, thence N. 0 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 1/2 deg. E.) 1,264.8 feet to corner No. 5, identical with the N. E. corner of the Amended Location of Lost Province Lode, a hemlock post 4 feet long, 4 inches square, set 18 inches in the ground surrounded with substantial mound of rock, scribed 2-635; a fir 16 inches in diameter bears N. 78 deg. W. 19.8 feet; and a fir 10 inches in diameter bears S. 32 deg. 20 min. W. 8.5 feet, both faced and scribed 2-635 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 hemlock 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. 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 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.

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## Market Reports.

Portland, Oct. 13, 1906.

**GRAIN, PRODUCE, FEED.**

Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; Valley, 70c; bluestem, 71c 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; chop, \$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, 22c; 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 17c; broilers 14 to 16c; geese, live, 8 to 8.50 dressed, 11.11 1/2 c; turkeys, live, 14-15 c.

**FRUIT 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

**HOPS, WOOL, ETC.**

Hops—Choice 10 to 11

Mohair, choice 28 to 30c

Wool—Valley 22 to 25 c; East, 21n 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 country.

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.

**WISE BROS.**

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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 discovery 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 digester, 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 all 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 digestion, assimilation 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.

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**CURES COLIC IN HEAD**

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This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction. It cures Catarrh, gives relief at once, restores the senses of taste and smell, 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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## THOMPSON HOTEL

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Rates per day \$1.00

Room and board, per week \$4.50

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.**

NORTH BOUND		SOUTH BOUND	
No. 12	1:20 p. m.	No. 11	11:25 a. m.
No. 16	2:02 a. m.	No. 18	2:24 a. m.

## O. & S. E. R. R. CO.

Time Table No. 4

To take effect April 2d, 1905.

East Bound	3 and 4 Tuesday and Sat only	W. Bound	No 2-4 Monday and Daily Ex-
No 3-No 1	STATIONS	Elev A.M. P.M.	No 2-4 Monday and Daily Ex-
2:30	Cottage Grove	6:11	11:10
2:50	Walden	7:10	10:49
2:55	Currin	7:57	10:44
2:59	Carro Gordon	7:10	10:55
3:04	Baker	8:07	10:33
3:14	Borena	8:41	10:30
3:17	Red Rock	9:01	10:20
3:30	Gravel Pit	9:16	10:35
3:35	Stewart	9:14	10:01
3:38	Star	9:17	9:48
3:41	Rocky Point	9:16	9:15
3:50	Red Bridge	10:20	9:35
3:59	Wildwood	10:40	9:30
4:00	End of Track	10:00	

Subject to change without notice.

All outward freight forwarded only at the joint risk of shipper and consignee. Stage leaves Woodlawn for the arrival of train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Bonita and Orseco. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight will not be received at the O. & S. E. R. R. Depot after 5 p. m. To insure forwarding on next train freight must be delivered in ample time to permit it being billed.

A. B. WOOD, Manager.

I used Marshall Choat Crouch at my Chautauqua at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, for his lecture on "The Simple Life." I was more than delighted with the original conception of the lecture and the delightful treatment which he gave the theme. He left his auditors in-

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