



Marking Sheep Temporarily.
To mark sheep temporarily, as at breeding or lambing time, it is desirable to do it in such a way as not to injure the fleece. A very good point is made of common red ochre, or the brown oxide of iron with raw linseed oil. Mark on the forehead with a small paint brush. A ring, triangle, cross on the forehead, ear, or even leg, will suffice.

How to Manure the Soil.
The following is a summary of a bulletin from the Oklahoma station on manuring soil:

Without going into detail as to the various considerations that may affect the results of manuring, at the present stage of our agricultural practice, the chief points to be observed are:

First.—To manure the soil. Use all the manure produced, prevent losses by washing away, quit burning straw, haul the manure onto the fields somewhere, sometime, somehow.

Second.—Manure the highest and poorest spots, give a good application at one time—from 15 to 20 two-horse loads—and manure another place next time.

Third.—Manure with reference to the time of rainfall, to the next crop which is to be grown, and to the other work which must be done. Late fall and winter, when other work is not pressing, is a good time. Light top-dressings may be applied to wheat in the fourth.

Fourth.—Growing crops for green manuring alone is not the most profitable method. Pasture them and plow under the remainder when about mature. This applies chiefly to cowpeas, sorghum, and to be plowed under, it should be while the stalks are green, and juicy, so that they will decay quickly.

Substitutes for Grain.
owing to the high prices of grain, which make large inroads into the receipts of poultry keepers who are obliged to buy a large proportion of the feed, we have been asked if something could not be used in place of so much grain. The hen has a small crop and cannot make use of a great amount of coarse, bulky foods as can cows and other ruminants. The grain ration can be advantageously cut down one-fourth or more by the liberal use of clover and vegetables, but where this is done a large proportion of the wheat bran, which is also bulky food, should be left out.

Very finely cut clover or alfalfa, or clover meal can be steamed and mixed with the mash, or the noon ration may consist of steamed clover, to which is added some wheat middlings and corn meal. Vegetables can be fed either green or boiled and mixed with the mash. Corn silage makes an occasional relish, and is very cheap. Whole grain should be fed at least once a day. At present prices of grain, barley is one of the most economical feeds to buy and is very good feed either ground or whole. Meat scraps or green cut bone are cheap, considering the matter which they contain. An old sheep, cow or horse can be turned to good profit in this way. It is also the most profitable use to which many dogs could be put.—American Agriculturist.

The Culture of Cabbage.
Cabbage, I have found, do the best on a rich clay loam. Sow the seed in hot beds by Feb. 15 or March 1, and keep the bed at a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees; transplant into cold frames; this will harden the plants and make them stocky. Make sure that the soil is rich and plant out as soon as the ground can be got ready. In rows 30 inches apart each way. Cultivate frequently, so as to keep down all weeds and make the surface mellow. Such is the way, generally speaking, to grow early cabbages. For late ones, I would sow the seed about the last of April or first of May, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover them fully one inch deep. When the plants have come up, they will naturally be troubled more or less with the cabbage flea, unless something is done to prevent it; therefore, I would recommend sowing over the bed air-slacked lime. It will do no harm to the plants, and two applications will suffice. I prefer to plant out the latter part of June or first of July, 30 by 30 inches; it is always essential to keep the soil well cultivated, that it may be loose and free from weeds. I think it the best time to plant out after a rain; if done when the weather is dry, the plants must be puddled and the roots watered at night. Even with late cabbage it is better to transplant before final setting out; they will then develop plenty of fibrous roots and become stocky, requisites which are much required.—Fred O. Sibley, in the Epitomist.

Principles Underlying Crop Rotation.
A rotation of crops on the same soil prevents the exhaustion of plant food primarily because different crops draw in different proportions on the plant food elements of the soil. If, for instance, wheat were grown year after year, even though the stubble was plowed under, it is probable that the phosphoric acid of the soil would become exhausted, and the test of a soil's ability to produce crops is the amount and availability of all its principal elements of fertility. In other words, if potash and nitrogen were abundant in sufficient quantity to produce a crop of wheat, and phosphoric acid were lacking, the wheat would suffer. The productivity of the soil would in this case be measured by the amount and avail-

ability of the phosphoric acid which it contains.
When a rotation is followed, the potash may be drawn heavily on one year, the phosphoric acid another, and the nitrogen another, and so a balance is maintained, but this is not all, because a rotation not only implies this, but implies that in that rotation a plant is included which adds considerably to the humus content of the soil. To this end clover or some other leguminous plant is always, or should always be, a part of the rotation, and the reason that clover is used is that it returns to the soil more than it takes out. This additional substance is collected from the atmosphere through co-operation of bacteria which reside in the nodules of the roots of the clover.—The Country Gentleman.

Working Butter.
Butter, when properly made in the granular form, needs no working other than that done in the churn. This saves more than half the labor and makes first-class butter. Salt should be evenly distributed through the butter and the butter freed from the buttermilk and surplus moisture. Why churn the butter into a mass and fasten the buttermilk in? Stir the cream well together when more cream is added until enough is gathered to churn. Churn the cream at 62 degrees in a revolving churn without inside machinery until the butter comes in granules about bird-shot size. If so done, the butter will be strictly one thing and the buttermilk another, and the buttermilk will run out if you give it an opportunity.

Rinse the butter twice with pure water, with salt added. The last rinsing will come nearly clear of buttermilk. Drain the butter a few minutes, add about two ounces of good dairy salt to the pound of butter, the butter still being in the churn, revolve the churn a few times and the salt will intermingle evenly with the butter. It is well to allow a few minutes for the salt to dissolve, and then give it a good banging in the churn, which will give the butter nearly all the needed working.

Now pack the butter solidly in tub or crock or work into rolls with the butter ladle. About three-fourths of the large amount of salt in the butter will come out in the brine in working or banging the butter into a solid body. I have practiced this method over 50 years and can certify to its value for farm dairy use, or say, up to 30 pounds of butter at a churning.—F. C. Curtis, in Farmer's Voice.

Milk Production in Winter.
The successful dairyman knows pretty accurately just the ratio of milk production of his herd for each month of the year, and he will furthermore ascertain the relative amount of milk and cream given by each individual cow. It is absolutely necessary that the record should be kept, and then intelligent methods can be adopted for diminishing the falling off of milk in fall and winter. Unquestionably the food problem is at the bottom of this falling off, but we have found out that by artificial methods of feeding we can to a large extent correct this. The cow that has a good winter's supply of ensilage, roots, hay and grain is not apt to fall off much in the quality or quantity of its milk. But the question of feeding the winter cows with good milk-producing food is also one of expense. No dairyman could fail to prepare a winter diet that would keep the supply almost up to the standard of the summer if he chose liberally of all the foods in the market. But the most costly foods are generally those which give the best results. Consequently we are hampered in finding the best results for the least cost.

The silo has in recent years simplified winter dairying, and no man can well do without it who expects to make his cows do well in winter. This is the best substitute for the summer food yet devised. It supplies the necessary amount of moist, succulent food which the cows demand to make good milk. But the ensilage must be good, sweet and nourishing. The failure to obtain good ensilage one year is no good reason to abandon it next.

With good ensilage, plenty of root crops and fine hay and some grain, the dairyman can make his profits double in winter. Roots are too little raised. They may not supply nourishment for fat and muscle, but they are essential for a good milk supply. Fed with hay and grain they almost take the place of ensilage. But with roots, hay, grain and ensilage we have almost a complete substitute for the best June grass. Properly planted and raised these four component parts of the winter feeding need not be so expensive that the margin of profits is narrowed. Indeed, they can be raised and fed in winter at less actual cost than the ordinary feed of hay and grain, which some dairymen hold as their stock winter feed. By having the ensilage and roots, the grain food can be reduced more than one-half without causing any falling off in the quantity or quality of the winter milk.—C. T. Lawson, in American Cultivator.

German Football Enthusiasts.
In former days "Der Engländer" was considered mad by the average German for standing out all day in the burning sun at cricket, lawn tennis and such like out-of-door games. Times have now changed, and in order to out-rival the insular English the Germans have gone one point higher, for not only do they play tennis with utmost zeal and skill, but they actually play football in summer. Fancy football with the thermometer at twenty degrees Reaumur in the shade, Recently the Bonn football club played at Berlin against the "Preussen" and "Britannia" clubs and was beaten by both.—London Telegraph.

A COUNTRY BOY'S SPORT.

HIS LIFE IS IDEAL FROM A HEALTH POINT OF VIEW.

The Lines Between Some Kinds of Work and Many Forms of Recreation Can Hardly Be Drawn—The Circus is Apparently a Bright Particular Feature.

Nobody realizes more fully than we farmers that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." While most of the work done on the farm by boys is regarded by them as play, and there is even a scramble among them for some kinds of it, there are special times for a great variety of special recreations which run the year round. The lines between some kinds of work and many forms of recreation can hardly be drawn. There is very little sport more enjoyable to the average boy than working on the roads, when he has much amusement in dodging the eye of the supervisor; in helping the neighbors to plant corn or thresh, in apple parings, in stirring of apple butter in the big copper kettle, in corn huskings on the barn floor, which often winds up with an old-fashioned country dance.

The fun in special recreations begins early in the spring. With the melting of the last snows the boys are off for suckers and trout. Just over the hills from a dozen farms near me in one way is a fine run for suckers, and by the other in the slopes of the mountain are to be found the best of trout streams. When it is too wet to plow or plant oats or corn, the boys dig worms, get out the fishing lines, cut holes along the bottoms and are off for the stream at break of day. The finest angler in all our township is now 65 years of age, but is still as spry on a trout stream as a boy of 12. One day last summer he caught 120 large trout in a half day's fishing. He is an old man who does not take at least one day off with his boys for trout. They have no fancy tackle or baskets, but they almost always come home with splendid strings of trout. They have many laughs at the city dude who follows them up the stream with his costly tackle and comes down without a trout. When he asks a country boy for the best stream he is often sent up the wrong branch, but he usually can buy enough trout from his successful competitor to make a good showing when he returns to town.

Then there comes the circus, once or twice a year, and it is common for us farmers to promise the boys that if they work well all the week they shall go to the circus. This amusement has standing through the country generally. Our old minister, who preached in our valley for 60 years, refused once to attend a meeting of the Blairville Presbytery when it met in his town lest he would thereby countenance heresy, but he attended every circus that came to the village. The boys pick up all kinds of innocent tricks from the clown, and it is very common that next day after a boy has been at a circus to see him standing on the horse which he rides in the cultivator, and the father, who holds the handles, enjoying it all.

Going to town is always a treat, and especially going for the mail, which gives the golden opportunity of the week for store-box gossip. On this account the rural mail system is not regarded with favor in some quarters, as it takes away the stock excuse which the farmer can give his wife for a trip to the village. But it is likely to be a good while before the United States interferes with our necessary trips to the blacksmith and shoemaker.

The wife usually claims the trip to town when it comes to taking in the eggs and butter. She is expected to provide out of his produce the groceries for the family and an occasional plug of tobacco for the head of the house.

An amusement likely to occur at any time is the old-fashioned serenade. We had one last summer. The young couple took a trip to the county seat and the night they returned the boys came from all quarters, with horns, bells and a "Crawford county fiddle," which is made of a store box, across which is a resined pole is drawn. A city boy criticized the noise, but it strikes most of us farmers that it is not so bad as some of the machines they use with a crank in the city. One of our neighbors tells me that our serenades is as good as the music he heard in a Chinese theatre in Portland, when he was out on a land excursion last spring.

Sports of the fall, work and play combined, begin before the almanac indicates the end of summer. Picking apples, making cider, boiling apple butter, husking corn, gathering the pumpkins and similar work made an unending round of enjoyment for the young people. Halloween opens the season for parties. Sleighing parties are common all winter and we drive six or eight miles frequently to pass the evening. There is always the big supper of chicken and waffles, and we eat apples and crack shellbarks after the games of the evening are ended.

The winter sports are now on in the neighborhood and the jingle of the sleighbell has already been heard, as we have had snow over a foot deep, and almost every neighbor has a sleigh. Our parties often wind up with the "Virginia reel," for which I have sometimes played the fiddle. Several of the boys in our region play the fiddle well. School is the standing enjoyment for our children. Their dinner baskets are filled with Rambo apples, doughnuts, pumpkin pie and bread and butter. The mile or two home they play all the way, kicking the dinner basket for a football or playing "tag." Sometimes there is the variety of punching out a rabbit from a hollow log, when a girl is expected to catch him in her apron as he comes out. Plenty of recesses are given at school, when the children play "black-man," "prisoners' base," "town ball" and "over ball." When there is enough snow to make a track the popular enjoyment is to make a train by 10 of 12 children sitting down, one behind the other, each clasping the one in front, and the whole drawn by two strong boys, who often delight in throwing the whole train into a snow-drift.

It would take a whole chapter to tell of the spelling school and the singing school and the debating society and even of the church, all of which are recreations to the farmer and his family.

For months hunting is a great enjoyment. The farmer has the first chance at the wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, squirrels and rabbits. And no city man ever comes in sight of his success. A few winters ago I shot three wild turkeys at one shot. While the city men who came to our parts last fall went home saying that there was no game, I got all the gray squirrels I wanted. My limit was two a day, which I usually got in half an hour, and this I kept up for many days. There is nothing more enjoyable than to see a dozen neighbor boys start across the fields, distributed like a squad of soldiers, gathering in everything before them.

The greatest treat we had last fall in our neighborhood was "taking a bee tree." A neighbor had followed the lead of the bees from a buckwheat field when in bloom, keeping the trail for miles, until at length he located the bees in a dead chestnut tree in a mountain ravine. The tree was marked, and as soon as the weather was cool we went one night by moonlight and cut the tree. With smoking rags we smothered the bees and took the honey. For 11 feet the tree was packed with honey, with an average thickness of six inches, much of it candied. We got 120 pounds of honey and after filling three wooden buckets we made bark baskets in which to carry the rest of the comb. We are now living on buckwheat cakes and honey, with juicy, fresh pork, chicken, turkey and game for variety. The beauty of all these country recreations is that no coupon tickets are necessary, but admission is absolutely free—except to the circus.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Edgar A. Poe, the brilliant American writer, discovered inexpressible satisfaction in wandering through graveyards. And the same is said to be true of witty and genial Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Boston woman will agitate for a law prohibiting the boiling or roasting of chestnuts, on the ground that it involves painful death of worms "whose right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is no less than that of the most highly dowered man."

In the 20 odd palaces of the German emperor some 3500 servants are employed, about 2000 of these being women. A huge income is, of course, required for keeping up establishments on this scale, and the emperor's total expenditure is estimated at some \$25,000 a day.

One of the most curious plants in the world is the toothbrush plant, a species of creeper which grows in Jamaica. By cutting a piece of the stem and fraying the ends the natives make a toothbrush, and a dentifrice to use with it is prepared by pulverizing the dead stems.

The British recruiting system is an illustration of the red tape that obtains in the war office rules. The recruit's name has to be entered some 62 times, the signatures of superior officers are given 29 times in each particular case, and a bulky document has been got ready by the time each man is ripe to take the oath.

Another bird, believed to have become extinct, is the California condor, twice as large as the condor of the Andes. Its length was five feet, weight 25 pounds and spread of wings 12 feet. An egg of the bird is worth \$2000 to collectors, but none has been found for 17 years. Eggs of the golden eagle sell in San Francisco for \$32 each.

One of the strangest phases of western life is seen in the little town of Lincoln Centre, Kan., where a whole family, consisting of the father, mother and 10 children, go to school. The older members of the family attend Lincoln college. The father and the son look after the farm, while the mother and daughters do sewing and washing.

Did She Take the Hint?
A distinguished cavalry leader was once at a dinner party to which he had been invited as the guest of honor. Beside him was a loquacious widow, with hair of raven black, who rudely interrupted the conversation by asking the warrior why it was that his beard was still black, while his hair was turning gray.
With great politeness the old soldier turned toward her.
"I fear I cannot give you a satisfactory answer," said he, "unless, possibly, the reason is that I have used my brain a little more than I have my jaw."
Tit-Bits.

It is estimated that the electric organ of a lively electric fish would give a discharge of 200 volts.



New York City.—Tucked blouses are in the height of style, and are simply charming, both in delicate wash materials and such soft silks and wools.



as crepe de Chine, crepe Ninon, peau de cygne, taffeta mousseline, wool crepe, velvelling and albatross. The very pretty May Manton model shown is made of white Persian lawn, with a finish of beading run with black velvet ribbon, and is unlined, but silk and wool fabrics are more satisfactory made over the fitted foundation.

The lining is snugly fitted and closes with the waist at the centre back. The front of the waist proper is tucked at the upper portion to give a triple pointed yoke effect, and again at the waist to simulate a pointed girdle, but the backs are tucked for their entire length to give a tapering effect. The sleeves are entirely novel and in the fashionable elbow length, but can be made long and the deep cuffs added when preferred. The upper portions are becomingly full and soft puffs are formed at the elbows, but between the two the sleeves are tucked to give a close fit. The neck as shown is collarless, but the stock can be added when desired. To cut this blouse in the medium size three yards of material twenty-one



A loop and a ring also finish the row of braid that finishes the narrow, turned back cuff.

Golden Rod Brocade.
Flower designs are beautiful upon rich brocades. They rival the geometric figures as patterns and are much preferred for satin-ground brocades. Care is taken to have the flowers broadly apart, well spaced from one another. The flowers are raised sometimes in velvet, sometimes by the brocade process. Among rather new ideas in velvet brocade flowers are the chrysanthemum, carefully copied, and spikes of golden rod. In rich brown and amber the golden rod is a superb specimen of a brocade velvet.

New Rose Row.
Later and larger than the already favored rose bow for the hair is the new rose bow which is equally stunning at the corsage or on a hat. Indeed, three of these bows are displayed on some hats. Most of us, however, would find a single one would give more chic. Tightly looped satiny ribbon in a very pale pink forms the centre, while the outer, looser points are of more deeply shaded ribbon. This gorgeous rose is the size of a corsage head, and may be had in any color.

Foliage Hats.
Very distinguished and usually pretty is the dress toque composed of foliage, or having a wreath of foliage for its finishing touch. White velvet foliage is very dressy, making a lovely crown for a white dress or one of dark or black velvet, or even a handsome dark cloth costume. With green foliage a toque takes on more general usefulness, as it does also when the leaves are the lovely dead browns with their innumerable though shaded lights of ashes and gold and bronze.

Cranberry Red.
Keeping up with the vogue of red is no small matter. Ox-blood, cardinal, pomgranate, Pompeian, Turkish, American Beauty, flame, scarlet, hunt-



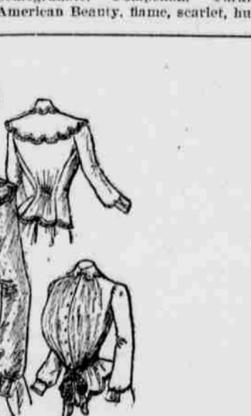
ing pink and the rest have all had their day; for our latest favorite we have chosen pale cranberry red. While it is good in very many goods—notably those for summer wear—it is just now desired in velvet, a rich material which exploits the shade tremendously.

Woman's Morning Jacket.
Tasteful morning jackets are essential to every woman's comfort and become an economy, inasmuch as they take the place of waists that can be reserved for the latter part of the day. The pretty May Manton model shown in the large drawing is well suited to dignity, lawn, batiste and all the familiar washable fabrics, but in the original is made of old blue challie dotted with black, the trimming being stitching with black corticeil silk, and narrow ribbon frills. Closing the front and holding the cuffs are carved gold buttons with a tracing of black, and at the waist is black lousine ribbon bowed at the centre front.

The jacket is simplicity itself. The fronts are gathered at the neck and fall in soft folds that are held by the ribbon belt. The back is plain across the shoulders but drawn down in gathers at the waist line that are arranged in a succession of shirrs. Connecting the two are under-arm gores, that render the jacket shapely and trim at the same time that it is loose. The neck is finished with turn-over collar and over the shoulders falls a deep round one, that gives a becoming cape effect, but which can be omitted when the jacket is preferred plain.

To cut this jacket in the medium size three and three-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

Braid Loops and Rings.
A very handsome new silk, loosely woven and heavy looking braid trims many of the tailor rigs effectively. In addition to its richness it curves into graceful forms. An example in navy broadcloth shows three rows of black braid as a heading to the fared flounce. These end at the narrow front gore in a loop, each being pulled through a black silk ring. Three rows are round the shoulders in Carrick cape effect, ending each side the front in loops and rings.



Mises' Shirt Waist.
Waists with deep tucks at the shoulders are in the height of style for young girls, as they are for their elders. Pique, duck, chambray, madras and Oxford make the favorite washable fabrics, but taffeta, pearl de soie and such simple wools, abstrus and velling are all in use for the cold weather waists. The admirable model shown is of white mercerized duck with handsome pearl buttons, used for the closing, and is unlined, but the fitted foundation is advisable for all silks and woolen materials.

The lining is carefully fitted and closes with the waist at the centre back. On it are arranged the front and backs proper, laid in two deep pleats that extend over the shoulders, but are stitched to yoke depth only. The sleeves are in shirt style with deep cuffs, and at the neck is worn a plain stock collar with a bat-wing tie.

To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age three and four-eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two and five-eighths yards



twenty-seven inches wide, two yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION. Low Grade Division. In Effect May 26, 1901. (Eastern Standard Time.)

EASTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 109 No. 110 No. 111 No. 112 No. 113 No. 114
Pittsburg	8:00 A. M. 8:15 A. M. 8:30 A. M. 8:45 A. M. 9:00 A. M. 9:15 A. M.
Red Bank	8:20 8:35 8:50 9:05 9:20 9:35
Lawsonham	8:40 8:55 9:10 9:25 9:40 9:55
New Bethlehem	9:00 9:15 9:30 9:45 10:00 10:15
Oak Ridge	9:20 9:35 9:50 10:05 10:20 10:35
Naysville	9:40 9:55 10:10 10:25 10:40 10:55
Summersville	10:00 10:15 10:30 10:45 11:00 11:15
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