

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLIGENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the Democrat, Bellefonte, Penn'a," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

THE American Agricultural Society, the recent organization of which in New York we noticed at the time, has applied to Congress for an act of incorporation, and its representatives have been heard before the Agricultural Committees of both Houses.

AT the recent annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Thomas J. Edge was re-elected to the important office of Secretary. Mr. Edge has filled this position continuously from the organization of the Board, and his re-election is but a fit recognition of the valuable service he has rendered the cause of agriculture in the State.

PROF. C. N. RILEY contributed to the current number of the Farmer's Review, a paper prepared for the forth-coming bulletin of the Entomological Commission upon the new insecticide known as London Purple. Mr. Riley claims that in all respects this new poison is fully equal to Paris Green. It can be used in precisely the same manner, and in about the same proportions, and is much cheaper, being a mere refuse, which, from its poisonous nature, was a drug to the manufacturers, and had to be got rid of by being dumped long distances out at sea. Mr. Riley states that this can be sold in New York at five cents per pound. We shall keep a watch on its movements, and inform our readers in due season as to where and how it can be procured.

MR. S. E. TODD, one of America's most intelligent and experienced farmers, writes to the Husbandman that he has recently come into possession of some heavy land which has been under cultivation for more than a hundred years, and that he is mellowing by winter plowing. He says: "To-day, January 12, I have been cross-plowing where the soil was plowed late in November, and felt exceedingly gratified to see how thoroughly and beautifully the plow opened a furrow eight to ten inches deep, actual measure, while the soil all crumbled and fell to atoms, like muscovado sugar when it is being stirred or shoveled over and over."

Domesticate the Partridge.

Readers of the DEMOCRAT will remember that we have constantly advocated "protection of the birds" as one of the best means of ridding farms of the numerous insect tribes which commit such vast depredations upon all farm crops. As to the partridge, one of the most valuable of insectivorous birds, protection can best be accomplished by domestication. A practical paper upon this subject was read by Mr. S. P. Eby, of Lancaster, before the local farmer's club, a portion of which we quote from the Farmer's Friend:

A little kindness shown, a little protection given to convince the bird that man is no longer its enemy, persecutor and destroyer, but a friend instead, would bring about the desired result.

The whistling flock would before long draw nearer to man and his habitation to escape other enemies, of which it has many, and in winter season learn to feed with the poultry. This much gained, the following season the rest in all probability would not be very far removed. Some of the eggs could be taken out and given to bantam or other fowls, while the partridge hen would still have enough to hatch and take care of. In the following Autumn the home-raised and field-raised young could be let run together and taught to roost in some open shed, provided for that purpose in the orchard, or other suitable corner of the farm. In this way, with patience and prudence, much might be accomplished. In the following Spring the surplus males might be taken out for table or other use, and the flock left to pair about the farm, when the process of the previous year must be repeated.

The difficulties to be encountered, in this and in all other new enterprises, or experiments, would be in the beginning. You can put up notices against gunners and order off

trespassers, and if they disregard either your notice or commands you can punish them. With all the persecution to which the birds are annually subjected, "they become," as Wilson says, "almost half domesticated, approach the barn, particularly in winter, and sometimes in that severe season mix with the poultry to glean up a subsistence." They are not migratory, and remain with us the whole year, only shifting their quarters when driven by severe weather, or when too much hunted. This is much in their favor. The turkey in its wild state is much less susceptible to being tamed, and the original of our common barn fowl can yet be found in the jungles of Java, as wild as our pheasants. They have been domesticated, why not the partridge?

Twenty-eight Creameries.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS ARE SOLVING THE TOO-CHEAP-MILK QUESTION.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Record. Why can't the same thing be done in Centre county, and with equally favorable results? The country along the Bald Eagle is specially adapted to dairy farming, and if conducted on this plan, could be made vastly more profitable than the present methods of grain and mixed farming:

On the 4th of July last a number of farmers at Quakertown, Bucks county, who had for some time been dissatisfied with the prices they were obtaining for their milk in this city, opened a creamery and commenced the manufacture of butter. In spite of some drawbacks at the commencement they secured a fair market price for their product, obtaining from 20 to 30 cents per pound wholesale. As the months crept on the demand, and consequently the price, increased, until at the present time the Quakertown men are securing 40 cents per pound for tub butter and 45 cents for print. These prices are so much higher than individual farmers can command that farmers all over the State are looking into the matter, and committees from all parts of the State have been visiting Quakertown and examining its creamery.

The result is that hosts of creameries are springing into existence. One at Blooming Glen, in Hilltown, is now ready for actual business. The concern was originated by a number of farmers who united together; one man gave the land and others contributed toward the buildings and machinery. Another creamery has been started at Solebury. The Newtown farmers will have a final meeting to establish a creamery next week. Other creameries, which have been begun, and which have made more or less progress toward completion, are at Spinnerstown, Milford Square and Trumbowersville, in Milford, and near New Britain station, in New Britain township. There are creameries proposed at Centre Hill, in Solebury; at Sellersville; at Telford, on the county line; at Pleasant Valley, in Springfield; at Locust Valley, just over the line in Lehigh county; at Springtown, in Springfield; at Coopersburg; at Greenville, in Buckingham, etc. The farmers of the lower part of Solebury and northern portion of Upper Makefield propose erecting a creamery at Mark Wismer's, on the road leading from New Hope to Buckmanville. The farmers in the vicinity of Danborough have held meetings for the purpose of organizing a creamery association, and have chosen a site on the Doylestown and Danborough turnpike, near the latter place. A creamery is proposed at Dublin, perhaps two of them; one to the north and the other to the south of the village. The Line Lexington people are moving in an enterprise of this character. The farmers in the neighborhood of Spring Valley, in Buckingham, are talking of a creamery. Yardleyville, down in Lower Makefield, has been discussing the matter. Four creameries are talked of along the Perkiomen. Two are actually in progress, and the others will probably soon begin active operations. Many such enterprises are also going forward in other parts of Montgomery, in Chester and in Lehigh counties.

The effect of these movements will be seen, sooner or later, in a considerable reduction in the amount of milk which will be available for the city supply. The farmers themselves say that they are tired of selling their milk for next to nothing, when the cows' product can be so much more profitably employed.

FEEDING sheep cannot be too carefully and scientifically done. It should be attended to, as near as possible, at the same time every day. Sheep, above all other animals, should have a variety of food. They are naturally very particular about their diet, are fond of dainty bits, and refuse everything not clean and wholesome; they go hungry before they will eat musty hay or grain, or that which has been trod under foot.

HAVE an old iron pot or kettle set in the ground in your smoke-house, in which make your smoke, always covering with a piece of sheet-iron with some holes punched in to let the smoke through.

THE OLD BARN'S TENANTRY.

BY R. F. TAYLOR.

The rooster stalks on the manger's ledge. He has a tail like a scimitar's edge. A marshal's plume on his Afghan neck. An admiral's stride on his quarter deck. He rules the roost and he walks the bay With a dreadful cold and a Turkish way. Two broadheads fires with his rapid wings This Sultan proud, of a line of kings— One guttural laugh, four blasts of horn Five rusty syllables rouse the morn! The Saxon lambs in their woolen tala Are playing school with the a, b, a; A, e, I, O! All the cattle spell Till they make the blatant vowels tell. And half a laugh whiny fills the stalls When down in the rack the clover falls. A dove is waltzing round his mate, Two chevrons black on his wings of state. And showing off with a wooing note The satin shine of his golden throat— It is Ovid's "Art of Love" re-told In a binding fine of blue and gold! Ah, the buxom girls that helped the boys, The noble Helens of humbler Troy— As they stripped the husk with rustling fold From eight-rowed corn as yellow as gold. By the candle-light in the pumpkin bowls, And the gleams that showed fantastic holes. In the quaint old lantern's tattooed tin, From the hermit glim set up within; By the rarer light in the girlish eyes As dark as wells, or as blue as skies. I hear the laugh when the ear is red, I see the blush when the forfeit paid. The cedar cakes with the ancient twist, The cider cup that the girls have kissed. And see the fiddler through the dusk As he twangs the ghost of "Money Musk!" The boys and girls in double row Wait face to face till the magic bow Shall whip the tune from the violin, And the merry pulse of the feet begin.

How to Grow a Premium Lamb.

The lambs are beginning to arrive, and it is well worth while to read the "secret" of how to manage one to "show at the fair" next fall, as told by one as experienced and skillful as Joseph Harris:

Let me tell you a secret that most herders keep to themselves. Suppose you want to show a lamb at the fair. You can tell pretty well which ewes will have the best lambs. And you select a lamb that is large, strong, well-formed and well-bred. Now, you want to make this lamb grow very fast; he has been bred on purpose to grow fast, and mature early. But no lamb can grow fast unless he has plenty to eat; other things being equal, the more you can get him to eat and digest, the faster he will grow. Now the secret is this: Let him have two mothers.

The lamb has got his own mother, and there is no danger of her forgetting him. The only point is to get some other ewe to take to him, and let him suck. You take a ewe that has lost her lamb. Skin the lamb, and sew the skin on "Young Wonderful," and put him in a pen with his foster-mother. Let him be pretty hungry, and he will soon accept the bag while you hold the ewe. Let him stay with his foster-mother all the time, except that three or four times a day you carry him to his own mother to empty her bag. As soon as he is through sucking, carry him back. You should have the ewes so far apart that the lamb cannot hear his own mother bleat. As soon as "Young Wonderful" has been fairly adopted by the foster-mother, put her in a pen adjoining the mother ewe, and have a hole between the two pens, that the lamb can get through. "Young Wonderful" will go from one mother to the other without exciting their jealousy. And in a few days, when the matter is firmly established, the two ewes can be put in the same pen, and by-and-by they can be turned out with the rest of the flock. Then, if "Young Wonderful" is well-bred, healthy and vigorous, and inherits a strong disposition to grow rapidly, and put on fat, he will be likely to go ahead of any lamb the Deacon may have to show against you.

But in addition to having two mothers, it will be desirable to give him some sliced mangels, cut up very fine, and with a little oat-meal or oil-meal sprinkled on them. And when he gets to be two or three months old, and the ewes do not give as much milk as "Young Wonderful" wants, he can easily be taught to drink cow's milk out of a pail.

WHEN a man is fortunate he boasts of his good management and shrewdness; when he is what is termed unfortunate he complains of his ill-luck. It is said that Providence always smiles on the side of the best and most bayoneted and the heaviest guns. Cannot the same principle be also applied to farming? Success is the result of good management, of the possession of the best breeds of cattle, best tools and the richest soils. Success springs from economy in saving and making manures and in the judgment used in their application. It consists in the proper selection of seeds, the time of mowing the grass, the way and manner of tilling the ground, vigilance in destroying weeds, the care of cattle and the manner of feeding, in keeping the fences in order and the buildings in good repair. These are a few of the elements of good luck.

In all our cropping and planting we should remember that the farm is our capital, and that increasing its producing capacity means adding to our principal.

A ROLLING stone gathers no moss, especially if it is a grindstone.

Extracts and Comments.

E. J. Cole writes to the Indiana Farmer that he has sold in eight months, from two cows, 537 pounds of butter, besides the amount used in his family. This is a good yield, but the amount of money received, \$68.75, does not show profitable business.—Land and Home.

Any man who owns two good cows, and knows enough about good management and feeding to make them each produce an average of nearly eight and one-half pounds of butter per week, for eight months at a stretch, "besides the amount used in his family," ought to know better than to sell it for about the price of good lard.

California's dairy business is largely in the hands of the Swiss. They keep from four to seven cows on an acre, and practice soiling almost exclusively.—Land and Home.

How many "cows on an acre," did you say?

Value of Mangel Wortzels as Feed.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., whose advanced views on various questions of agricultural practice we have referred to from time to time, has this to say—in a letter to the Western New-York Farmers' Club—relative to root-ration and cooking food for stock:

"There is probably nothing we can grow that will give us half the amount of real food per acre as mangel beets, and these by simply cutting and mixing with other more concentrated foods, will make the nutritive elements much more available, and they are well adapted for feeding all kinds of stock. I have tried them both raw and cooked. Even for hogs, if you give them good warm quarters, I don't think it will pay for the fuel used to cook them. For feeding cattle or horses, I should most assuredly recommend grinding all kinds of grain, and for hogs, both grinding and cooking, unless we give them all the roots they can eat with the ground grain, when in that case I would not give a-cent for cooking. I have never tried the experiment in a large way of cooking feed for cattle, but from my observation in watching others, I hardly think it will pay, and I know it will not if they too have a full supply of mangels. For feeding sheep, I would not want any kind of grain ground, but I feel large quantities of bran and oil-meal, and of course they are ground, but the corn I regard better without grinding, for the reason that the sheep seem to enjoy cracking the corn, and they chew so close that nothing escapes them; but they, too, to give the very best return, must have all the mangels or turnips they can eat. We should aim to furnish all stock food as nearly in the proportion of Summer feeding as we can, and a liberal supply of mangels will more nearly accomplish this than will any other course."

Steam against Horsepower.

Hon. Geo. Geddes in New York Tribune.

The first threshing machine I owned (more than forty years ago), was driven by a stationary four horsepower. We thought we were doing quite well when we averaged, for a whole crop of wheat, threshing, cleaning, and delivering in market one and a half miles away, 150 bushels a day, employing six men. We threshed in the forenoon; in the afternoon drew to market the grain threshed the day before, and cleaned and put in bags the forenoon's work, to be taken to market the next day. Thus six men averaged twenty-five bushels each. We did not stack or mow the straw, as at that time this was not considered worth the trouble. The machinery of to-day may fairly be estimated as giving nearly twice as many bushels for each man employed. I have given my own experience with threshing machines—because I have never seen any better machine to do a little with few hands than my own. The steam engine is far better and cheaper than horsepower—if we employ the itinerant thrasher. Few farmers can afford to own a steam engine equal to successful threshing, because of first cost and deterioration when not in use; so we must hire. But so superior is the engine to horse power, that our ten horse power, and machine for threshing and separating, which was of the first-class ten years ago, now takes up barn-room, standing idle year after year. A steam-driven machine is hired to do our work; we furnish the fuel to make the steam, and pay a fixed price per bushel for the use of engine, machine, and the services of three men, who constantly attend the machine. Our farm horses are thus saved the worst work of the year.

An Irishman, recommending a cow, said she would give good milk year after year without having calves, because it ran in the breed, as she came from a cow that never had a calf.

WHERE we make one load of manure now we ought to make at least three.

The value of this year's tobacco crop in Berks and Lancaster counties, Pa., is \$4,000,000.

New Victor Sewing Machine—Harper Brothers, Agents.



THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of voluntary witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction, and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its mechanism is a beautiful specimen of mechanics, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. Note.—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no need ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN. HARPER BROTHERS, Agents, Spring Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, MCFARLANE & CO.

DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

—AND—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

ALLEGHENY STREET, HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—HON. CHAS. A. MATYER, Lock Haven. Additional Law Judge—HON. JOHN H. ORVIS, Bellefonte. Associate Judges—HON. SAMUEL FRASER, JOHN DIVEN, PROTHONOTARY—J. CALVIN HARPER. Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—E. W. BRUCEFIELD. Recorder of Deeds, &c.—WILLIAM A. TORRES. District Attorney—DAVID A. FORTNEY. Sheriff—JOHN SPANGLER. Treasurer—HENRY YEALOCK. County Surveyor—JOSEPH DEVLING. Coroner—DR. JOSEPH ARAM. County Commissioners—ANDREW GERD, GEO. SWAN, JAMES DENWICK. Clerk to County Commissioners—HENRY BECK. Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. BOWER. Janitor of the Court House—BARNETT GALBRAITH. County Auditors—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE R. WILSON, THOMAS H. JAMESON. Jailor, BELLEVILLE. Jury Commissioners—JOHN SHANNON, DAVID W. KLINE. Superintendent of Public Schools—PROF. HENRY MEYER. Notaries Public—EVAN M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER, R. C. CHESTERMAN, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, &c. PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot of Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7 1/2 P. M. in the Wigwam, northeast corner of Spring and Lamb. Pastor, Rev. A. D. Younis; residence, Curtis street, west of Spring. METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday school, Sunday 2:30 P. M., basement of church. Pastor, Rev. A. D. Younis; residence, Curtis street, west of Spring. ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.; all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'Brien; residence, south side of Bishop between Allegheny and Penn. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southwest corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Wednesday services 7 1/2 P. M. and Sunday school, Sunday 2 P. M., in basement of church. Rector, Rev. John Hewitt; residence on Lamb street, east of Episcopal church. LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday school, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Pastor, Rev. J. F. DeLong. Sunday school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church. UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Pastor, J. M. Smith; Post Office, Bellefonte. AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south end of High street. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. John M. Palmer; residence, Thomas street. FRIKENS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M., Wednesday 11 A. M. Y. M. C. A. Prayer meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 7 1/2 P. M. in the room of the Association above the Post Office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 P. M. Room open every night from 6 to 9 P. M. THE LADIES TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan House, Thursday 5 P. M. CENTRAL TEMPERANCE CLUB; Regular meeting each Tuesday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Humes' building, on Allegheny street.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877. Leaves Snow Shoe 7:30 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9:20 A. M. Leaves Bellefonte 10:20 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11:57 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2:42 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4:12 P. M. Leaves Bellefonte 4:55 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6:27 P. M. DANIEL RHODES, General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD

ROAD—Time-Table, December 31, 1877. Exp. Mail, WESTWARD. EASTWARD. Exp. Mail. 7:55 6:32 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:48 8:44 7:50 6:25 Leave East Tyrone Leave 7:58 8:54 7:45 6:21 " " " " 7:53 8:49 7:42 6:17 " " " " 7:59 8:55 " " " " 7:29 6:03 " " " " 7:22 5:55 " " " " 7:14 5:47 " " " " 7:05 5:38 " " " " 6:56 5:27 " " " " 6:47 5:18 " " " " 6:43 5:15 " " " " 6:33 5:05 " " " " 6:23 4:55 " " " " 6:13 4:45 " " " " 6:00 4:31 " " " " 5:50 4:20 " " " " 5:40 4:15 " " " " 5:33 4:03 " " " " 5:29 4:00 " " " " 5:25 3:55 " " " " 5:25 3:55 " " " " 5:25 3:55 " " " "

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—On and after December 12, 1877. ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11:55 P. M. " " Harrisburg 12:45 A. M. " " Williamsport 1:35 A. M. " " Lock Haven 2:25 A. M. " " " " 3:15 A. M. " " " " 4:05 A. M. " " " " 4:55 A. M. " " " " 5:45 A. M. " " " " 6:35 A. M. " " " " 7:25 A. M. " " " " 8:15 A. M. " " " " 9:05 A. M. " " " " 9:55 A. M. " " " " 10:45 A. M. " " " " 11:35 A. M. " " " " 12:25 A. M. " " " " 1:15 A. M. " " " " 2:05 A. M. " " " " 2:55 A. M. " " " " 3:45 A. M. " " " " 4:35 A. M. " " " " 5:25 A. M. " " " " 6:15 A. M. " " " " 7:05 A. M. " " " " 7:55 A. M. " " " " 8:45 A. M. " " " " 9:35 A. M. " " " " 10:25 A. M. " " " " 11:15 A. M. " " " " 12:05 A. M. " " " " 12:55 A. M. " " " " 1:45 A. M. " " " " 2:35 A. M. " " " " 3:25 A. M. " " " " 4:15 A. M. " " " " 5:05 A. M. " " " " 5:55 A. M. " " " " 6:45 A. M. " " " " 7:35 A. M. " " " " 8:25 A. M. " " " " 9:15 A. M. " " " " 10:05 A. M. " " " " 10:55 A. M. " " " " 11:45 A. M. " " " " 12:35 A. M. " " " " 1:25 A. M. " " " " 2:15 A. M. " " " " 3:05 A. M. " " " " 3:55 A. M. " " " " 4:45 A. M. " " " " 5:35 A. M. " " " " 6:25 A. M. " " " " 7:15 A. M. " " " " 8:05 A. M. " " " " 8:55 A. M. " " " " 9:45 A. M. " " " " 10:35 A. M. " " " " 11:25 A. M. " " " " 12:15 A. M. " " " " 1:05 A. M. " " " " 1:55 A. M. " " " " 2:45 A. M. " " " " 3:35 A. M. " " " " 4:25 A. M. " " " " 5:15 A. M. " " " " 6:05 A. M. " " " " 6:55 A. M. " " " " 7:45 A. M. " " " " 8:35 A. M. " " " " 9:25 A. M. " " " " 10:15 A. M. " " " " 11:05 A. M. " " " " 11:55 A. M. " " " " 12:45 A. M. " " " " 1:35 A. M. " " " " 2:25 A. M. " " " " 3:15 A. M. " " " " 4:05 A. M. " " " " 4:55 A. M. " " " " 5:45 A. M. " " " " 6:35 A. M. " " " " 7:25 A. M. " " " " 8:15 A. M. " " " " 9:05 A. M. " " " " 9:55 A. M. " " " " 10:45 A. M. " " " " 11:35 A. M. " " " " 12:25 A. M. " " " " 1:15 A. M. " " " " 2:05 A. M. " " " " 2:55 A. M. " " " " 3:45 A. M. " " " " 4:35 A. M. " " " " 5:25 A. M. " " " " 6:15 A. M. " " " " 7:05 A. M. " " " " 7:55 A. M. " " " " 8:45 A. M. " " " " 9:35 A. M. " " " " 10:25 A. M. " " " " 11:15 A. M. " " " " 12:05 A. M. " " " " 12:55 A. M. " " " " 1:45 A. M. " " " " 2:35 A. M. " " " " 3:25 A. M. " " " " 4:15 A. M. " " " " 5:05 A. M. " " " " 5:55 A. M. " " " " 6:45 A. M. " " " " 7:35 A. M. " " " " 8:25 A. M. " " " " 9:15 A. M. " " " " 10:05 A. M. " " " " 10:55 A. M. " " " " 11:45 A. M. " " " " 12:35 A. M. " " " " 1:25 A. M. " " " " 2:15 A. M. " " " " 3:05 A. M. " " " " 3:55 A. M. " " " " 4:45 A. M. " " " " 5:35 A. M. " " " " 6:25 A. M. " " " " 7:15 A. M. " " " " 8:05 A. M. " " " " 8:55 A. M. " " " " 9:45 A. M. " " " " 10:35 A. M. " " " " 11:25 A. M. " " " " 12:15 A. M. " " " " 1:05 A. M. " " " " 1:55 A. M. " " " " 2:45 A. M. " " " " 3:35 A. M. " " " " 4:25 A. M. " " " " 5:15 A. M. " " " " 6:05 A. M. " " " " 6:55 A. M. " " " " 7:45 A. M. " " " " 8:35 A. M. " " " " 9:25 A. M. " " " " 10:15 A. M. " " " " 11:05 A. M. " " " " 11:55 A. M. " " " " 12:45 A. M. " " " " 1:35 A. M. " " " " 2:25 A. M. " " " " 3:15 A. M. " " " " 4:05 A. M. " " " " 4:55 A. M. " " " " 5:45 A. M. " " " " 6:35 A. M. " " " " 7:25 A. M. " " " " 8:15 A. M. " " " " 9:05 A. M. " " " " 9:55 A. M. " " " " 10:45 A. M. " " " " 11:35 A. M. " " " " 12:25 A. M. " " " " 1:15 A. M. " " " " 2:05 A. M. " " " " 2:55 A. M. " " " " 3:45 A. M. " " " " 4:35 A. M. " " " " 5:25 A. M. " " " " 6:15 A. M. " " " " 7:05 A. M. " " " " 7:55 A. M. " " " " 8:45 A. M. " " " " 9:35 A. M. " " " " 10:25 A. M. " " " " 11:15 A. M. " " " " 12:05 A. M. " " " " 12:55 A. M. " " " " 1:45 A. M. " " " " 2:35 A. M. " " " " 3:25 A. M. " " " " 4:15 A. M. " " " " 5:05 A. M. " " " " 5:55 A. M. " " " " 6:45 A. M. " " " " 7:35 A. M. " " " " 8:25 A. M. " " " " 9:15 A. M. " " " " 10:05 A. M. " " " " 10:55 A. M. " " " " 11:45 A. M. " " " " 12:35 A. M. " " " " 1:25 A. M. " " " " 2:15 A. M. " " " " 3:05 A. M. " " " " 3:55 A. M. " " " " 4:45 A. M. " " " " 5:35 A. M. " " " " 6:25 A. M. " " " " 7:15 A. M. " " " " 8:05 A. M. " " " " 8:55 A. M. " " " " 9:45 A. M. " " " " 10:35 A. M. " " " " 11:25 A. M. " " " " 12:15 A. M. " " " " 1:05 A. M. " " " " 1:55 A. M. " " " " 2:45 A. M. " " " " 3:35 A. M. " " " " 4:25 A. M. " " " " 5:15 A. M. " " " " 6:05 A. M. " " " " 6:55 A. M. " " " " 7:45 A. M. " " " " 8:35 A. M. " " " " 9:25 A. M. " " " " 10:15 A. M. " " " " 11:05 A. M. " " " " 11:55 A. M. " " " " 12:45 A. M. " " " " 1:35 A. M. " " " " 2:25 A. M. " " " " 3:15 A. M. " " " " 4:05 A. M. " " " " 4:55 A. M. " " " " 5:45 A. M. " " " " 6:35 A. M. " " " " 7:25 A. M. " " " " 8:15 A. M. " " " " 9:05 A. M. " " " " 9:55 A. M. " " " " 10:45 A. M. " " " " 11:35 A. M. " " " " 12:25 A. M. " " " " 1:15 A. M. " " " " 2:05 A. M. " " " " 2:55 A. M. " " " " 3:45 A. M. " " " " 4:35 A. M. " " " " 5:25 A. M. " " " " 6:15 A. M. " " " " 7:05 A. M. " " " " 7:55 A. M. " " " " 8:45 A. M. " " " " 9:35 A. M. " " " " 10:25 A. M. " " " " 11:15 A. M. " " " " 12:05 A. M. " " " " 12:55 A. M. " " " " 1:45 A. M. " " " " 2:35 A. M. " " " " 3:25 A. M. " " " " 4:15 A. M. " " " " 5:05 A. M. " " " " 5:55 A. M. " " " " 6:45 A. M. " " " " 7:35 A. M. " " " " 8:25 A. M. " " " " 9:15 A. M. " " " " 10:05 A. M. " " " " 10:55 A. M. " " " " 11:45 A. M. " " " " 12:35 A. M. " " " " 1:25 A. M. " " " " 2:15 A. M. " " " " 3:05 A. M. " " " " 3:55 A. M. " "