

New Advertisements.

DOUBLE HARPOON Horse Hay-Fork.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free.

PENNOCK MANUFACTURING CO.,
25 KENNETH SQUARE, Chester County, Pa.

A New Early Sweet Potato, EARLY GOLDEN.

SUPERIOR in earliness, productive-ness, color and quality. Produced tubers large enough for the market in eighty days.

On account of its Early Maturity, it is be- lieved to be better adapted for Cultiva- tion in the Northern States than any other variety.

In shape they are somewhat shorter than the ordinary varieties, of a golden yellow color, cook very dry, and are of superior flavor, will grow on quite ordinary soil with but a slight coat of manure, yielded a large crop the past season upon land that would not grow above fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. An excellent keeper.

The most valuable variety in cultivation.

Price of slips, with directions for planting, by mail, post-paid, 80 cents per dozen; \$1.25 for fifty; \$2.00 per hundred; \$12.50 per thousand.

D. K. BLISS & SONS,
34 Barclay Street, New York.

Flower Seeds Given Away

To every Yearly Subscriber to

The American Garden,

A QUARTO ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.

ONLY 25 CENTS A YEAR.
SAMPLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

DEVOTED exclusively to the Gardening interests of America. Contains twelve pages of closely printed matter, relating to HORTICULTURE, FLOWERS, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE GARDENING in all their varied departments.

EDITED BY DR. F. M. HEXAMER.

This popular Magazine, heretofore published by Messrs. BEACH, SON & CO., will hereafter be published by the present proprietors, in an entirely new dress, and will appear in January, April, July and October of each year.

First number will be ready about April 20th.

Flower Seeds for the Wild Garden.

Every yearly subscriber will receive, in addition to the paper, a packet of FLOWER SEEDS FOR THE WILD GARDEN, which contains a mixture of upward of ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES, sufficient for a square rod of ground, which will give a profusion of flowers during the entire season for several years in succession. In- cluding seeds for sowing and subsequent treatment of Flower Seeds, as well as for other plants for the Wild Garden, will be found in the April number of the AMERICAN GARDEN.

D. K. BLISS & SONS, Publishers,
34 Barclay Street, New York.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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 Centre Democrat, Bellefonte, Penn.," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

We have received, under date of June 12, "Bulletin 44" of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, which cautions the public against the "Pallard Fertilizers." One of these is the "Concentrated Privy Guano," the right to manufacture which is being offered to farmers in several parts of this State. We advise our readers not to invest largely in this right until a thorough investigation shall have satisfied them that they are right in going ahead.

We have discovered in our own wheat fields and others in the vicinity a new enemy to the wheat crop—at least new to us. As the wheat approaches ripeness, many heads—say one in ten or twelve—suddenly turn almost white, and upon examination are found to be dead. A close examination discovers a small worm, somewhat resembling the wire worm, except in size, in the stalk, between the upper joint and the head. What is it? and where does it come from? Since writing the above we notice that our exchanges speak of the same trouble in other parts of the State.

The Army Worm.

This wonderfully destructive pest has made its appearance in great force in Maryland and New Jersey, and on Long Island. It is impossible to say that it may not strike us, and in order that our farmers may be forewarned, we copy from our exchanges in the infested districts descriptions of the methods there adopted of fighting them:

Considerable excitement exists in Maryland over the appearance of the army worm. They first appeared in the wheat fields, and wherever found have eaten the beard entirely off, and have otherwise injured the wheat. They are now leaving the wheat and are seeking the younger and more tender grains. The first corn fields attacked were those of John A. Mitchell and S. N. Hyde and son, near Baltimore, and as far as the march had extended when discovered the fields are entirely bare. Concave ditches were at once dug through the fields, and a panel fence taken down, which stopped their further progress in that direction. The farmers are now digging ditches around their corn fields. Every few yards in these ditches pits are sunk, into which the worms fall in their efforts to cross. In those pits can be seen great masses of the worms, and as the pits fill up the worms are burnt and thrown out to make room for others. They begin to march about noon, and during the afternoon the roads adjacent to the fields where they are covered with the moving army.

The only effective remedy in fighting them so far has been in the use of deep trenches dividing the fields to be protected from the field already attacked. The deeper the trench the better, and it will be improved by pits or wells dug still deeper.

With these trenches and pits a boy with a broom can stop an army, but it is better to keep fresh "red top" saturated with Paris green or London purple in the bottom so that they may eat of it and die. On one farm every means of destroying them was tried, and all means except the trenches, even the attempt to destroy by a heavy iron roller, has failed.

The owner says: "We have abandoned our iron roller as of no earthly use. It weighs about a ton when weighted, and although it of course kills a great many, with such an army as we have to contend with, it was of but little use."

"In running the roller it would soon become so moist with the crushed worms that the dry dirt would adhere to the roller and make the roller lumpy; so that many would escape. If the grass is short the roller is effective, but if long, it is of no use. Next we have used tar, but with no effect whatever. They will go right over it, and if one gets stuck it simply makes a bridge for another. We have tried salt, dry sawing it in winnows; also made a brine of it, with no effect whatever. We used kerosene oil by pouring it in the ploughed furrows or ditches prepared for them. It stopped their progress only momentarily, for the dead ones only formed bridges for those marching behind. Then we tried lime, without the least particle of effect. They cared no more for it than brown sugar."

A woman who has raised a large number of hens says that after vainly trying the recommended remedies for lice, she hit upon a plan of giving them, once or twice a week, a large loaf made of Graham flour in which a handful of sulphur had been mixed.

EXPERIENCE has demonstrated that the best soil on which to raise the early amber canes is a sandy loam well fertilized and put in order.

Agricultural Books and Periodicals.

We are under obligations to Hon. F. S. Gold, Secretary of the Conn. State Board of Agriculture, for a copy of his report for 1879-'80. Bound in the same volume of the report of the State Board proper, is the report of the agricultural experiment station, which was established by Act of Assembly in 1877, "for the purpose of promoting agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment." The two reports cover nearly six hundred pages of matter of great value to every thinking farmer.

Last Saturday's—June 26—issue of the *Scientific American* contains a finely illustrated article upon the "army worm" which is doing so much damage along parts of the sea coast from Virginia to Long Island, and in some parts of the interior. It is not at all improbable that this terrible scourge may reach us in time, and it would be well for those who wish to be fully informed as to its nature, habits and the means of combating it, to send for this number. Price 10 cents. Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Hay for Milk Production.

"Old Farmer" in the Tribune.

A dairyman speaking lately of the best kind of hay for feeding his cows during the winter, places them according to their value in the following order: Red clover rowen, clover hay, fine English hay, birdsgrass. These should be cut as soon as the earliest heads begin to blossom. I wonder he does not mention timothy and orchard grass; for if sowed thick and cut just before flowering they make excellent hay for milk cows as well as sheep. By birdsgrass I suppose redtop is meant, as it bears the former name in some localities. But there are two other grasses better than either of the above to produce choice butter and to fatten stock rapidly, and these are June or blue grass and white clover. The late Mr. Clift, one of the best farmers in Putnam county, New York, paid particular attention to these two latter grasses for hay considering that their mixture, half and half, making up a ton of hay, was worth for butter and to fatten animals thrice that of most other hay; and although these did not produce over a third as great a weight per acre as timothy, still they were the most profitable to grow on suitable lands, and there were the additional considerations of less storage-room required and less labor in handling.

In The Wrong Place.

W. I. Chamberlain in Practical Farmer.

Some years ago, when I was teaching, my father's farm, the one I now own, was rented to a not over laborious tenant. He complained of lack of fertility—said he couldn't get hay and grain enough to winter the cows, etc. I said: "You should save and apply the manure better, then. The cows linger shivering in the fence corners and along the lane fences all day, when they should be in the warm barn where they would need less hay to keep up the animal heat, and where their manure could be all saved and properly used." "Wal," he replied, with a grin, "I 'spose they leave their dung and urine somewhere round on the farm, and it's a mighty sight easier than to shovel it out of the stable." Ah! There was just the trouble. It was "somewhere around" in snow drifts or on the frozen ground or lane where not needed, and where its value at any rate would waste in every thaw and rain till summer. It was "like water spilled on the ground which cannot be gathered up." It was in the wrong place. The fence corners are not plowed and the lanes do not raise crops of wheat.

Now this, it seems to me, is the fault with man's farming. He doesn't always save all the manure and use it in the right place and time and way. If any man does, he is, so far at least, a good husbandman.

A FARM differs from almost every other kind of property in its capacity for perpetual production. A horse or a cow lives but a few years, and the problem for the farmer is how to produce the greatest profit from them for the short period of their life. But a farm never dies—or never should die. It is a possession for all time, and should be farmed with reference to its perpetual productiveness. The man who for immediate profit "skins his farm" by injudicious cropping is as short-sighted as if he should skin his living cow for the profit in the hide.

THE prizes to be offered at the next State Fair will reach in the aggregate \$40,000 including \$8,500 for cattle; \$7,000 for horses (racing prohibited); \$6,500 for poultry; \$2,500 for swine; \$1,500 for sheep; \$3,000 for the dairy; \$4,000 for tools, implements and machinery; \$3,000 for State, county, club and individual exhibits of farm, orchard and garden products; \$4,000 for wool and wool products and other manufactured goods.

EVERY needed means for the approaching harvest should be made ready. Mowers, rakes, scythes, barns, stack bottoms, etc., should all be examined and put in order.

The Old Ways and the New.

I've just come in from the meadow, wife, where the grass is tall and green; I hobbled out upon my cane to see John's new machine; It made old eyes sting again to see that mower mow, And I heaved a sigh for the scythe I swung some twenty years ago.

Many a many a day I've mowed, 'neath the rays of the scorching sun Till I thought my poor back would break ere my task for the day was done.

I often think of the days of toil in the fields all over the farm, Till I feel the sweat on my wrinkled brow and the old feet come in my arm.

It was hard work, it was slow work, a swinging the old scythe then; Unlike the mower that went through the grass like dust through the ranks of men.

I stood and looked till my old eyes ached, amazed at its speed and power— The work it took me a day to do it done in one short hour.

John said I hadn't seen the half; when he puts it into his wheel I'd see it reap it, and rake it and put it in bundles for to lay.

To reap and thrash it, and bag it up and send it into the barn.

John kinder laughed when he said it, but I said to the "I've seen so much in my pilgrimage, thro' my three-score years and ten.

That I wouldn't be surprised to see a railroad in my field.

Or a Yankee in a flyin' ship a'gain' most anywhere." There's a difference in the work I done and the work my boys now do;

Steady and slow in the good old way, worry and fret in the new.

But somehow I think there was happiness crowded into those toiling days, of men.

The fact young men of the present won't see till they change their ways.

To think that I should live to see work done in this wonderful way!

Old tools are of little service now, and farmin' is almost play;

The women have got their sewin' machines, their wringers and every such thing;

And now play croquet in the door yard, or sit in the parlor and sing.

'T wasn't you that had it so easy, wife, in the days so long gone by;

You rise up early and sat up late, a-stoolin' for you and I;

There were cows to milk there was butter to make, and many a day did you stand

A-washin' my toll-stained garments, and wringing Ah, wife, our children will never see the hard work we have seen.

For the heavy task and the long task is done with a noise of a railroad car.

No longer the noise of the scythe do I hear; the mower—there, I hear it afar!

A rattlin' along through the tall stout grass with the noise of a railroad car.

Well, the old tools are now shovelled away; they stand a-gatherin' rust.

Like many an old man I've seen put aside with only a crust.

When the eye grows dim, when the step is weak, when the strength goes out of his arm, The best thing a poor old man can do is to hold the deed of the farm.

There is one old way that they can't improve, although it has been tried;

By men who studied and studied, and worried till they died;

It has shown undimmed for ages, like gold refined into those toiling days.

It's the way to the Kingdom of Heaven by the simple way of the cross.

—John H. Yates.

Care of Milch Cows.

From the Western Barn.

During the intense hot weather of the summer, cows, unless in very extra pasture, with a plenty of shade and water, fail very much in their productiveness. When once partially dried up, it is hard to bring them into a full flow of milk again during the season. The greatest care should therefore be taken to give a plenty of some kind of nutritious soil-feed, corn, oats, or whatever other green feed a farmer may happen to have. Feed them must have or dry up—there is no such thing as milk and butter without feed.

If cows are obliged to work hard all day, in short pasture, during hot weather, to obtain barely enough to keep them alive, they will become both too much heated and fatigued to keep up a full flow of milk, and who, ever expects any profit from cows in hot weather must feed them enough, so that as the heat of the day advances they may retire to the shade, for comfort and repose. Excessive heat is more injurious to a milch cow than short feed. Cows require plenty to eat without great exercise to obtain it, and repose. It is more profitable to feed shorts, oil meal, or other grain, where pastures are short, than to suffer cows to dry up.

Cows should be driven very slowly, particularly in hot weather, that they may not be overheated; and if yarded nights, should always have a full supply of clean water. Cows give more milk and do better when kept constantly in the pasture, unless they are soil-fed in the yard or stable.

The Better Way.

The usual custom in regard to the horse manure pile is to let it leach and lie exposed to air and rain, and when it is carted to the field the "firefang" has burned its value out, the nitrogen or the ammonia having, by the fermentation, all escaped. This loss can easily be avoided. The horse manure can be thrown into the yard where the cattle can tramp it into the soil of the yard, or it can be mixed with the manure from the cattle stalls, for this last seems to counterbalance the heating and volatile nature of the former.

Some farmers who wish to keep the manure separate from the other, for special purposes, sprinkle the heap with salt and use plaster, which holds the heat in check; but then it will have a tendency to "fire," which can only be prevented by throwing water upon it. But this remedy has its loss, unless "just enough" is used, so as to prevent a waste of its soluble parts. A very thorough incorporation of the horse manure and that of the cow stable is secured by using the former as an absorbent for the manure ditch, and the liquids are then all saved and the stables have a noticeable absence of odors, which is largely due to the use of the absorbent.

There is yet a need of greater economy about the treatment of the manure piles and heaps that are left thro' the summer to be used upon the wheat lands. The loss in valuable properties is usually very great, and may be almost entirely avoided, if the manure of the yard is thrown up into piles, or under shelter, which would be better.

THE *American Agriculturist* says: "If there was any doubt about the best time for cutting grain, the general experience last year went far toward settling the question. All over the country a hot spell came on just as the cutting became general, and the grain shrank badly. Had the harvest been a few days earlier, the total grain would have been enormous. In the writer's field, stopping the cutting for the 4th of July holiday last season, caused a loss of \$100 in the quality of the grain and in shrinkage of weight and bulk. As soon as the grain is solid, but will still crush dry between the finger nails, it may be cut, and hot weather will not injure it in the shock as it will when standing. Dead ripe grain is not only less valuable, but the straw is worth less than if cut three or four days earlier.

MR. JOHN McDOWELL, of Washington county, Pa., keeps 650 highly improved sheep, which cost annually \$1.54 per head; his wool averages four pounds of brook-washed wool per head. In 1875 his wool sold for 56 cents per pound, or 2.24 per head. On account of severe winters the crop costs 15 cents per pound, which makes his net income per sheep \$1.64. His sheep are worth \$3.50 per head, and his profits are 56 per cent. of the capital invested. The land on which he pastures his sheep is worth about \$1.50 per acre.

AN Indiana hen, killed for dinner the other day, was found stuffed with ten eggs, five perfect and the rest soft-shelled. It is suggested that she was holding for higher prices.

PROTECT the nesting birds. Thousands of eggs are stolen every year by nest-robbing urchins, who are responsible in a large measure for the scarcity of the birds.

SET your hens always in the evening, in preference to placing them on the hatching nests by daylight. Young fowls will do better in this way invariably.

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 volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. It is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. Note.—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no oil ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time. 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.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, GEMMERY, &c.
All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Broeckerhoff House. 4-1f

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LOUIS DOLL,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
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E. C. HUNTER, Pres't. J. F. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE,
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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.
Receive Deposits
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Gov. Securities,
Gold and Compons,
JAMES A. BRAVER, President.
J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier. 4-1f

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE
R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880:

Leaves Snow Shoe 7:20 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9:10 A. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 10:25 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11:57 A. M.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2:00 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 3:15 P. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 5:15 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6:57 P. M.
DANIEL RHODES,
General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.
ROAD.—Time-Table, April 23, 1880:

Exp. Mail.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.	Exp. Mail.
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
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