

THE BEND BULLETIN

"For every man a square deal, no less and no more."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year.....\$5.00
Six months.....\$3.00
Three months.....\$1.50
(Invariably in advance.)

HOW TO REMIT.
Remit by bank draft, postal money order on Bend, express money order, or registered letter. Make all remittances payable to The Bend Bulletin.

Stage and Mail Schedule.
ARRIVE AT BEND.
From Shantiko via Princeton.....7 p. m. daily
From Lakeview and Silver Lake.....7:30 p. m. daily except Tues.
From Tumalo Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....8:15 p. m.
From Laidlaw daily except Sunday.....9:30 a. m.
LEAVE BEND.
For Shantiko via Princeton.....6 a. m. daily
For Lakeview and Silver Lake.....7:30 p. m. daily except Sun.
For Tumalo Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....8 a. m.
For Laidlaw daily except Sunday.....10 a. m.

Post Office Hours:—Week days, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and half hour after arrival of all mails from railroad reaching Bend before 8 p. m.
Telephone Office Hours:—Week days, from 7:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, from 8:00 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 5:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1906.

SUCCESS.

What a feeling of satisfaction comes to a man when he can honestly feel that his efforts have proven successful—that the task he set himself to perform has been well done. It is probable that everyone has experienced this sense of satisfaction at some time, and can agree with the above statement out of their own experience. They can well realize then the present feeling of the officers and committees who had the success of the Redmond fair at heart. For the fair was a success. It does not have to be proven—everybody admits it.

There is but one report heard regarding the fair, and that report is commendatory. People were surprised—agreeably surprised—when they walked into the tents and saw the fine display of grains, grasses, vegetables, fancy work and good things to eat. It was an exhibition that any country could be proud of and one in which a new country can take special satisfaction. True, there have been larger displays elsewhere but none where the grains and vegetables could excel those exhibited at Redmond.

The fair was a good thing for the upper Deschutes valley. It was a great ad. It showed to the visitors what can be grown here—showed that we have one of the richest soils under the sun. The people responded liberally with their exhibits, everybody helped and hence the affair was a success.

Those officers and committees that had the work to perform should receive commendation, as should also Mr. F. S. Stanley who showed much interest in the fair, and the D. I. & P. Co., which subscribed \$500 for premiums.

JUST A FEW THOUGHTS.

The Wisconsin Agriculturist says: "A country in which the natural goodness of the soil has been used up is a country that is on the straight road to national bankruptcy. When the earth refuses to bring forth fruit after its kind men may as well make up their minds to seek some other place of abode."

There is wrapped up, then, in the tilling of the soil and the making of it to produce crops, a great economic question—the welfare of a nation and its freedom from bankruptcy. If, therefore, the above is true and a nation's wealth, happiness, morality and welfare depend to a large extent on the number and fertility of its farms, the importance of the work of a man or set of men who open new land to settlement and make it fit for cultivation and homes can be readily seen. He helps to feed the hungry. He helps to do away with that feeling of unrest and discontent that sooner or later leads to revolution and anarchy when a large per cent of a nation's citizenship are hungry and without homes. He makes it possible for many to build homes, to supply their fami-

lies and themselves with food, and possibly to satisfy the higher aspirations with learning and mental development. The man who opens new lands to settlement, reclaiming deserts or clearing away forests, is doing good work.

Morality on a large scale—morality that is truly national—will never exist long where there is not a fair degree of prosperity. Morality and prosperity, to a great extent, walk hand in hand. True, great wealth often retards the highest development and corrupts the best that is in a man, but the constant struggle for food and clothing—the ceaseless toil for daily bread—will also smother the better qualities of a man's soul. For a whole people to develop and be happy they must be prosperous. Consequently, those who create new homes where heretofore there had been none, who produce waving grain fields and fruitful orchards where formerly was only the hot dry desert—such men and women are doing work the far-reaching importance of which they seldom take time to consider.

Undoubtedly, a large majority of upper Deschutes valley people are here simply to build homes, obtain a living and lay aside a little wealth to educate their children and soften their declining years with comforts. They do not take time to consider that in making productive many thousand acres of desert land they are playing an important part in a great economic question. But, nevertheless, such is the case. They are building better than they know.

ACCIDENT ON THE MATOLES

Logging Crew Has Narrow Escape From Drowning.

It is reported that U. S. Cowles, J. W. Jackson, Andrew Larsen, Jr., and Clarence Watts had a narrow escape from drowning, last Thursday, while attempting to cross the Matoles river, where they have been driving logs for the Cowles saw mill. While crossing the stream in a boat, in the rapids, they were unable to land where they had expected to, and the boat swinging out into the stream again, struck against a log that had lodged and was upset in midstream, throwing the occupants into the water at a point where there was apparently no bottom and where the current is very swift. Cowles was washed down stream fully 50 feet, after being thrown from the boat, before he came to the surface again, but the other members of the party managed to get hold of the boat, to which they clung until it reached a point where the river was shallower and where they could make a landing. Meanwhile Mr. Cowles had also made a landing at some distance down the stream. Watts, who could not swim, came near drowning before they could get him to the boat. When he first came to the surface after his plunge into the water, he grappled one of the others and came near pulling him under, but they finally succeeded in getting him to the overturned boat, and later to the bank of the stream—Madras Pioneer.

What Women Will Wear This Winter

Discussing suitable costumes for business women in the New Idea Woman's Magazine for October, the writer of the article remarks: "The reaction to very dark colors which distinguishes this season from its several predecessors will have the full approval of all those women who have to consider the practical before all else. It may be said, however, that in spite of the profusion of lace and furbelows lavished on summer styles, there always is an undercurrent of simplicity and sensibility sought by the conservative elements, to which in great measure the best business women belong. Not only deep navy blues, ruby shades of red, and the old-fashioned bottle greens which are being revived, but black combination with myrtle green and autumn colors produce effects which are in keeping with the somber color scheme. Among the mannish suitings there are many unobtrusive stripes which are very attractive, and have almost superseded the checked materials in popularity. The plaids are also very dark. The newest ones showing a combination of brown and orange greens. One characteristic of the novelty paid materials is a satin stripe, generally in black, which recurs regularly in the pattern. The separate plaid skirt, particularly in the shadow plaid, is a feature of the season. It is invariably accompanied by a waist of the predominant shade in the plaid." See The Bulletin's offer elsewhere, to new subscribers in connection with this popular magazine.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Planting Strawberries on the Deschutes.

By studying the history of the strawberry, we soon become convinced that the time for planting is decidedly local, caused by natural conditions. By close observation, we soon discover that the plants to set this fall or next spring are produced from this season's stolons or runners and that they should not be lifted until they are well rooted nor after the new growth begins in spring. Knowing that strawberries in our vicinity are very late, and that the stolon or runners will not materially grow until after the berry crop, we can not expect very many well developed and rooted plants of home production before the first of October and again on account of the warm weather that we usually have in March, we can easily understand why the results from spring planting are not more successful.

The experiments in planting in this vicinity are still too limited from which to form a correct conclusion with the exception that it seems to point decidedly in favor of fall planting. During September, 1905, J. I. West and Dr. Coons planted Clark's Seedling (Hood River) nursery plants in which the loss did not exceed 5 per cent and produced a good crop of berries this year. In November, 1904, I planted 400 common plants, the loss not exceeding five per cent and producing berries during 1905. In December, 1905, I planted 1500 Clark's Seedlings (Hood River) home produced plants, the loss not exceeding five per cent and producing a good crop of luscious berries this year. In January, 1905, I planted 600 common, home produced plants, in which the loss was only about five per cent. In April, 1905, I planted 400 Clark's Seedling nursery plants in good condition of which the loss was exactly 75 per cent. In April, 1906, I planted 1200 common plants, home production, losing about 95 per cent. Since the middle of August I have planted about 1500 Clark's seedling, home produced plants, but with the exception of noting that the plants set since September are in a much better condition than those set before and that all require almost a continuous irrigation, it is too soon to say what the loss will be. The conclusions to be derived from this are:

First, Fall planting is preferable to spring planting.
Second, Nursery plants can be set any time from September 1 to January 1.
Third, Home produced plants can be set any time from October 1 to January 1.
Fourth, No special advantage gained by early planting over late planting.
Fifth, Plants set in August or September require more attention and labor than plants set during the cooler months.
Sixth, The roots of the plants are more subject to injury from exposure to the air during the warmer than the cooler weather.

The ideal plant to set should not only be well rooted but the crown should be small and in order to obtain this result the plant can be easily shaped by cutting off the larger or older leaves. In planting spread out the roots so as to get them into a natural position and press the soil firmly about them. In order that the plants may be drought resisting, set the roots as deep as conveniently can be done without covering the crown with soil.

There are two systems for planting, the hill and the matted row. The hill system admits of more cultivation than the matted row, while the matted row admits of easier irrigation than the hill. For the hill system plant in rows three feet apart each way. For the matted row system set the plants about one foot apart in rows four feet apart. L. D. WEST.

Back to Better Farming.

When it is considered that some of Bend's citizens are forced to use condensed milk because the fresh article is so scarce and to pay from 75 to 80 cents for a two pound roll of butter, any suggestions along the line of raising more and better cows are timely and to the point. Discussing the value of the cow on the

farm the Wisconsin Agriculturist says:

We hear a great deal in these days about abandoned farms and exhausted fertility. Much is being written on the subject of bringing back the wasted strength of the farms of this country. Many plans have been suggested and urged with more or less enthusiasm. One man finds the remedy in one thing and one in another. And the problem is well worthy of the attention it is receiving, for a country in which the natural goodness of the soil has been used up is a country which is on the straight road to national bankruptcy. When the earth refuses to bring forth fruit after its kind men may as well make up their minds to seek some other place of abode and do it quickly, too.

Now, through the mist of all the discussion and towering over and above all theories, the eye of the farm prophet can see the beautiful form of the old cow—the good old farm cow. She looks good to me, too, as I stand and look at her today. For I believe she is the hope of this country. Give her a chance to do what she can do, and what she will do if she is given a chance, and all this wondering over the future of our nation and all this planning and speculating will pass into forgetfulness.

The dairy cow does several things for the man who keeps her and does the fair thing for her. In the first place, she helps to keep the people alive as no other farm animal does. Stop a moment and think if this is not an actual fact. Take away the milk and the butter and the cheese that are ours by reason of the efforts of the cow and what a blow it would be to the health, yes, and to the very life of the people. From the cradle to the grave we must have milk and milk products. Men have done their best to produce substitutes, but they are all miserable failures.

And while the cow does this, she puts untold fortunes into the hands of those who own her every year. It is not a thankless task to care for the good old dairy cow. She fills the pockets of every man that does the right thing by her. Without the money which we receive for the butter and milk and cheese we make, the farms of this country would be pretty hard places on which to live.

But best of all, along with the nourishment she gives to us, and over and above all considerations of the money value of the milk products, stands the fact that the dairy cow is the best animal on the face of the earth to keep up farm fertility. Who dare dispute that fact? How does she do it?

She takes the hay and the corn and other grains of the country and transmutates them into gold. She does more. She returns to the farm a residue so rich in its constituent parts that it stands at the very head of all the farm fertilizers that have ever been used in the world. We have tried to find something to take the place of pure barnyard manure to maintain the richness of our lands and have in the end had to come back to the truth that nothing is its equal. Other fertilizers are good. For a time they may be used as a temporary relief from approaching bankruptcy. But the relief is only short lived. There never was a commercial fertilizer made which was not in reality a makeshift. We use it because we have not enough of the kind nature makes.

Keep more cows. Wherever the cow goes, prosperity goes hand in hand with hope for the future. The man who has a good dairy of cows need have no fears that he will keep up his soil fertility to the end and finally hand down to his children the heritage of a farm as good as when it came to him.

The best farmers are to be found where cows are kept. The most comfortable homes are owned by the dairy farmers of the country. You may look for the most thoughtful, the most intelligent and the most law-abiding men in those sections of the country which are devoted to dairying. Why is this? The keeping of cattle tends to make men kind and earnest and thoughtful. There is made time to think and read in a country where cattle are the main source of income. Thinking is the foundation of good

government. It therefore follows that the dairy farmer is one of the strong supporters of the nation. This is proven by facts. These facts cannot be controverted.

The section of the country which puts all its forces into the growing of grain crops, or which persistently sells its hay and corn crop to be shipped away out of the country, by the very nature of things cannot be the most prosperous or most desirable as a place in which to live. Not that it would be wise to drop grain raising and take up the keeping of dairying to the exclusion of everything else. That would not be wise or desirable. But we might well keep some cows on all our farms. This will give us a chance to feed out at home our farm crops in large measure; it will give us money on which to live; it will help us to keep our farms in good condition for years to come.

WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

work on the ranch this year. He had 146 varieties of vegetables grown in 1906. A 90-pound pie pumpkin promised a great feast of pies, as did also two others, one 53, the other 48 pounds. Thirteen kinds of grain were shown, divided between wheat, barley, oats and corn. There were three fine samples of corn, each 8½ feet high: The Gold Nugget, planted May 20, cut Sept. 4; 90-day Minnesota, planted May 15, cut Aug. 15; Champion White Pearl, planted May 18, cut Sept. 4. There was also a showing of timothy and clover. Following is a partial list of the different vegetables, with the number of varieties of each:

Carrots 5, beets 7, turnips 2, rutabagas 2, cabbage 4, watermelons 2, celery 3, parsnips 2, salsify 1, potatoes 7, cauliflower 2, tomatoes 1, onions 5, leek 2, green beans 10, dried pea seed 4, peppers 2, kale 1, parsley 1, cucumbers 2, squash and pumpkins 25, one pint artichokes.

Mrs. Renahan had on exhibition a half dozen or more excellent cakes, 19 kinds of canned goods and several pieces of pretty fancy work.

The Rowlee ranch is one and a half miles east of Bend.

Fair Notes.

Great credit is due William Boegli of the Cove orchard for his very excellent horticultural display.

All exhibitors seemed to take great interest in their exhibits and many of the prize winners were very proud.

There were 404 entries for premiums, not counting the entries in the baby show. There were also five general selections, each of which would have been good for from 20 to 40 single entries.

Rule 13 says that premiums unclaimed for 30 days after the fair shall be deemed donated to the association. The officers announce that this rule will be strictly enforced. It is desired that all those who won premiums make a postal card request to the secretary, E. C. Park, as the addresses of all exhibitors were not obtained.

Bend ladies made a very good showing with their exhibits in the textile department and carried off their share of the premiums. Mrs. F. F. Smith got first and second premiums on drawn work center piece, and second on hardanger piece; Miss Anna Steele first premium on Mt. Melick embroidery and second on best sofa pillow; Miss Florence McCann, first premium on crocheted doily and third on battenburg piece; Mrs. Chas. D. Rowe first premiums on fancy apron, sofa pillow and hardanger piece and second on best specimen of hemstitching. The officers expressed themselves as very well pleased with the interest shown by Bend people.

The List of Prize-Winners.

STOCK.
Mares—F. H. Woods, 1st and 2nd.
Cows—H. C. Park, 1st; Mrs. John Tuck, 2nd; under 1 year—Mrs. John Tuck, 1st; R. C. Park, 2nd.
POULTRY.
Plymouth Rock—Cocker, F. H. Woods, 1st; R. O. Immel, 2nd; hen, R. O. Immel, 1st; F. H. Woods, 2nd; pen of chicks, F. H. Woods.
Buff Orpingtons—Pen of chicks, R. O. Immel; 1st; hen, R. O. Immel, 1st; F. H. Woods, 2nd; pen of chicks, Mrs. J. R. Harvey.
Black Langshans—Cocker, Ruth Covert, 1st; R. C. Park, 2nd; hen, R. C. Park, 1st and 2nd; pen of chicks, R. C. Park.
Best and largest gilt of poultry, R. C. Park, 1st; Mrs. J. R. Harvey, 2nd.
FAIR PRODUCTS.
Threshed oats—F. H. Woods, 1st; Frank Glass, 2nd.
Threshed wheat—F. H. Woods, 1st; C. M. Mudd, 2nd.
Twelve stalks corn—Thomas Arnold, 1st; L. L. Welch, 2nd.

Wheat in stalks—R. M. Rhy, 1st.
Oats in stalks—John Johnson, 1st; L. H. Hardesty, 2nd.
Sheep—John Johnson, 1st; Frank Forest, 2nd.
Sheep—W. H. Moore, 1st; L. H. Hardesty, 2nd.
Sheep—W. H. Moore, 1st; L. H. Hardesty, 2nd.
Alfalfa—J. N. B. Gerking, 1st; F. H. Woods, 2nd; F. H. Woods, 3rd.

Clover—John Johnson, 1st; B. B. Cook, 2nd.
Timothy—J. A. Vossburg, 1st.
Vetch—L. D. West, 1st.

VEGETABLES.
Largest pumpkin—F. H. Woods, 1st and 2nd.
Largest squash—F. H. Woods, 1st; F. H. Woods, 2nd.
Largest watermelon—W. H. Moore, 1st; M. Wilson, 2nd; A. J. Riddle, 3rd.
Largest potato—Bert Loney, 1st; John Johnson, 2nd; H. A. Kendall, 3rd.

Largest cabbage—Mrs. F. L. Ricker, 1st.
Largest sugar beet, L. D. West, 1st; E. C. Park, 2nd.
Largest onion—G. M. Rhy, 1st; E. C. Park, 2nd; Bert Loney, 3rd.

Best one-half bushel potatoes—John Johnson, 1st; J. H. Rhy, 2nd; E. M. Rhy, 3rd.
Best one-half bushel onions—F. H. Woods, 1st; L. Welch, 2nd.
Best six beets—L. D. West, 1st; A. J. Rhy, 2nd; W. Archer, 3rd.

Best six sugar beets—L. D. West, 1st; E. C. Park, 2nd; W. Archer, 3rd.
Best six cabbages—Mrs. F. L. Ricker, 1st.
Best six turnips—Bert Loney, 1st; R. O. Immel, 2nd; H. A. Kendall, 3rd.

Best six tomatoes—Wm. Boegli, 1st; A. H. Parks, 2nd; Bert Loney, 3rd.
Best six cucumbers—Mrs. F. Redmond, 1st; W. Archer, 2nd.
Best three cucumbers—Bert Loney, 1st.

Best three watermelons—W. H. Moore, 1st; Bert Loney, 2nd; M. Wilson, 3rd.
Best exhibit of agricultural and horticultural products from any tract in Platteville, Wisconsin—F. H. Woods, 1st; D. Greenough, 2nd; J. H. Woods, 3rd.

Recommended for premiums—best 40 samples, Bert Loney, 1st; E. C. Park, 2nd; largest sample, L. L. Welch, 1st; Geo. McQueen, 2nd; half bushel largest potatoes, Bert Loney, 1st; John Johnson, 2nd.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT.

Baby's dress—Mrs. F. H. Woods, 1st and 2nd.
Caret cover—Bertha Baldwin, 1st and 2nd.
Pillow—Mrs. L. L. Welch, 1st; Mrs. R. O. Immel, 2nd.

Knitted shawl—Mrs. F. H. Woods, 1st.
Fancy apron—Mrs. Chas. D. Rowe, 1st.
Hand embroidered waist—Ray Holloway, 1st; Mrs. McCaffrey, 2nd.

Embroidered turnover set—Mrs. J. H. Moize, 1st.
Embroidered doily—Mrs. Hightower, 1st; Mrs. Welch, 2nd.
Embroidered lunch cloth—Mrs. H. F. Jones, 1st; Mrs. F. Redmond, 2nd.

Embroidered sofa pillow—Mrs. Chas. D. Rowe, 1st; Anna Steele, 2nd.
Drawn work center piece—Mrs. E. F. Smith, 1st and 2nd.

Drawn work sofa pillow—Mrs. C. M. Mudd, 1st; drawn work doily—Mrs. W. A. Hunt, 1st and 2nd; best specimen hemstitching—Mrs. Mudd, 1st; Mrs. Rowlee, 2nd.

Crocheted baby apron—Clara Ricker, 1st.
Crocheted doily—Mrs. Florence McCann, 1st; Mrs. Welch, 2nd.
Crocheted doily—Mrs. Florence McCann, 1st; Mrs. Welch, 2nd.

Necktie kitchen apron—Mrs. R. O. Immel, 1st; Patch work quilt, mounted—Mrs. M. Moore, 1st; Mrs. J. H. Hardesty, 2nd.

Patch work quilt, silk—Mrs. Hunt, 1st; Mrs. F. H. Woods, 2nd.
Patch work quilt, cotton—Mrs. Lena Wilhoop, 1st; Mrs. Ballard, 2nd.

Battenburg piece—Mrs. Hightower, 1st; Mrs. V. J. Colburn, 2nd; Florence McCann, 3rd.

FINE ARTS.

Hand painted china—Lyle Perry, 1st; Mrs. Ely, 2nd.

CULINARY.

Case of butter—Mrs. F. Mudd, 1st; Mrs. F. Redmond, 2nd.

Bouquet—Mrs. Bert Loney, 1st.
Yacht white bread—Mrs. Emma, 1st; Mrs. Immel, 2nd.

Baking powder biscuit—Mrs. Hardesty, 1st; Mrs. Ely, 2nd.

Loaf cake—Mrs. M. E. Lander, 1st.
Assorted cakes—Mrs. Park, 1st.

Home made pickles—Mrs. Redmond, 1st and 2nd; glass jelly—Mrs. L. L. Welch, 1st; Mrs. Ely, 2nd; Canned fruit—Mrs. Redmond, 1st; Mrs. Ely, 2nd; Pottery—Mrs. Ely, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Welch, 3rd; Bouquet and flowers—Mrs. C. M. Mudd, 1st; Mrs. Ely, 2nd.

BABY SHOW.

Best baby 1 to 3 months—Mrs. Chas. D. Rowe, 1st.
Best baby 3 to 12 months—Mrs. A. F. Row, 1st.

Recommended for premiums—Caret cover, Clara Ricker, 1st; Mrs. Immel, 2nd; Handkerchief, Mrs. Rowlee, 1st; Mrs. Smith, 2nd; Mt. Melick embroidery, Mrs. Immel, 1st; Largest family in attendance—4 children—Mrs. R. O. Immel, 1st; Premium soap shingles given by Hightower Smith Co.

* In the list of awards 1 denotes first premium and 2 denotes second premium.

Reward for Return of Horses.

I will give \$10 reward for the return of either the following mare and her colt or for both to Dr. W. S. Nichol at Bend, Or. The mare weighs about 1000 pounds, has "Circle T" brand on left shoulder, double heart on right shoulder, color dark bay; colt has brand "M" on right shoulder, color brown. 28-31 J. H. MILLER.

Timber Land, Act June 2, 1872.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.

July 30, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 2, 1872, entitled "An act for the sale of timber land in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1896.

Romeo D. Wickham

of Bend, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his own statement No. 354, for the purchase of the 1/2 sec. 26, 1/2 sec. 27, 1/2 sec. 28, 1/2 sec. 29, 1/2 sec. 30, 1/2 sec. 31, 1/2 sec. 32, 1/2 sec. 33, 1/2 sec. 34, 1/2 sec. 35, 1/2 sec. 36, 1/2 sec. 37, 1/2 sec. 38, 1/2 sec. 39, 1/2 sec. 40, 1/2 sec. 41, 1/2 sec. 42, 1/2 sec. 43, 1/2 sec. 44, 1/2 sec. 45, 1/2 sec. 46, 1/2 sec. 47, 1/2 sec. 48, 1/2 sec. 49, 1/2 sec. 50, 1/2 sec. 51, 1/2 sec. 52, 1/2 sec. 53, 1/2 sec. 54, 1/2 sec. 55, 1/2 sec. 56, 1/2 sec. 57, 1/2 sec. 58, 1/2 sec. 59, 1/2 sec. 60, 1/2 sec. 61, 1/2 sec. 62, 1/2 sec. 63, 1/2 sec. 64, 1/2 sec. 65, 1/2 sec. 66, 1/2 sec. 67, 1/2 sec. 68, 1/2 sec. 69, 1/2 sec. 70, 1/2 sec. 71, 1/2 sec. 72, 1/2 sec. 73, 1/2 sec. 74, 1/2 sec. 75, 1/2 sec. 76, 1/2 sec. 77, 1/2 sec. 78, 1/2 sec. 79, 1/2 sec. 80, 1/2 sec. 81, 1/2 sec. 82, 1/2 sec. 83, 1/2 sec. 84, 1/2 sec. 85, 1/2 sec. 86, 1/2 sec. 87, 1/2 sec. 88, 1/2 sec. 89, 1/2 sec. 90, 1/2 sec. 91, 1/2 sec. 92, 1/2 sec. 93, 1/2 sec. 94, 1/2 sec. 95, 1/2 sec. 96, 1/2 sec. 97, 1/2 sec. 98, 1/2 sec. 99, 1/2 sec. 100, 1/2 sec. 101, 1/2 sec. 102, 1/2 sec. 103, 1/2 sec. 104, 1/2 sec. 105, 1/2 sec. 106, 1/2 sec. 107, 1/2 sec. 108, 1/2 sec. 109, 1/2 sec. 110, 1/2 sec. 111, 1/2 sec. 112, 1/2 sec. 113, 1/2 sec. 114, 1/2 sec. 115, 1/2 sec. 116, 1/2 sec. 117, 1/2 sec. 118, 1/2 sec. 119, 1/2 sec. 120, 1/2 sec. 121, 1/2 sec. 122, 1/2 sec. 123, 1/2 sec. 124, 1/2 sec. 125, 1/2 sec. 126, 1/2 sec. 127, 1/2 sec. 128, 1/2 sec. 129, 1/2 sec. 130, 1/2 sec. 131, 1/2 sec. 132, 1/2 sec. 133, 1/2 sec. 134, 1/2 sec. 135, 1/2 sec. 136, 1/2 sec. 137, 1/2 sec. 138, 1/2 sec. 139, 1/2 sec. 140, 1/2 sec. 141, 1/2 sec. 142, 1/2 sec. 143, 1/2 sec. 144, 1/2 sec. 145, 1/2 sec. 146, 1/2 sec. 147, 1/2 sec. 148, 1/2 sec. 149, 1/2 sec. 150, 1/2 sec. 151, 1/2 sec. 152, 1/2 sec. 153, 1/2 sec. 154, 1/2 sec. 155, 1/2 sec. 156, 1/2 sec. 157, 1/2 sec. 158, 1/2 sec. 159, 1/2 sec. 160, 1/2 sec. 161, 1/2 sec. 162, 1/2 sec. 163, 1/2 sec. 164, 1/2 sec. 165, 1/2 sec. 166, 1/2 sec. 167, 1/2 sec. 168, 1/2 sec. 169, 1/2 sec. 170, 1/2 sec. 171, 1/2 sec. 172, 1/2 sec. 173, 1/2 sec. 174, 1/2 sec. 175, 1/2 sec. 176, 1/2 sec. 177, 1/2 sec. 178, 1/2 sec. 179, 1/2 sec. 180, 1/2 sec. 181, 1/2 sec. 182, 1/2 sec. 183, 1/2 sec. 184, 1/2 sec. 185, 1/2 sec. 186, 1/2 sec. 187, 1/2 sec. 188, 1/2 sec. 189, 1/2 sec. 190, 1/2 sec. 191, 1/2 sec. 192, 1/2 sec. 193, 1/2 sec. 194, 1/2 sec. 195, 1/2 sec. 196, 1/2 sec. 197, 1/2 sec. 198, 1/2 sec. 199, 1/2 sec. 200, 1/2 sec. 201, 1/2 sec. 202, 1/2 sec. 203, 1/2 sec. 204, 1/2 sec. 205, 1/2 sec. 206, 1/2 sec. 207, 1/2 sec. 208, 1/2 sec. 209, 1/2 sec. 210, 1/2 sec. 211, 1/2 sec. 212, 1/2 sec. 213, 1/2 sec. 214, 1/2 sec. 215, 1/2 sec. 216, 1/2 sec. 217, 1/2 sec. 218, 1/2 sec. 219, 1/2 sec. 220, 1/2 sec. 221, 1/2 sec. 222, 1/2 sec. 223, 1/2 sec. 224, 1/2 sec. 225, 1/2 sec. 226, 1/2 sec. 227, 1/2 sec. 228, 1/2 sec. 229, 1/2 sec. 230, 1/2 sec. 231, 1/2 sec. 232, 1/2 sec. 233, 1/2 sec. 234, 1/2 sec. 235, 1/2 sec. 236, 1/2 sec. 237, 1/2 sec. 238, 1/2 sec. 239, 1/2 sec. 240, 1/2 sec. 241, 1/2 sec. 242, 1/2 sec. 243, 1/2 sec. 244, 1/2 sec. 245, 1/2 sec. 246, 1/2 sec. 247, 1/2 sec. 248, 1/2 sec. 249, 1/2 sec. 250, 1/2 sec. 251, 1/2 sec. 252, 1/2 sec