

# KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON.

TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Klamath Falls, Ore., Thursday, December 28, 1905.

Irrigation and water have been the absorbing topics for a long time but now is the time when we are cutting some figure.

The subject of a new Court House is being agitated, but apparently the county officials prefer to wait until after election to express an opinion.

It will soon be time to place your orders for corner lots on Main street in Olney. It is reported that a saloon and other improvements are contemplated.

Land values have advanced in Klamath county fully one hundred per cent and there are plenty of buyers. While a large amount of land is changing hands, in nearly every case the farmers are simply disposing of their excess land and are holding on to 100 acres. This proves that those best acquainted with the producing power of the soil have perfect confidence in the value of the land in the Klamath Basin.

Some of the local democrats have already convinced themselves that they have heard the call of the people, and are doing some preliminary work for the county election next year. They are now telling their friends, that since it is plain that the people want them, they are not going to shirk their duty, but will get out and fight for the nomination. This early action predicts a lively campaign, unless funds run short before the election takes place.

The people of Ashland have tired of "blind pigs" and will now have licensed saloons. It is was apparently the main point at issue at the election held in that city last Tuesday and it is evident the fight was an exciting one from the closeness of the vote, the licensed saloon carrying by only 25 majority. The result of the election in Ashland will be a blow to the anti-saloon leagues and the local option law throughout the state, and the experience of this city as a "dry town" will be used as an example by the saloon men in their fight against local option.

## MEANS MONEY TO FARMERS.

One hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars was the amount paid out by the Rock County Sugar Company, of Janesville, Wisconsin, to the beet growers of the surrounding country for the product delivered during the preceding month. The fifteenth is the regular monthly pay day of the company, and the amount paid to the farmers on the fifteenth day of November was over \$100,000. This immense amount of cash poured into the laps of the rural communities and placed in circulation is a boon to the merchants of the cities in this locality, and it would mean money to our business men if they would take effective action in encouraging the establishment of the beet sugar industry in Klamath county.

With the advice and encouragement of the Reclamation officers, many of the farmers of the county have been induced to plant sugar beets, as an experiment, and the result has proven far more encouraging than was anticipated. The result of the analysis has in some cases been excellent, and it has been demonstrated that where proper care has been taken in the growing of the beets, the product will equal that in any section of the country. The sugar beet industry in Wisconsin is now past the experimental stage and is proving one of the greatest industries of the state. This will some day be the case in Klamath county and the more encouragement given to the farmers the sooner it will happen.

## WHAT THE YEAR HAS IN STORE.

The people of Klamath county certainly have better prospects for a happy and prosperous New Year than those of any other section of the west. The many important changes which have taken place and improvements made during the past year, are only the preparation for greater things in the future. The year 1906 will see the commencement and completion, in this county, of a portion of one of the greatest irrigation projects in the United States, which alone will be the means of bringing millions of dollars of capital and thousands of desirable citizens into the county. This in itself would be deemed sufficient for one section, but the great Klamath basin will undoubtedly be blessed before the close of the year 1906 with the advent of a railroad into the county; the establishment of the lumber industry by the erection of large sawmills; the demonstration of the successful growing of sugar beets; the dedication and occupation of two magnificent structures devoted to the education of our children, and the establishment of many factories and places of business.

Next in importance to government irrigation and railroads, comes the lumber industry. This is bound to become one of the important factors in the development of the county. While in its infancy, the closing days of the old year have witnessed the consummation of several large transactions in timber, which is proof to those who have followed the operation of the Weyerhaeuser and McCloud people, that the lumber business will soon be classed as one of the leading industries of Klamath county.

## DURUM WHEAT FOR ARID FARMS

Wheat growers of the Northwest are flying in the face of the old proverb about carrying coals to Newcastle by raising macaroni wheat, shipping it abroad and successfully competing with the markets there. This grain is technically known as durum wheat, and it thrives where other more highly cultivated varieties die for lack of moisture. Its home is in the south of Russia and in Algeria. It is said that it can be grown profitably where there is only ten inches of rainfall a year. This, with some other hardy characteristics, made it seem a desirable crop for farmers in the semi-arid sections in certain portions of the West.

Durum wheat is a new cereal in the United States, and the farmers of the northwest—from the Mississippi to the Pacific inclusive—raised about 25,000,000 bushels of it this year. The seed came from some of the driest and most unproductive regions of Europe, and it was introduced by the department of agriculture as a cereal specially adapted to arid conditions. It was distributed in the Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming, and arid portions of other western states, and generally produced good crops, both in quantity and quality. Some small crops of it were raised in eastern Washington and eastern Oregon, but the ordinary flouring mills were not prepared to handle the grain. Macaroni mills in Europe are calling for this wheat.

The Secretary of Agriculture states that the shipments from this country to Mediterranean ports have aggregated 6,000,000 bushels in the last six weeks. The price has raised twelve cents a bushel since the first shipment was received. The wheat is purchased by macaroni manufacturers, who consider that durum gives better results than other varieties. It is claimed for it that it makes bread as good as that baked from other varieties of wheat and that such bread keeps fresher longer. Officials of the Agricultural Department hope that the foreign market for this wheat will stimulate trade at home.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

## AN ELECTION GUIDE

### FOR OREGON VOTERS

Full Instructions That Voters Must Heed In the Forthcoming Election.

The following from the Oregonian is a complete synopsis of the direct primary and general election laws of Oregon, and it should be preserved for reference by voters:

"The adoption of the direct-primary law has given Oregon such a complicated system of elections that not even the accomplished politician can carry in his mind all the details of the proceedings leading up to the general election of state, district and county officers. One of the most difficult things to ascertain and remember is the dates upon which the various steps in the nomination and election of officers must be taken.

"In fact, the ordinary citizen cannot figure out the dates if he has the statute before him, for the language varies and different methods of computing time must be adopted.

"At the request of The Oregonian, Secretary of State Dunbar and Attorney-General Crawford have examined the election laws and computed the time within which petitions must be filed, notices given and other business conducted in preparation for the election.

"It will be seen that the campaign of 1906 really begins during the last week in December of this year, when initiative petitions must be filed if the promoters desire to file pamphlets in support of the proposed measures. The pamphlets must be brought to the office of Secretary of State Dunbar by December 30. If the promoters of measures do not desire to file pamphlets, they will have until February 3 to file petitions.

"It should also be explained that petitions for nominations for district officers, such as circuit judge, district attorney, joint senator and joint representative, must be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and not in the offices of county clerks, and the dates governing nominations for state offices are applicable. The following list contains all the dates of interest to the voters and the candidate for office:

Registration—  
Registration book opened by county clerks, Tuesday, January 2.

Registration books closed for primary election, April 10, 5 p. m.

Registration books opened after primary election, April 25.

Registration books closed for general election, May 15, 5 p. m.

Initiative petitions—

Number of signers required to initiate laws or amendments, 7489.

Last day for filing initiative petitions, February 3.

Last day for filing pamphlets advocating measures December 30, 1905.

Last day for filing pamphlets opposing measures, February 5.

Direct primary election—

County clerks give notice of primary election not later than March 21.

Last day for filing petitions of placing names on ballot of state, congressional and district offices, March 30.

Last day for filing petitions of county offices, April 4.

Date of primary election, April 20.

Canvassing of primary election for state offices, May 5.

General election—

Last day for filing certificates of nomination for state officers by assembly of electors, April 19.

Last day for filing nominating petitions for state offices, May 4.

Last day for filing certificates of nomination for county offices by assembly of electors, May 4.

Last day for filing nominating petitions for county offices, May 19.

General election, June 4.

Stoo Reward.

I will pay the above reward for a watch my repair department cannot put in perfect running order. L. Alva Lewis.

For sale—One large Bain wagon, nearly new, also one single harness.—H. Newham.

For Sale—320 acres good farming land two miles due West of Klamath Falls at \$10 per acre. Also 265 acres of my home ranch at Keno, Oregon. R. A. Enmitt.

## Ashland Normal Notes.

Miss Thora Smith, class of '05, visited the Normal Saturday and Sunday.

School closed Friday noon so as to give the students plenty of time to get ready and leave on the afternoon train for their respective homes to spend the two weeks vacation.

The Y. W. C. A. met last Friday to reorganize. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Cora Carter; vice-president, Miss Clara Sherwood; secretary, Miss Minnie Chapman; treasurer, Miss Manier. The Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. are planning to give a reception to the students the latter part of January.

The entertainment given last Saturday evening by the music department was a success in every way. The following program was rendered: Piano duet, Miss Webber; Vocal duet, Miss Manier; Piano solo, Miss Swinney; Vocal solo, Miss Anderson; Piano solo, Miss Leta Nickerson. The remainder of the evening was spent in playing social games.

The mock trial which was held in the Chapel Wednesday evening proved a very interesting and instructive affair. The plaintiff was Miss Jane Mary Peckham (C. G. Peckham) against E. W. Pallard in a case of breach of promise. The examination of the witnesses was very interesting and reflected credit on the lawyers of the Normal, but the lawyers' arguments were the most interesting part of the trial. The trial lasted from eight o'clock until twelve and was listened to by a large audience.

Yours respectfully,  
H. A. SULLEN.

In New York city there is a club known as the One Hundred Year Club. There are many well-known people in and out of New York who belong to this club. They hold monthly meetings at which papers are presented by one or more members, and followed by general discussion. The object of this club is to study health. It is their belief that by proper methods of living and due regard for hygienic laws that a person should live a healthy and vigorous life for 100 years. They do not believe that a man is old when he reaches 60 or that a woman should don a cap and take a back seat when she reaches 50. Fifty and 60 is but the prime of life, says Medical Talk. Just the time that a man and woman has reached that maturity, that ripeness of experience that will enable them to give to the world their very best thought and work. The idea that after a person has reached a certain age they should be laid on the shelf is a mistaken notion. Thinking one is old helps to make one old. This One Hundred Year club will do a great deal of good by advancing the old age limit. Even 100 years is not old unless one thinks he is old. A simple, common sense avoiding the things that tear down the bodily strength or wreck the vigor of the mind—just simply taking time to live a healthy, useful life will make 100 years, not old age, but simply the prime of life.

The College and the Home. It is generally said that at college the most valuable part of the education is the associations—what the boys teach and learn from each other. Certain it is, says the Saturday Evening Post, that this is the most lasting and important part of the course. Also, it is certain that it is the part to which least attention is paid. There is one university in the United States to which a certain kind of parents, especially mothers, like to send their sons, because it is frequented by so many young men of high social position—that phrase meaning position in the society which, whatever it may regard as essential to membership, does not regard brains, scholarship or character as essentials. But as a rule, American parents think only in the vague way of associations in selecting the college for their children. Association is the greatest force in the world; and at no time is it so potent as in youth. Yet there are parents who suffer their children to associate chiefly with servants and servant-bred children; there are parents who send their children to be educated at institutions where the faculties are old mummies and where the student body is dominated by young fools with their heads full of nonsense and with the most pitiful petty purposes in life.

It is almost if not quite impossible to obtain certain articles which are true to their name. For instance, says a noted food expert, I doubt if pure olive oil is to be had in this market except from dealers of the highest standing. I have found that in almost every case the vinegar sold at low prices is fortified with mineral acid. Cocoa is adulterated with an excessive amount of starch or with the ground shells and sugar. It is an old story among food chemists that ground coffee is duplicated by drying, baking and powdering hog's liver, which is mixed with chicory and sufficient coffee essence to give it flavor, while even the whole coffee bean is duplicated by an artificial article.

An ingenious lock, which has just been patented, has the keyhole in the knob or handle of the door. The mechanism of the lock is so constructed that a person on the inside of the door can by turning the knob in one direction lock the door so that it cannot be opened, even by a key, on the outside. By turning the knob in the opposite direction the door is locked, but can be opened on

the hemlock cup had been handed to Socrates. Taking a sip of the nauseous mixture he made a wry face. "Pretty mean stuff, eh, old man?" said a sympathizing friend. "Yes," responded Socrates calmly, "but it could be worse. They might have used wood alcohol."

Thus we see that Socrates remained a philosopher to the last.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dr. Charles A. Shepard, of South Carolina, has proved on his own plantation at Summerville, 20 miles out of Charleston, that the growing of tea can be carried on successfully and profitably. He has been doing this for 12 years with such good results that the secretary of agriculture and the congress of the United States highly approve his deeds and both are extending him liberal assistance. "My idea from the start," said Dr. Shepard, "was to add an additional crop to the farm products of the country. The road to agricultural supremacy is through diversifying. My friends seem to think I have been successful, and I have every reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished. Tea-raising in the United States is certainly practicable. It is no new thing in this country, for in the old days a French priest planted tea on the banks of the Ashley river. But owing to the difference in the cost of labor the United States cannot compete with the orient in low grade or cheap tea. It will pay us to produce only that of the highest quality, which brings a high price in market. The tea grown on my place in South Carolina compares with the best that is imported from eastern lands."

## LOUISIANA PURCHASE TERRITORY VERY VALUABLE.

Productiveness Returns Each Year More Than the Original Cost—Statistics of General Interest.

The termination of the Louisiana Purchase exposition and the preparations for the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition lead interest to some figures compiled by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics with reference to the production and business conditions in the area included within the various great additions to our territory, says the Washington Star.

The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen states, being 575,025 square miles, against a land area of 292,944 square miles in the original thirteen states. The states and territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number 14 and their population in 1900 was 14,735,616, against a population of less than 10,000,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire union and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States.

The total value of the agricultural products of the states formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay and potatoes, was in 1890 given as \$626,000,000 and in 1903 it had increased to \$965,392,000. The wool product of these states amounted in 1890 to 61,871,257 pounds and in 1903 to 89,853,509 pounds, or 39 per cent of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about \$16,000,000, or more than the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these states in 1890 was \$79,590,000 and on January 1, 1904, the value was \$1,119,512,000.

The product of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1902 amounted to 37,000,000 tons, against 11,900,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 15,859,000 tons in 1902, against 1,279,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1902 to 47,837,576 in coin value, against 4,729,298 in 1890, and gold \$39,841,500 in 1902, against \$19,650,000 in 1890.

The banking institutions of the states formed from this territory reported capital stock in 1903 amounting to \$103,000,000, against \$28,000,000 in 1890; their circulation to \$66,453,000, against \$15,614,000 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1903 to \$292,420,000, against \$29,016,000 in 1890, and their total resources in 1902 to \$1,713,900,000, against \$748,900,000 in 1890, while individual deposits in national banks in 1903 amounted to \$471,229,000, against \$216,000,000 in 1890, an increase of more than \$250,000,000 in individual deposits during the period.

The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the states in question in 1890 numbered 2,580,496, and in 1902 3,426,592; the teachers employed numbered in 1890 89,558 and in 1902 110,252, and the expenditures for public schools in 1890 was \$39,224,752, and in 1902 \$45,391,677. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1902 was 121,271, with 5,564 teachers; in attendance at normal schools, 14,633 students, with 580 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 45,802 students and 4,446 teachers. The total figures of the number of teachers and attendance of scholars for schools and educational institutions in the 14 states formed from the Louisiana purchase shows: Teachers in 1890, 89,558; in 1902, 121,252; attendance in 1890, 2,670,541; in 1902, 3,617,629.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,759, and in 1903 the number was 5,741; the number of post offices in 1890 was 13,474, and in 1903 it was 16,437; the miles of railway in operation in 1890 numbered 51,823 and in 1902 there were 62,403 miles being operated, or nearly 31 per cent. of the total railway mileage of the country.

Another New African Animal. In the eastern part of the great forest region of Central Africa, where the okapi was discovered, Mr. R. Meinertzhagen has recently killed specimens of a hitherto unclassified species of wild swine, for which the popular name "forest hog" has been suggested. It bears much resemblance to the wart hog, but is less hideous in the shape of its skull and the arrangement of its teeth. It is also more abundantly clothed with black hair. As in the case of the okapi, the late Sir H. M. Stanley heard of the existence of this hog, but did not see specimens of it.—Youth's Companion.

Gob of History. The hemlock cup had been handed to Socrates. Taking a sip of the nauseous mixture he made a wry face. "Pretty mean stuff, eh, old man?" said a sympathizing friend. "Yes," responded Socrates calmly, "but it could be worse. They might have used wood alcohol."

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## SPRING FEEDING OF COWS.

The Care Which Should Be Taken to Prevent Interference with Milk Yield.

The warm or changeable days of spring present new problems to the feeder of the dairy cow, but the transition winter nor summer, but the transition period, and we hardly know how to meet it. The cow feels the change, and, like herself, loses her appetite somewhat and craves a different kind of food, or at least smaller quantities of the fat and heat producing winter rations.

We shall probably find that corn stover is not relished as it was, but that small amounts of clover or even timothy will be eaten in preference. We generally aim to have the April and to consumed by the first of April and to feed it afterward only occasionally as a variety. As we have no silo cannot speak from the standpoint of the silage advocate, who claims that silage is relished during the warm days of spring before the grass can be used as succulent food.

If we have no silage we must depend chiefly upon clover hay for the bulky rations this month, being careful to feed only what they will eat up clean. If the cows have access to bright straw or clover chaff it will not do them any harm. Cut straw is especially desirable for warm weather before grass appears if it has been kept bright and dry. It is cool and palatable to the dairy cow. It is a good plan to save some good cut straw to help out at this season of the year.

The grain ration should also be varied so as to contain a smaller amount of fat-forming foods. Corn should be used more sparingly. If a mixture of ground corn and oats is fed, diminish the proportion of corn, increase the cob and increase the proportion of oats. More bran is also desirable.

One of the worst mistakes of some dairymen is to turn the cows out to pasture at the first start of the grass, says the Farm and Live Stock Journal. Of course, the cow relishes what little succulent food she can get, but she will run over the whole field and perhaps tramp down what there is or injure it badly if the ground be soft, and yet get little real nourishment, for there is little solid food material in the earliest spring growth. Worst of all, when she comes to the barn at night she will refuse to eat as she did before, but will wait with a stomach almost empty for another taste of grass. Like the inebriate, if she had not been allowed that first intoxicating draught of spring, she would have gone about her business and eaten her rations as before. Now she is uneasy and dissatisfied, has lost her appetite for dry foods, and, of course, the flow of milk diminishes. Treating the dairy herd in this manner will make spring the most unprofitable season of the year. No, we must keep our cows in the yards until they can get almost a maintenance ration of grass. It may seem a little cruel, but it is best for both the cow and the profits of dairying.

## UNIFORM DAIRY PRODUCTS.

It Has Everything to Do with Profitable Marketing of the Output.

One who has not his experience in selling butter or cheese can hardly appreciate the importance of uniformity, says an Ohio correspondent of the Farm and Home. When a trade becomes accustomed to a certain brand of butter or cheese, it will not be satisfied with a different brand, though it may be slightly better in some very important particulars.

When one considers what a time a commission merchant would have in teaching 50 farmers' wives how to make a certain brand of butter or cheese, with a specific color, salted just so, packed in a uniform package, etc., one begins to understand why he had rather buy the product of these 50 dairies made up at a central plant. The better price which creamery butter usually brings is not only because of a better average quality, but also because of a greater uniformity and larger sales.

## OUTDOOR FEED-RACK.

Simple Frame Which Will Prove Valuable in Feeding the Cattle.

A barnyard feed rack that fills every requirement is shown in the cut, and is sent by a Michigan farmer to the Farm and Home.

The frame is made of 2x4 inch scantling. Four feet is about the right width for both cattle and horses, and the length can be made to suit the number of head to be fed. Height of frame is two feet and slats should extend six inches above with projecting ends nicely rounded. Slats to be placed eight inches apart. Rounded ends prevent shoving and insure cattle against accident. No bottom is needed. To clean rack, simply pick it up and place in a new position.

## Cool Milk Quickly.

As soon as strained cool the milk quickly to near 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Sudden cooling helps to preserve the milk and gives it a very acceptable flavor under normal conditions. Failure to cool at once after milking is the cause of a great deal of sour milk.

## MEANING OF NAMES.

Susan is Hebrew, a Lily. Alma is Latin, the Kindly. Guy is French, the Leader. Paul is Latin, the Small One. Job is Hebrew, the Mourner. Margaret is Greek, the Pearl. Rachel is Hebrew, the Lamb. Lionel, Latin, is a Little Lion. Hugh is Dutch, the lofty Man. Clara is Latin, the Bright One. Edwin is Saxon, the Conqueror. Gilbert is Saxon, Bright as Gold. Jacob is Hebrew, the Supplanter. Incius is Latin, the Shining One. Ernest is Greek, the Serious One. Peter is of Latin origin, the Rock. Eunice is Greek, the Fair Victory. Martin is Latin, the Martial One. Florence is Latin, the Blooming One. Leonard, German name, is Lionlike.

Lost—About November 10, one dun colored horse, weight about 1000 pounds branded  $\frac{1}{2}$  on left hip, and one white work horse weight 1100, 11 sided brand on left shoulder, and scars on both shoulders. Finder will be suitably rewarded by notifying the undersigned.  
Frank Ward.

Lost—On Monday, December 18, between 8, B. Low's ranch and Klamath Falls, a small lady's purse containing \$20 in greenbacks. Finder will please leave same at Republican office and receive reward.  
B. B. Low.

For Sale—100 acres, 8 miles east of Klamath Falls, at \$30 per acre. All fenced, small house, barn, out buildings and good well water. 23 acres alfalfa and timothy under the Ackroy-Henley ditch, yield 100 to 140 tons yearly. 40 acres grain, 8 acres potato land, balance in brush, on county stage road, balance in brush, on county stage road to Merrill. Or will sell part.—H. S. Parrot, Merrill, Oregon.

## Stockholders Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Little Klamath Water Ditch Company will be held at their office at Klamath County Bank, Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Monday, January 1st, 1906, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 12th day of December, 1905.  
Alex Martin, Jr., Secretary.

## McCLOUD RIVER RAILROAD

Updon and Berle  
Time Table No. 9, July 20, 1905

From Upton	To Berle	From Berle	To Upton
7:30	8:00	8:00	7:30
8:15	8:45	8:45	8:15
9:00	9:30	9:30	9:00
9:45	10:15	10:15	9:45
10:30	11:00	11:00	10:30
11:15	11:45	11:45	11:15
12:00	12:30	12:30	12:00
12:45	1:15	1:15	12:45
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10:30	11:00	11:00	10:30
11:15	11:45	11:45	11:15
12:00	12:30	12:30	12:00
12:45	1:15	1:15	12:45
1:30	2:00	2:00	1:30
2:15	2:45	2:45	2:15
3:00			