

Silos and Ensilage.

Editor Home and Farm:
Your writers, although legion, do not pay sufficient attention to the grand opportunity of the agricultural possibilities of the great South. You have the soil and climate in fair perfection, while in the north you have only the soil. If, in addition to this, you would build cheap wooden silos, of narrow boards one inch thick, and none of them over four inches wide, say from two and a half to four inches, placed and matched ceiling, having the pits or floor, and siding to the number of cattle you desire to keep. I have four such pits in my farm-barn here, fifteen feet square inside measure, and as deep as I could build them inside of my barn, and have them reach the roof-plate.

This size pit does best to have thirty or forty head of cattle in it both night and morning—it is altogether too large for ten head—and much of the ensilage would spoil after the pit was opened, and we began to feed if I did not have fully thirty head of cattle to eat it up. Every feed night and morning it should be taken off the top and kept in the silage level in the pit all the time and not stir it up at all until you are ready for the feed. It is always warm then and is eaten very greedily by cattle, and in fact, horses, mules, sheep and hogs will give for it and leave most any other kind of feed behind. This corn that grows for ensilage should be planted in rows and the stalks far enough apart so that each stalk will have one or more ears of corn on them, and the ground needs good, deep ploughing and thorough tillage. The better you do the work the richer the crop will be.

It is not necessary to pass the milk stage, and before the kernels get glazed hard, or the cornstarch begin to dry up or wither, the fodder is then in its best and sweetest condition. It should then be cut perfectly green and run through some kind of a power cutter and packed right into the silo. The silo pits are all filled each year. I now have six of them. The ensilage, when cut, will have fully three to four quarts of grain in each bushel basket of ensilage, and is a sufficient grain ration for almost any animal. A good, fair-sized cow will eat from one and one-half to two baskets of ensilage twice a day. One acre of good ground here in Ohio will grow as much feed as one animal can eat in a whole year, and it does not cost us twenty dollars per acre to do the entire work.

When your southern farmers supply themselves with corn, they will find that they will feed their stock liberally in July or August, as soon as the dry, hot weather strikes them, then feed and never let the stock shrink in flesh a particle, they can beat the world in raising cattle or any kind of farm stock cheaply. They must feed them on the corn or wheat, and the latter business for both cheese and butter can be better done than in the North. I have made as good butter for three years on my Tennessee farm as I ever made here in Ohio. (That was in McMinnville, Warren county, Tennessee.) I do not know that it is any better than the best you can beat the world in stock-raising if they will only do thorough work and feed when needed.

It has been the common practice in Tennessee to let stock run at large and in fair order when the grass is green and good, but never to let them out on the summer pasture is gone and feed to keep the growth and flesh, so they shrink up and die of starvation. It is this great neglect that ruins the stock industry in the South, so far as my observation goes. The silos and ensilage can reform this great mistake.

I advise the using of only one thickness of such silage, because as wet or damp ensilage is put into the pit it will swell up and water will rise up, and remains so until emptied, when the lumber then dries out evenly and quickly and never rots. If two thicknesses are used, the paper between them will rot without paper, then holds moisture longer and the board will not rot in spite of all your wishes in the matter; besides it will give you a better feed. I am now feeding it to dairy cows with grand results. They give almost as much milk in winter as they do in the best of summer pasture.

HENRY TALCOTT,
Jefferson, Ohio.

Newspaper Law.
Below we give the United States Postal Laws relating to the newspapers and subscribers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodical the publisher may continue sending them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to another place and fail to inform the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.
5. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publishers at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscriber is responsible until express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent direct to the publisher.

The new postal amendment has made it a penal offense to refuse to pay for a newspaper and the subscriber may be imprisoned for fraud.

Says the Southern Medical World:
"Mother's Friend" is growing in favor throughout the South and is highly recommended by physicians. We consider it indispensable to those who know they must pass through the ordeal of childbirth. Write The Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

Pure Water for Horses.

If the importance connected with furnishing pure water for horses was fully understood, we have no doubt but that many farmers would provide better means for watering their horses than they now have. Many diseases which horses are subject to are the result of drinking impure water. The owner of a large stable in New York city began some time since to filter the water for his horses, and states that since doing so the cases of colic have decreased 75 per cent. Pure spring waters do not need to be filtered of course, but where horses are watered from ponds, or pools, or streams which are liable to become stagnant or anywise polluted, some provision should be made to purify the water before the animals are allowed to drink it. A cheap filter could be made that need cost but little except what labor is put upon it. Take a good sized barrel and fill it with charcoal, coarsely ground, placing brush and gravel in it to keep the charcoal in position. If the water is allowed to run through a barrel filter in this manner it will be even purer than the best spring water. It is recommended that sulphur be put into the charcoal. This is said to give the water a medicinal quality which is very valuable in keeping horses in good condition.

Odd.
A baby born at Tpadra, Los Angeles county, Cal., was christened La Grippe Brown.

It is said that to rock the empty cradle will insure the coming of other occupants of it.

A Kalamazoo grocery man gives a copy "Stanley's Travels" with every pound of cheese purchased.

The tooth extracted from a thirteen year old horse at Townsendtown, Pa., weighed a quarter of a pound.

Thomas Allen, the man who took the first train out of Chicago in 1848, is still living in that city at the age of eighty.

One orange grower of San Diego keeps trees from being picked of ripe fruit by putting up placards: These oranges have been poisoned.

A Missouri woman, who four years ago named her twin boys Blaine and Logan, and during the last campaign named another pair Harrison and Morton, has just been defeated in a post-office contest in her town.

A farmer near Chanute, Kas., sold a beef for two cents a pound to a butcher, agreeing to take a quarter of it for his own use. The butcher charged him regular rates for the beef, and when the farmer settled owed him \$2.

How to Test Seed.
It is an easy matter to test the vitality of grass and clover seeds, by placing a given number, say one hundred, of the variety to be tested between woolen cloths, moistened with water. Care should be taken to boil the cloths before using, to scald the plate on which the cloths are laid, and to use only recently boiled water with which to moisten the cloths, in order to retard the growth of fungi, or mold. To more cloths may first be laid upon the plate or pan, and the seeds distributed on the upper one, and another cloth laid upon the seed. Sufficient water should be applied to keep the cloths moist. A plate of glass laid over the plates or pans would add to the efficiency of the device by retarding evaporation, and protecting the interior by floating germs of fungi. At a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit good seed should germinate in from a week to ten days. Seeds will germinate after being under such influences several weeks, but seed that do not respond in from seven to ten days under such favorable influences can be of little value when subjected to the vicissitudes of an ordinary seed-bed.—Illinois Station.

Cultivate Lucerne.
Hickory Carolinian.

Our friend, P. C. Hawn, brought in a handful of lucerne grown on his place from September sowing that argues strongly in favor of its more general cultivation by our farmers. From the Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 90, we learn that lucerne can be cut and sold for profit in a year, and at two times as often. It can be fed with impunity in any quantity, green, wilted or dry to any kind of stock. It never salivates and is equal to corn and fodder for horses. It is equal to good because of its deep-rooting and fertilizing qualities. Lucerne is equally fit for more so, for the roots brought up by Mr. Hawn show a growth of thirteen inches during four months in fall and winter. It is excellent feed for milk cows, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of both milk and butter. It is good for pasturing hogs and improves the land. It should be sown in a trench, in light and gray soils, as hard clay soils will not admit its long and tender roots.

The Alliance is no One Man Concern.
Clinton Caucasian.

The Sanford Express says: "Without Col. Polk the Alliance could not be what it is. He is the best organizer and one of the most magnetic orators in the State and he may deserve a seat in the U. S. Senate."

This is news to us. The Alliance could not be what it is without Col. Polk, indeed?

Brother, say that Col. Polk could not be who he is without the Alliance. There is no man in the whole organization so indebted to it.

The Alliance could be what it is if any dozen men connected with the organization were in their graves. The organization was not called into being at the will of any man or set of men. It is an organization of principle and not men.

While desperate politicians in the North are plotting the South as a panacea for their ills, the cool-headed business men of that section are investing their money in Southern enterprises by the million, with the confident expectation of good dividends.

A Ridgeway, Pa., physician says that olive oil is an antidote for rattlesnake bites. Half a dozen tablespoonfuls are sufficient, he says, to cure any case of snake bite.

The Verdict Unanimous.
W. D. Sult, Druggist, Birming., Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best-selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at T. F. Klutz & Co.'s drug store.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MYSTERY.

An English Artist's Strange Experience in a Photograph.

A well-known English photographer will recall for the following facts: He was called in one day to take a photograph of a young girl of about twenty, who had died a few days before. The corpse was laid out upon a bed with the hands clasped over the breast. Death had come very gently to her end, except for the stiffness she lay there as if in sleep. Some flowers had been strewn over the body, and on the floor by the side of the bed and standing out black relief against it was the coffin. The photographer silently adjusted his lens and took the photograph. During the ten minutes needed for the exposure the long corridor outside the room where the dead girl lay. When he returned he saw that on the lid of the coffin was a flower, which was not so before. How did that flower come there? No one had entered the room, the windows were closed and there was not a breath of air stirring. Why was the flower now lying on the coffin, when a few minutes before it was on the bed between the hands of the corpse? The photographer listened, but he could hear no sound except the beating of his own heart. In a few moments, however, he determined to dismiss the question from his mind, and busied himself with packing up his instruments. Then he remembered that the falling glass had left a trace on the negative, or, as the day was gloomy, the photograph might not be quite successful. He would try again. A second photograph was taken and the artist returned home. That night, sitting up late in his studio, he developed the two negatives. The position of the corpse was not the same in the two photographs. The photographer strained his eyes, half disbelievingly, at the evidence of his own senses, but there were two negatives before him, telling him in their silent, unmistakable truthfulness that between the taking of the two photographs the arm of the dead girl had distinctly moved. The mystery of the flower on the coffin was solved, but it was succeeded by a mystery more terrible still.

VICTOR HUGO'S FAITH.
The Great French Writer's Ideas Concerning Immortality.

I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is over my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but Heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds.

You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. Then I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilies, the violets and the roses, as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which unite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history.

For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others: "I have finished my day's work," but I can not say "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open up to me a path to companions, who also resolved to make the widow's acquaintance, the reasoners eventually forming themselves, under Roger's lead, into a firm for the purpose of "exploiting" her. They first inveigled her into the house speculations, one of them opening a "bogus" office for this purpose. By this means and by making a strong point of the widow's debts, they drew to the widow the tune of about \$2,000. Then they made her effect a loan, got her to mortgage some of her property, induced her to embark in commercial affairs—speculations in ostrich eggs, Cape diamonds and pictures—and would have sent her eventually to the French equivalent for the work-house but for two reasons. These were: First, that the old lady's relatives, hearing about her new-fangled friends—rather late in the day, though—interfered on her behalf; and secondly, that the thieves fell out among themselves and quarreled over the plunder. The police being set to work all the members of the band except Roger, the founder of the charming community, were arrested and will be tried.

Household Work.
It is the Fault of Men That Much of It

The San Francisco Call suggests a society for lightening the burdens of women who have houses to keep in order, and says:

Does the shoemaker try to lighten woman's work by sewing the buttons on himself or "tipping" the footwear with honest leather? Does the tailor who makes the pants with his boasted benevolence of "double the size" ever put them on the right place or large enough? Does the carpenter ever put the nails and hooks where a medium-sized woman, let alone a child, can reach them?

Is there ever but the fewest possible shelves that a woman can reach without standing on a chair at the risk of breaking her back?

It is a very little thing to have no water-buck to a stove—a man thinks; but to a wife-of-all-work it is—well there is no word strong enough to express the trouble it causes. A sink on a level, with cold water, is not an easy thing to keep clean. Why not make a little decline? Also bring the zinc over the edges some what. The continual settling of grease in the fine cracks on the right place or large enough? Does the carpenter ever put the nails and hooks where a medium-sized woman, let alone a child, can reach them?

Is there ever but the fewest possible shelves that a woman can reach without standing on a chair at the risk of breaking her back?

Preserving Fruit in Sand.
The Italians have a method of preserving fruit in sand, alternate layers in fruit and sand being put down. Oranges are frequently kept for months by this process. The fruit is cut, not torn, from the tree. A similar method has been adopted by a grower of oranges in South Africa, and the fruit comes out of the "silo" in fine condition as a time when oranges are scarce and yield good prices. Sweet potatoes may be preserved in the same manner.

MOTHERS' FRIEND.
A new idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied into the nostrils. Its effect is magical and a thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50c.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain or dread and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures catarrh of the nose and throat in the head. It is easily applied into the nostrils and gives relief with the first application. Price 50c.

TERRIBLE TEMPTATION.

How Poor Weak Human Nature Asserted Itself in a Street Car.

There were a dozen passengers on a Broadway car the other rainy day who noticed a very large, shrewdly-dressed man, who sat at the corner of Seventeenth, says the New York Sun. He had a gold-headed silk umbrella, and he leaned it against the front door and sat there. When the car got down to Wall street the large man suddenly rose up and hurried out of the car, never thinking of his umbrella. Then human nature began to show itself. A young man with a very loud suit of clothes changed his seat from rear to front to get nearer the price. A very solid woman with a hand-bag, pushed a boy along to bring himself nearer. A man on the other side, who had been very busy with his paper, now folded it up and fixed his eye on the umbrella. A shop girl, who seemed to be out on an errand, cast covetous eyes and thought of the swell she could cut over the other girls if she had that particular piece of personal property. An old man with a very prominent nose finally observed in subdued tones: "I live next door to Johnson and I'll return him his umbrella."

"Johnson" exclaimed the young man in the loud suit. "Why, that's our superintendent and I am going right to the office to get it back for him."

"Seems to me he's a good man, but I won't be sure of it," remarked the solid woman. "However, I'm an honest woman and it will be safe with me."

"Look here!" exclaimed the man with the paper. "You are a nice crowd, I must remark. I was just laying low for a while, and you are just coming in like a flock of sheep to try to walk off with my umbrella!"

This settled all but the shop girl. She turned white and red, moved about uneasily, and finally decided it was now or never. She suddenly rose up, walked to the end of the car, picked up the umbrella and tipped her way to the rear door and passed out.

It was the large, shrewdly-dressed man, who was standing on the platform with his hand extended.

"Don't mention it!" snapped the girl in reply, as she turned over the property and dropped off.

And then every body chuckled and slapped himself on the back to think he had been wise enough to let the umbrella alone.

WORKING A WIDOW.
How It Was Done by a Band of Clever Parisian Swindlers.

A worthy widow, Marie Guindorf, has been mentioned in a large scale by a veritable company of Paris swindlers, says a correspondent. It was all through a puppy-dog, and happened thuswise. Marie Guindorf lived in the Rue de la Sausonne, and had a canine favorite called Lolo. One day the pet escaped into the street and wandered at large, being eventually captured by a person named Roger, who saw the address of the dog's mistress on its brass collar. Roger is a cheviot of industry of the first water. He is also a good-looking fellow, and when he brought home her dog to the aged, but amorous widow she fell in love with him at first sight and told him to call again. This Roger did, and soon found out that the Widow Guindorf possessed a fortune of 1,000,000 francs, or \$40,000, invested in various securities, beside some valuable house property. Roger began by pilfering plate, jewelry and small articles from his elderly dame, and these he deposited with divers and sundry avuncular relatives established in official month-depotes throughout the city. By and by Roger related his good luck to his brother-in-law, who also resolved to make the widow's acquaintance, the reasoners eventually forming themselves, under Roger's lead, into a firm for the purpose of "exploiting" her. They first inveigled her into the house speculations, one of them opening a "bogus" office for this purpose. By this means and by making a strong point of the widow's debts, they drew to the widow the tune of about \$2,000. Then they made her effect a loan, got her to mortgage some of her property, induced her to embark in commercial affairs—speculations in ostrich eggs, Cape diamonds and pictures—and would have sent her eventually to the French equivalent for the work-house but for two reasons. These were: First, that the old lady's relatives, hearing about her new-fangled friends—rather late in the day, though—interfered on her behalf; and secondly, that the thieves fell out among themselves and quarreled over the plunder. The police being set to work all the members of the band except Roger, the founder of the charming community, were arrested and will be tried.

Mixed Family Relations.
There lives in Union township, near Jeffersonville, Ind., a family that can boast of the most curiously complicated relationship between a widower and a grown son, married a widow who had a grown daughter. After awhile he and his wife secured a divorce. His son then fell in love with his father's divorced wife and married her. The father got married to the daughter of the widow, who had been his second. Each had his children, and the two families are terribly mixed as to their relationship. The old man is his own father-in-law, the brother-in-law of his own son and the stepfather of his wife, while the son is father-in-law of his father, his own stepson, stepfather of his stepmother, and so on. The relationship of the children, who are the issues of the last marriage, is too complicated for any one to puzzle his head over.

Coinage of Gold Dollars.
The coinage of gold dollars at the Philadelphia mint is directed to be ten thousand a day, and they are put in possession of the Treasury to make exact change in paying depositors of gold bullion. Application is being constantly made to the Superintendent of the Mint for different amounts of this coin for the purpose of converting them into shares or other articles of personal adornment. But the superintendent invariably declines to fill such orders.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Monday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "I have read Electric Bitters with very happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. L. Wilcox, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorder, stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1. at T. F. Klutz & Co.

The New Discovery.
You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free at Klutz & Co.'s Drug store.

The number of German emigrants in 1889 was 90,259. In 1888 it was 93,515. Last year's emigration was less than during any year since 1882.

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positive cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Klutz & Co.

Twenty-five hundred amateur photographers have taken out to use their cameras in Central Park, New York.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.
The Cure for CATARRH OF THE HEAD.
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER.

A GOLD WATCH FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
Per Week, by our Improved Cub System. The Cases in our Watches are fully Warranted for 20 years. The movements are Elgin and Waltham, reliable and well known. The Watches are Hunting case or open face, Ladies' or Gents' Size—stem Winder and Setters, and are fully equal in durability, service and appearance to any \$50 Watch. We will send you these Watches for \$25 cash, and send to any Address by Express, with privilege of examination, or by our Club System at \$1 per week. One good reliable AGENT WANTED in each place. Write for particulars.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
Architects & Builders.
A great success. Each issue contains colored illustrations of country and city residences, or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and elevations for such as complete buildings. Price \$2.50 a year, 50c a copy. Sent by mail.

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MOTHERS' FRIEND.
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. LESSENS PAIN. SHORTENS LABOR. DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. CHILDAID.

EMPIRE WATCH CLUB CO.
37 Park Row, NEW YORK.

HOME COMPANY.
SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.
A STRONG COMPANY.
Prompt, Reliable, Liberal!
Agents in all cities and towns in the South.

THE "CAMERON"
Steam, Air and Vacuum Pumps, Vertical and Horizontal of every variety and capacity.
VERTICAL PISTON. Regular Horizontal Piston. VERTICAL PLUNGE.

The most simple, durable and effective Pump in the market for Mines, Quarries, Refineries, Breweries, Factories, Artesian wells, Fire duty and general manufacturing purposes. Send for Catalogue.
The A. S. CAMERON STEAM WORKS
FOOT OF EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK.

Richmond and Danville Railroad.
W. N. C. Division.
Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

| CONDENSED SCHEDULE. | |
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| IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1889. | |
| TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME. | |
| DAILY. | |
| SOUTHBOUND. | NO. 50. |
| Richmond | 12:15 P.M. |
| Washington | 1:00 P.M. |
| Charlottesville | 1:45 P.M. |
| Lynchburg | 2:30 P.M. |
| Roanoke | 3:15 P.M. |
| Staunton | 4:00 P.M. |
| Waynesboro | 4:45 P.M. |
| Fredericksburg | 5:30 P.M. |
| Stafford | 6:15 P.M. |
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