

POTTERY THE THING NOW

Many Novelties, Odd in Design and in Coloring.

New York women are buying pottery as they never bought it before. The array of pottery in the stores is larger than it has ever been. Fine china and porcelains are for the moment passed by and the crowd showers adjectives and dollars on pottery one-quarter the price of others.

This is as true of the rich as of the well to do, and simply because pottery is in fashion. In some homes Dresden and Sevres bric-a-brac has been shoved aside to make room for queer-looking vases and ornaments of substantial pottery, and for no better reason than that the latter are novelties.

In one big downtown wholesale concern, where more than two hundred samples of imported china, porcelains and pottery are displayed the space occupied by pottery just now is as large again as it was two years ago, and the same is true of the department stores. Unusually attractive designs as well as comparatively low prices have a good deal to do with the increased vogue of pottery.

Perhaps the most popular examples of pottery come from Germany and Austria. The purchaser who is puzzled at the array and doubtful what to ask for may mention Teplitz ware or Dux ware, half a dozen different factories being represented in the one and nearly as many in the other. There are many examples of both, but roughly speaking they may be divided into the dull finish and the glaze finish, the latter perhaps in the lead just now when shoppers have Christmas presents in mind, because it has more novelties.

As to designs, animals and fruit lead in small places as well as large, not flat drawings, but animals in miniature and whole figures applied on the vase, or urn, or basket, or tray, or whatever the piece happens to be. A vase of the dull finish is mottled cream and gold is decorated with a berry design painted in heliotrope. An oblong piece about 12 by 7 inches and 8 inches high intended for a fernery or fruit dish, and of glaze finish in a shaded green design, has a border composed entirely of small round berries massed together to form a thick rope or roll.

A tall vase in rustic green finish is decorated with a trailing cluster of pink roses and green leaves, which looks as if it had tumbled out of the vase and been caught at the rim. Another vase has a cluster of red grapes of natural size and color resting on the side of it. Still others have clusters of cherries or plums and green leaves of natural size and color applied to a rustic surface.

A variation of the Teplitz ware is finished to look like old ivory, and in this there are animal pieces like the antiques of India and Egypt and baskets of many sizes decorated with fruits. It is the latter perhaps which particularly arrest the woman shopper's attention.

The design in most of them is a high square shape and the weave is a duplicate of a common basket weave done in old ivory. The large clusters of purple grapes hanging on the sides look natural enough to pick and eat.

Appropos of the fruit designs some of the most pleasing are seen in Italian ware of high glaze finish. For example, one represents three small fan baskets with upright handles suspended from one bar which is run through the handles. The piece is about 12 inches long and 9 or 10 inches high. The decorations, on a shaded green and brown leaf surface, are clusters of large pink and white cherries.

These shapes and oblong baskets without handles, and tall handled French looking baskets of the same ware and similarly decorated, are now used for the dining table when filled with fruit. There are other designs in the form of jardinières and ferneries also for the table.

Some of the best of the inexpensive animal pieces come from the Dux factories. One variety, which includes groups of hounds, of Arabian steeds, of elephants and other animals, in two and three and single figures, is finished in soft, dull tint, a cross between a cream and gray. These are remarkably attractive and cost only a few dollars.

In Rudolstadt ware are animal novelties suitable for use as well as ornament. There is for example a card tray or pin tray of white and gold, at one side of which sit two miniature cats in gray and white, their heads close together. On the edge of a shallow, round flower vase are perched a couple of doves. A trio of chickens ornaments another style vase.

In this ware there are grotesque animal pieces, which include monkeys and apes, and also designs of various birds,

among which are the cockatoo and parrot. A novelty in pottery and also in china is plaques in wood finish ornamented with figures and scenes from the nursery rhymes and from history, and also with sporting and hunting scenes. Other varieties combine a wood and a regulation china finish and also a plain porcelain finish.

Patina is the name given to a soft gray pottery touched up with green traceries and small segments of dull red in a conventional pattern, which suggests the Orient and which is shown in vases of antique shape, big and little. Although this ware in appearance suggests the rare and costly, a vase eight inches high costs only \$3 or \$4.

A Swedish pottery called Rorstrand, which is one of the newest in this market, is a study in quiet grays and ecrus, and creams on a pearl white, a pure white or a cream white ground, the very best of the designs consisting simply of conventionalized leaf studies. This ware costs more than some of the others mentioned.

America has put on the market a pottery which attracts because of the odd shapes of the jars, urns and vases and the variegated greens which are its distinguishing mark. It can be had only in green, and it is sold at prices a little in advance of some of the European potteries.

Another variety of American pottery shows marine views in impressionist style, deep old red being used a good deal in conjunction with greens and yellows. Small tea sets, tall jars, short jars, umbrella holders, candlesticks, loving cups, punch and salad bowls and jardinières and palm pots are all to be had in plain tints touched up with a red or yellow ship traversing a pale green ocean. The afternoon tea sets in this ware are particularly attractive.

COWS NEED CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR.

This is the element that produces endurance under great strain of any sort—in the race horse under the strain of terrific speed, in the milch cow under the strain of enormous production. Under the strain of a severe climate it is called hardness. The presence or absence of this element is especially manifest in the growth and development of the young of the different breeds. Of the one they live and grow without special care or attention; of the other they perish easily if they do not have the best of care. The difference is simply in constitutional vigor or vital force born in the calves of this one and not in the calves of the other. The difference continues throughout the lives of these animals. It may not be manifested so conspicuously in after-life, yet it affects all their relations to their food, care and production. In what does it consist? Is it in possessing what is sometimes called the nervous temperament? Not infrequently we find the offspring of breeds that lay special claim to this temperament, especially lacking in the ability to live and rapidly develop without special care. It is a secret force hidden in the race, in the breed and in the animal. Perhaps it may be properly called the vital temperament. The bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed possess this vital force or temperament more strongly than those of any other improved dairy breed. The breeders in Holland and Friesland have always avoided in-and-in breeding. In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force we point to its use in almost every climate, including that of Northern Russia nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at three days old, and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil meal, they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if most of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old, and henceforward are profitable to their owners.

Teetotaler Politician.

If I were a modern Caesar the men I would dread in public life are not the lean and hungry but the men who are the teetotalers. It may be that the removal of the soothing influence of wine gives to a teetotaler a keenness of interest and perennial freshness of vigor. Whatever the reason, the most formidable and most ambitious politicians in my experience are the teetotalers.—From P. T. O.

It is claimed that these figures could not have been the result of chance.

The Daily Fashion Hint.



Suit of tobacco-brown velvet. Collar and cuffs are trimmed with silk soutache braid color of the velvet. Velvet suits with long coats are among the prettiest costumes of the season.

ONE OF NATURE'S WONDERS

This, Sure Enough, Is the Coconut Tree.

"A wonder for sure is the coconut tree," said a man familiar with the tree, its fruit and its manufactured products. "Its native home is India, from which originally its seed was carried by ocean currents to islands of the sea and to more or less distant mainland, whence by yet other currents or perhaps by the hands of man it was carried on still further until the coconut tree had come to be found in tropical and subtropical climes all around the globe.

"The coconut thrives best in lands along the margin of the sea; it likes the salt water. Plant a coconut back of a fence or a stone wall and it will grow up straight until it has come to the height of the fence, but above that it will incline toward the water. If it is planted further inland they put a block of salt under it.

"The seed is the coconut itself, which as you know is encased as it grows on the tree, in an elongated fibre filled husk with a hard, smooth outer surface. Coconuts dropping from the tree into the sea and then floating away first spread the tree over the earth.

"Having found suitable lodgment the nut sends up out of one of the three eyes to be found in one end of it—the

and in distant isolated salt water surrounded islands or cays the coconut may be their only source of supply of fresh water. The coconut tree is practically hollow inside, and through this porous interior, almost as freely as it could be pumped up through a pump log, it draws up water for its own sustenance and growth, and from this it fills with distilled water the fruit on the tree, for the milk so-called in the coconut is practically drinking water, with very little other matter. And so in some places the coconut supplies all the fresh water obtainable as it may as well be the food—surely a wonderful and beneficent tree.

"Coming back to the general subject, we find that the manufactured products of this wonderful tree are now in common use throughout the civilized world. To bring it right close it may be that when you go home to-night you will wipe the mud off your shoes on a doormat made of its fibre, and if you should take a nap before dinner you will lie down, it may be, on a lounge whose stuffing contains more or less of the same material.

"The oil with which you dress your salad may be coconut oil, and for dessert you may have coconut pie. In the kitchen you might find scrubbing brushes made of coconut fibre, and likewise brooms. The uses of the coconut are various.

"For many years, in fact since 'way back, coconuts have been imported in some numbers, and they were to be found for sale in grocery stores and elsewhere, as they still are, and children used to buy them and take them home and bore a hole through the eyes and pour the milk out into a teacup and drink that, and then father to break the coconut with a hatchet, and then they'd eat the meat, as children still do.

"The number of the coconuts imported for such and other retail demands is considerable, but still it isn't a drop in the bucket to the number now imported for manufacturing uses.

"Without stopping to look up the figures exactly, I should say that there are now imported to New York about thirty million coconuts annually, some of these from wild or natural growth trees, and some from planted and cultivated trees, for the coconut is now cultivated, and it might be mentioned in passing that a coconut plantation is called a coconut walk.

"Of this enormous importation of coconuts, by far the greater proportion goes the manufacturers, and the greater share of this to the manufacturers of prepared coconut for domestic and other cooking uses. Formerly the housewife who wanted to use coconut for pies or cakes or puddings used to grate it herself. Now the vast majority of all users of coconut buy the manufactured product all ready prepared for use, and the manufacture of this is a trade in which many people find employment.

"Coconuts to be used in making prepared coconut are put, a lot of them, together, into iron crates, in which they are subjected to a steam bath. This sweats the outside shell a little, and at the same time contracts the meat within and tends to separate it or make it easier to separate from the shell.

"From the steam bath the nuts go to the man who opens them; sometimes in the steam bath the shells of the nuts, or some of them, may crack, which facilitates by so much the work of the opener.

"Father used to crack the coconut with a hatchet. The professional coconut opener uses an implement that is much like a solid steel oyster knife, having at one end the heavy iron handle and at the other end the blade. With the heavy end of this the opener taps the coconut and cracks the shell and takes it off, or if any or all of it still adhere to the meat he pries it off with the knife end of the implement, leaving the round globe of coconut meat unbroken, but still covered with its familiar brown outer skin.

"In these days there are men who work regularly at coconut opening just as they might at any other employment, though one somewhat unusual feature of the coconut opener's work is that they begin it at 2 a. m.; this so that sufficient stock may be prepared daily in advance for the other workers to begin on. An expert coconut opener can open 2,000 nuts a day.

"The shells removed, other workers take the whole nut meats and spoke-shave off that brown outer skin, and then the white round globe of coconut meat is put into a machine and quartered. In these quarter sections the meat is inspected for the rejection of nuts not sound and sweet, and then it is sterilized, after which it is ready for the various further processes involved in shredding and drying and otherwise preparing it for the market.

Limit on Student Marriages.

The Pekin Government has decided to limit the marriage of students, and unless a student is a graduate of a middle school and past the age of 20 years he will not be permitted to get married.—From the Shanghai Mercury.

A Paris insurance company refuses risks on men who dye their hair.

The Paper on Which "The Times" is Printed is Made by the

Riordon Paper Mills Limited

at Merrittton, Near St. Catharines

THEY ALSO MAKE BUILDING PAPER AND ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF SULPHITE PULP IN CANADA

After the 1st of May our head office will be moved from Merrittton to the Fisher Building, Victoria Square, Montreal.

WATT-KNOTT.

They Had What-Not Chat Over the Telephone.

"Are you there?"
"Yes."
"What are you, please?"
"Watt."
"What is your name, please?"
"Watt's my name."
"Yes; what is your name?"
"I say my name is Watt."
"Oh, well; I'm coming to see you."
"All right; are you Jones?"
"No; I'm Knott."
"Who are you, then, please?"
"I'm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name, please?"
"Will Knott."
"Why won't you?"
"I say my name is William Knott."
"Oh, I beg your pardon."
"Then you will be in if I come round, Watt?"
"Certainly, Knott."

Then they were cut off by the exchange, and Knott wants to know if Watt will be in or not.

Fifty Miles by Wireless Telephone.

Another wireless telephonic feat has just been accomplished by the Amalgamated Radio Telegraph Company, of Berlin, Germany. Perfect communication was obtained over 50 miles on land between the company's laboratory, near Berlin, and a small station at Jutenburg. This feat is regarded as all the more remarkable, since the whole city, with its multitude of disquieting influences, intervened. It is said that this long-distance communication without wires was achieved by using the underfed and continuous waves generated by the Poulsen system, and that questions and answers were exchanged without interruption.

Germany ships 29,000,000 feathers to England in the course of a year for millinery purposes.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 24 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency, or by proxy may however be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the applicant.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agency's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry. An application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

If the entry is cancelled subsequent to the institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to the right of entry.

Application for cancellation must state in what particular the homestead is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, at his option, be subjected to a rigorous examination in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but not in favour of any other person.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader who has no desire, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,000 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,000 x 1,000 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$2. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sales. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entrance fee, \$5; renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The leases shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each five miles.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Niagara Falls, New York—2.30 a. m., 9.37 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m., 7.00 p. m.
St. Catharines, Ontario—2.45 a. m., 9.50 a. m., 10.10 a. m., 5.10 p. m., 7.10 p. m.
Buffalo, N. Y.—3.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 5.20 p. m., 7.20 p. m.
Detroit, Mich.—3.15 a. m., 10.15 a. m., 10.35 a. m., 5.35 p. m., 7.35 p. m.
Chicago, Ill.—3.30 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 10.50 a. m., 5.50 p. m., 7.50 p. m.
St. Louis, Mo.—3.45 a. m., 10.45 a. m., 11.05 a. m., 6.05 p. m., 8.05 p. m.
Kansas City, Mo.—4.00 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 11.20 a. m., 6.20 p. m., 8.20 p. m.
St. Paul, Minn.—4.15 a. m., 11.15 a. m., 11.35 a. m., 6.35 p. m., 8.35 p. m.
Portland, Me.—4.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 11.50 a. m., 6.50 p. m., 8.50 p. m.
Boston, Mass.—4.45 a. m., 11.45 a. m., 12.05 p. m., 7.05 p. m., 9.05 p. m.
New York, N. Y.—5.00 a. m., 12.00 p. m., 12.20 p. m., 7.20 p. m., 9.20 p. m.
Philadelphia, Pa.—5.15 a. m., 12.15 p. m., 12.35 p. m., 7.35 p. m., 9.35 p. m.
Washington, D. C.—5.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 12.50 p. m., 7.50 p. m., 9.50 p. m.
Richmond, Va.—5.45 a. m., 12.45 p. m., 1.10 p. m., 8.05 p. m., 10.05 p. m.
Norfolk, Va.—6.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 1.20 p. m., 8.20 p. m., 10.20 p. m.
New Orleans, La.—6.15 a. m., 1.15 p. m., 1.35 p. m., 8.35 p. m., 10.35 p. m.
Mobile, Ala.—6.30 a. m., 1.30 p. m., 1.50 p. m., 8.50 p. m., 10.50 p. m.
Savannah, Ga.—6.45 a. m., 1.45 p. m., 2.05 p. m., 9.05 p. m., 11.05 p. m.
Jacksonville, Fla.—7.00 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 2.20 p. m., 9.20 p. m., 11.20 p. m.
Tallahassee, Fla.—7.15 a. m., 2.15 p. m., 2.35 p. m., 9.35 p. m., 11.35 p. m.
Panama, Col.—7.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 2.50 p. m., 9.50 p. m., 11.50 p. m.
Colon, Pan.—7.45 a. m., 2.45 p. m., 3.05 p. m., 10.05 p. m., 12.05 p. m.
San Pedro de Macoris, Rep.—7.60 a. m., 2.60 p. m., 3.20 p. m., 10.20 p. m., 12.20 p. m.
Santiago, Rep.—7.75 a. m., 2.75 p. m., 3.35 p. m., 10.35 p. m., 12.35 p. m.
Sanchez, Rep.—7.90 a. m., 2.90 p. m., 3.50 p. m., 10.50 p. m., 12.50 p. m.
Cienfuegos, Rep.—8.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m., 4.05 p. m., 11.05 p. m., 1.05 a. m.
Havana, Rep.—8.20 a. m., 3.20 p. m., 4.20 p. m., 11.20 p. m., 1.20 a. m.
Santiago de Cuba, Rep.—8.35 a. m., 3.35 p. m., 4.35 p. m., 11.35 p. m., 1.35 a. m.
Camaguey, Rep.—8.50 a. m., 3.50 p. m., 4.50 p. m., 11.50 p. m., 1.50 a. m.
Barahona, Rep.—9.05 a. m., 4.05 p. m., 5.05 p. m., 12.05 p. m., 2.05 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—9.20 a. m., 4.20 p. m., 5.20 p. m., 12.20 p. m., 2.20 a. m.
Ponce, P. R.—9.35 a. m., 4.35 p. m., 5.35 p. m., 12.35 p. m., 2.35 a. m.
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San Juan, P. R.—8.05 a. m., 2.20 a. m., 3.00 a. m., 7.40 a. m., 9.40 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—8.20 a. m., 2.30 a. m., 3.10 a. m., 7.50 a. m., 9.50 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—8.35 a. m., 2.40 a. m., 3.20 a. m., 8.00 a. m., 10.00 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—8.50 a. m., 2.50 a. m., 3.30 a. m., 8.10 a. m., 10.10 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—9.05 a. m., 3.00 a. m., 3.40 a. m., 8.20 a. m., 10.20 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—9.20 a. m., 3.10 a. m., 3.50 a. m., 8.30 a. m., 10.30 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—9.35 a. m., 3.20 a. m., 4.00 a. m., 8.40 a. m., 10.40 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—9.50 a. m., 3.30 a. m., 4.10 a. m., 8.50 a. m., 10.50 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—10.05 a. m., 3.40 a. m., 4.20 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.00 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—10.20 a. m., 3.50 a. m., 4.30 a. m., 9.10 a. m., 11.10 a. m.
San Juan, P. R.—10.35 a. m., 4.00 a. m., 4.40 a. m., 9.20 a.