

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Orchard and Garden Notes.  
In making selections for an orchard, the question should not be, What are the best varieties? but what are the best grown in your locality. If there are any fruit-growers in the neighborhood, get their experience. If one is in a new country, where information of this kind cannot be obtained, the next best is the opinion of a nurseryman of good reputation.

For family use, the orchard should contain varieties from the earliest to the latest, the greater number of trees being of good keeping kinds.

For market fruit, the selection will depend upon whether the market is near at hand or the fruit is to be shipped to a distance. One near a town will find early apple, which do not keep long or transport well, more profitable than later kinds.

Protect young trees from large animals by care of fences and gates.

Trap or shoot rabbits; mearning the trunks with blood or raw meat of any kind will keep them away.

If cloas have not been cut, do it now in a mild spell; label and store in sawdust, moss or sand, and keep in a cool place.

Make channels to carry off surface water wherever needed.

Care of manure to the orchard.

If there is any one respect in which farmers—take the country through—do not live up to their privileges, it is in the matter of small fruits.

The city mechanic is better supplied with these fruits than that of many a wealthy farmer. We hope to see the time when every farmer's family shall have their fill of fruits, from the beginning of strawberries to the end of grapes.

The straggler in small fruits is: Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries (usually sold green), blackberries and grapes. Of course, there is some lapping, the late varieties of one kind coming in with the early sorts of the next. Those who have had no experience in these are at a loss how to begin.

If one has the money to invest, plantations may be made this spring; but many, whose means are restricted, would like to make a beginning; such may purchase a few plants of each variety, and propagate them to obtain a supply for a planting. This will, of course, take time and cause the loss of a year with strawberries, and of two or three years with the shrubby varieties.

Whatever of pruning has been omitted should be completed on mid days.

Coarse manure may be applied around currants and gooseberries; the soluble portions will find their way into the soil, leaving the rest as a mulch in hot weather.

The plow and spade, wherever the soil is not too wet, may be kept at work in mild weather, and thus facilitate the spring operations.

Impliments should be overhauled and put in order and the stock replenished. Extra plow-points, cultivator teeth, and duplicates of parts likely to be broken, save many a half day's work.

Overhaul the stock of seeds. If in doubt as to the vitality of any, there is time to test them by sowing in a pot or box of earth in a warm room.

Provide a supply of pea brush and bean poles.

Make markers of various widths, and dibbles.

A well-made wooden reel for the garden line is better than the weak iron ones sold at the stores.

Labels or marking-stakes should be provided; have these so large that they cannot be hoed up without some trouble.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fruit Tree Borers.  
Let not our readers forget that much of the weakening of our fruit trees is owing to absolute starvation, caused by the workings of stem-borers. The supply of sap upwards is cut off by every hole which they make, and is just so much put in the way of the tree getting all the food it needs. It is of no use to all other cultural details, if these rascals are permitted to continue their depredations. This is one of the best seasons of the year to look for them, and destroy them. The egg laid during the summer has now developed to a considerable "worm," and it is working its way down between the bark and wood or even into the wood, so as to get comfortable quarters for the winter. Their presence can be detected by the noise made by noting a little fresh looking matter like saw-dust near the tree at the surface of the ground, which the larva eject in their boring course. To destroy them get a trowel and dig away a little from the stem, so as to find exactly the opening of the channel made by the insect, and then thrust down a piece of stiff wire upon it, which will generally end its days.

To many this looks like a considerable job; but a smart hand can get through with several hundred trees a day in this season, as the fresh dust affords an unerring clue to the direct whereabouts of the marauder.—*Rural World.*

Health Hints.  
A writer in the *Farm Journal* cures dyspepsia by a swallow or two of vinegar after each meal.

The best drink for renewing the power of endurance that we have tried is simply hop tea three or four days old, strained and put away with a little sugar.—*Ed.*

Three cures for sore throat are recommended by a New York paper, as follows: (1) Gargle the throat with solution of salt and water. (2) Gargle throat with chloride of potash and water. (3) Keep a small lump of gum camphor in the mouth, and swallow the lumps; do the same with chloride of potash.

There is no simpler or better remedy for frost bites than the following: Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable, avoiding all artificial heat; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hog's lard and gunpowder, rubbed together; adding that the invention "had proved fatal to the discoverer, for a band of malcontents had entered his house, borne him away in a carriage, and then cut his throat." The moral that the wise medieval poet derives from this circumstance is that "the love of gain is often the cause of our ruin." The poem is dated 1441, and is composed of 2,000 verses.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Pale-drab cloths trimmed with fur are worn by young ladies.

Only one very small ornament is worn on the head, even in full dress.

Blue-gray, or lead-white, is announced as about to displace cream-white.

Suits of black chudah cloth are now made up very plainly and trimmed with black silk.

Antique embroideries are carefully cut out from old dresses and sewn upon new ones, with very good effect.

A light rose-pink is the choicest color for ladies' gloves. Pure white kids, of course, are indispensable on wedding occasions.

Finger puffs are little worn, the extraordinary fakes played with destroyed their popularity.

Ear-rings—pendants—are going out of fashion, though solitaires, either diamonds or pearls, will be worn by all who can afford them.

Winter fashions have knob handles, which hold powder and a puff. A mirror, a sequin tube and a pocket comb are hidden in the folds.

White and pearl-colored bonnets have facings, breasts, tips or ties of garnet or wine in a majority of instances, and the contrast is certainly most charming.

Striped silks and satins are used for facings on black gowns. They are cut straightwise and laid so as to show two or three stripes. Velvet is employed on red costumes.

Jet, crystal and amber are all fashionably beaded among garnet grass or other flowers.

The various fancy colored gimps, but black jet is used more frequently than any, and is decidedly preferred for black trimmings.

Suits of fine twilled flannel are worn both in the house and the street. They are made without flounces, the under-vest being of blue and about fifteen inches from the hem, the over-vest being turned up washerman fashion; and the basque a Russian blouse. Seven yards of double-width cloth is enough to make one of these suits for a person of ordinary height.

Indoor and Outdoor Exercise.

Few ladies, says the Boston *Transcript*, have any idea of the number of steps they take and the number of miles they walk daily in going about their houses. The pedometer reveals some extraordinary facts. A lady, an acknowledged invalid, who thought she saved every unnecessary step, found that she walked between breakfast and tea, walked nearly two miles without going outside the door. The pedometer would probably show that nervous ladies who "can't sit still," and are constantly "jumping up" to get this or that, walk at least five miles a day in their daily travels about the house.

If a lady were asked to lead in the case of the young ladies who dance by the hour, yet are too delicate to walk, can be imagined. Of course, exercise is a good thing, but exercise in the open air is the kind that is beneficial to health. If our ladies would devote a few minutes of their morning to "trotting around" the houses—the result, in the great part, of nervous habit—and put the same number of steps in outdoor exercise every day, the result would be greatly to the advantage of their health.

And then there is the "walking" which is done in the case of the young ladies who dance by the hour, yet are too delicate to walk, can be imagined. Of course, exercise is a good thing, but exercise in the open air is the kind that is beneficial to health.

Funeral of a Chinese Mason.  
A stunning Chinese funeral took place in this city yesterday afternoon, says a recent issue of a Virginia City (Nev.) paper, deceased having been a member of the masonic order, as it exists among the Mongolians. An American brass band headed the procession, which was composed of Chinamen wearing badges and other decorations denoting their rank, while in a large covered vehicle that followed the hearse were seated a number of female musicians, who played the Chinese band, in fact. The instruments were flutes, guitars, drums, cymbals and gongs. The noise made by the Celestial musicians was such that after they came up and passed not another note from the American band was heard.

They gave the late brother a good send-off. Behind the native band wagon came a wagon loaded with roast pig and all manner of good things eatable and drinkable to be left at the grave. Strips of paper pierced in three places with crescent-shaped holes in rows of five were strewn by thousands along the whole route of the procession. The Americans who crowded the line of march—outside barbarians—seemed to consider the whole thing a sort of farce, and rather a jolly affair. A boy of Pute squaws standing at the corner of C and Taylor streets laughed until the water ran down their cheeks when the Chinese band came along. These simple children of the desert, doubtless put themselves outside of all the vials left at the grave of the defunct as soon as the shades of evening covered the hills.

German Superstitions.  
The directions prescribed as preventives against all sorts of witchcraft vary in different parts of Germany, and are generally limited to certain provinces. Thus, in Silesia, people carefully avoid swallowing a cat's hair or a fragment of thread, as this impudently would certainly cause consumption. In the Tyrol, eating a sparrow is believed to bring about St. Vitus' dance; and in Hesse, spitting into the fire will make the culprit die of consumption; it is probably a remnant of the time when fire was considered sacred. In Saxony, nobody ventures to wipe their fingers on the tablecloth, lest their hands become covered with warts. Throughout Germany, brooms play a large part in the trag-comedy of the witch's favorite means of conveyance to their nightly feast at the Blocksberg. In Westphalia—the lumber room of superstition—and Saxony, the unfortunate mortals who happen to have been beaten with a broomstick firmly believe themselves doomed to die of consumption; and small children who have been chastised by means of a hazel or willow rod, are supposed either to be crippled or stunted in their growth. Another strange notion prevailing throughout Germany is that no one should boast of good health, at least not without spreading out the four and middle fingers of both hands, and saying the word *Ueberleben* or *Unbeschrieben*, which means unwitched. Many of these preventives

THE DUELS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Men who met on the Field of Honor, and What they Quarrelled About.

Jan. 12.—At the junction of the A. and G. and S. and O. R. R., three miles from Savannah, between Walker A. Harney, lawyer, and Robert T. Johnson, ten paces, Colt's revolver. Harley killed; cause, politics.

Feb. 3.—A. J. Nicolopoli and George Villere fought with swords at Montgomery station, on the N. O. and M. R. R.; Nicolopoli wounded in hand.

Feb. 20.—In Charlotte county, Va., forty miles from Richmond, Thomas Wilcox and Richard Walker, dispute about lands adjoining; two shots fired and Walker fell; Wilcox slightly wounded in the arm. Both parties were arrested. After the first shot Wilcox said: "Hold on, my pistol out of order and won't fire." He ought to have been in a hurry and I'll wait, was his opponent's reply.

March 7.—At Pantau, near University of Virginia, B. T. Johnson, Jr., and Mr. Coekrell fought with bowie knives; Coekrell killed Johnson a lie over a land matter.

March 28.—At Eastville, Va., Sidney Pitts and A. P. Thomas fought with pistols, to settle a quarrel about \$20; Thomas fatally wounded. Major Coekrell killed Johnson a lie over a land matter.

July 4.—On the Rappahannock frontier, Jorrea Caedo, minister to Belgium from San Salvador, and Medina, minister from Guatemala, Caedo wounded in shoulder. Dr. William Aubrey and Adolph Flummer; Colt's six-shooter.

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July 14.—The Rev. Dr. Wade Hill, Baptist, and Andrew Scroggins, son-in-law, fought dual, ten paces, in Rutherford county, N. C.; Scroggins was killed. Dr. Hill's daughter and a doctor repaired him. A quarrel and fight ensued, doctor coming out best. Scroggins challenged, the reverend declined. Scroggins vowed revenge, if he poisoned his coffee. The reverend was arrested. They met on horseback. Major—"Ha, I've got you!" The reverend—"Keep cool." Major—"Ten minutes to say your prayers." The reverend—"Well, sir, I'm ready," drawing derringer. Major—"And so am I, may the Lord have mercy on us both." But that the revolver existed, it would have fired and killed. The reverend fled and killed. The reverend fled and killed.

Aug. 1.—R. S. Sullbury and J. S. Iverson of Augusta, Ga., met on Carolina side of river and exchanged shots; nobody hurt.

Sept. 14.—John Riley and unknown man, at Catholic cemetery, San Francisco, ten paces and advance; Riley wounded; refuses to tell.

Paris, Nov. 21.—A duel with pistols between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourton, arising out of the passage in the chamber of deputies on the 18th inst., when the latter was arrested. The fight was fought at Plessy Fleury, in the Bois de Vincennes. Only one exchange of shots was had, and neither party was hurt.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 2.—A duel was fought last Monday night near Bishop's Hill, between Dr. J. M. Canby, of Camden and Mr. Cash, of the Depot. Two shots were exchanged without effect.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Our Tenure of Life.  
Depends in great measure upon regard for or neglect of the laws of health. If we violate them we cannot expect to "make old bones." But that the laws exist, and that a naturally delicate constitution, or one which has been shaken by disease, may be materially strengthened, and that we have daily proof. The vivifying and restorative influence of Hooper's Stomach Bitters upon a failing physique affords a striking illustration of the power of this medicinal tonic to strengthen the hold on life. Restored digestion, complete assimilation, renewed appetite, sound repose, and a vigorous and healthy system, are the results of this medicinal tonic.

There is nothing to cleanse an impure circulation or wake up a dormant liver like Scovill's Blood and Liver Bitter. It does the business thoroughly in six or eight days, and is a natural secretion, restoring to the life current the purity of perfect health, and removing from the system all impurities and obstructions. It is a capital remedy for all the ailments which result from a debilitated system. It is a capital remedy for all the ailments which result from a debilitated system.

Water larks are very annoying, whether in roofs, about chimneys, water tanks or elsewhere. A 60c. or 75c. can of Flexible Cement will clean them out. It is a capital remedy for all the ailments which result from a debilitated system. It is a capital remedy for all the ailments which result from a debilitated system.

For coughs and throat disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. 25 cents a box. (New Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco)

The Markets.  
New York.  
Beef Cattle: Native, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Texas and California, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; Sheep: Mutton, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Hogs: Pork, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Flour: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Wheat: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Corn: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sugar: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Coffee: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Tea: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Rice: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Oil: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Lard: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Soap: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Candles: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Paper: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cloth: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Shoes: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Hats: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Trunks: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bags: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Boxes: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Stoves: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Ranges: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Washers: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sewing Machines: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bicycles: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Carriages: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Horses: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Mules: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Oxen: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Pigs: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Chickens: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Eggs: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Butter: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cheese: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Milk: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cream: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Ice: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Coal: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Wood: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Brick: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Stone: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Lime: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cement: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Glass: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Paint: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Varnish: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Putty: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sand: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Gravel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Clay: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Gypsum: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Potash: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Soda: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sulphur: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Nitrate: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Phosphate: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Iron: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Steel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Copper: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Lead: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Zinc: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Tin: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Silver: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Gold: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Platinum: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Palladium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Rhodium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Ruthenium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Rhenium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Selenium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Tellurium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Iodine: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bromine: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Chlorine: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Fluorine: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Oxygen: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Hydrogen: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Nitrogen: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Carbon: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Silicon: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Phosphorus: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sulfur: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Magnesium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Calcium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Potassium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sodium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Barium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Strontium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bismuth: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Antimony: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Arsenic: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; 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Mercury: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bismuth: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Antimony: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Arsenic: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Vanadium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Chromium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Manganese: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cobalt: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Nickel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Copper: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Zinc: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Iron: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Steel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Tin: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Lead: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cadmium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Mercury: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bismuth: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Antimony: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Arsenic: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Vanadium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Chromium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Manganese: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cobalt: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Nickel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Copper: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Zinc: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Iron: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Steel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Tin: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Lead: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cadmium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Mercury: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bismuth: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Antimony: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Arsenic: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Vanadium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Chromium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Manganese: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cobalt: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Nickel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Copper: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Zinc: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Iron: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Steel: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Tin: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Lead: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Cadmium: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Mercury: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bismuth: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Antimony: No. 1, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; Arsenic: No. 1, 10