

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes. BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—The following is a recipe for baked Indian pudding which has been handed down from mother and daughter for many years back in a New England family: Boil a quart of milk; stir into it gradually three gills of yellow Indian meal and half a pint of molasses; scald thoroughly and add two tablespoons of powdered ginger and a teaspoonful of salt; butter a brown earthen pan; put into it half a pound of beef suet chopped fine; turn in a quart of cold milk; then add the pudding and stir up well; bake five hours. Serve either plain or with hard sauce; the rule for the sauce being a cup of granulated sugar to half a cup of butter well beaten together, and flavored with either vanilla, lemon or grated nutmeg.

CURRY.—Take pieces of beef or mutton, or better, both, and stew them to shreds; in one quart of stew add one tablespoonful of fresh ground coriander seed, one teaspoonful of turmeric, one teaspoonful of salt, one half a pound of sized onion and add; if the gravy is thin, thicken with a little flour. An economical housekeeper will use remnants of beefsteak and mutton chop to advantage.

LEMON MERINGUE PIE.—Boil three lemons until they are soft enough for a strainer to penetrate them; strain the juice up fine with a tablespoonful of butter, one cup and a half of powdered sugar, and the yolks of six eggs; make a thin crust; put in the mixture and bake it; when cool, beat up the whites of the eggs with one and one-half cups of powdered sugar and spread it over the pie; brown it in a nice color.

POTATO YEAST.—Two good sized potatoes, grated raw; pour on one-half pint boiling water; one-half cup of white sugar, teaspoonful salt; when cool, put in one-half cup good yeast; let it rise; when light, put in a bottle and cork tight. Half cup makes two loaves of bread; reserve one-half cup every time for raising.

CHICKEN PIE CRUST.—Six cups of flour, one and one-quarter cups of water, one and one-half cups of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda, sprinkled over the dough. This is crust enough for a pie of two chickens.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, beaten one minute; one and one-half cups of white sugar beaten five minutes; one cup of flour, beaten one minute; one-half cup of cold water and another cup of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beaten one minute; bake in a slow oven.

JELLY ROLL.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of flour; pour it into a baking pan; bake slowly; spread jelly over it, and roll it up. Wrap it in a cloth.

Farm Notes. One feature of fruit growing by the farmers, who are mainly the fruit growers, is the neglect to thin out the crop when the fruit is about half grown. The fruit taken from the tree at that time, being one or two of the smallest from a cluster, and all the small and knobby ones on the weak twigs, etc., are profitable food for all classes of stock.

Of all chums that have come under our observation the old dash churn gives the best results.

Never attempt to cultivate wet land with a green crop. If draining will not pay, working wet land never will.

If you want good, sweet nutting, kill your sheep without worrying and fatigue; the less exercise the better. Hang it up at once; now change ends; hang him by the head, and skin down to the tail; the job is done in half the time, and neatly.

The following is a method for healing up wounds, caused by the splitting of fruit trees, or an old means: Use heat some grafting wax; dip a strip of muslin in it, and place it perpendicularly over the wound; then put three or more narrow bands around the tree. That is sufficient, and the healing process will go on rapidly.

Nest boxes should be movable, so that after hatching, and occasionally when used for laying, they may be conveniently cleaned. One way is to whitewash them; but another, preferred by some, is to kindle a fire inside and char them. This process will effectually destroy vermin and their larvae, and will thoroughly purify the nest by having a coating of charcoal inside. This substance is one of the best antiseptics, and a perfect deodorizer. Boxes made of seven-eighths pine, hemlock, or spruce—will outlast a number of these purifications by fire, as the process tends to preserve the wood.

Natural Age of Fruit Trees. It seems to be the common belief that there is no limit to the natural age of apple trees. But this is certainly a mistake. We all know that the peach tree usually fails to be profitable after twelve to fifteen years of age, and the cherry and plum averages only twenty to thirty years; the pear, in favorable circumstances, forty to fifty years—in rare cases a much longer time; so, also, the apple tree has its natural limit, and although, like man's life, the duration of the period of health and vigor varies greatly according to constitution, nurture, climate, etc., its approaching termination is clearly indicated by signs of debility and disease. On very deep and favorable soils, and where the trees are not damaged by severity of climate, apple orchards are occasionally found bearing fair crops of fruit as early as one hundred years of age, but these are nearly as rare as for their owners to live so long. Very few soils are of the best kind for an orchard, and everywhere our climate is either too warm or at times too cold for the best health of the trees. Injury by severe cold blackening all the wood is an ever present danger, and the main cause of the premature failure of orchards; but starvation, in consequence of exhaustion of the soil, is still more common, and this is a more difficult matter to remedy than most people suppose, especially when trees have attained full bearing size.

Polley. A portly Detroit citizen fell in the mud, and another citizen who had a grudge against him called to a newsboy twelve or thirteen years old and said: "If you'll go up to that fat man and ask him what he picked up I'll give you a quarter."

"Not for a dollar—not for ten!" exclaimed the lad.

"I could get away from him, I know, but I guess he'd be mad, and I won't do it. I'm just growing up now, and I don't know but that I'll be that very man's son-in-law some day!"

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

The Village of Hazel Green, Wis., Visited by a Destructive Storm—Great Damage Done. Several Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

A terrific and destructive tornado broke over Hazel Green, a small village in southwestern Wisconsin, one day recently. The weather had been remarkably warm, the thermometer indicating fifty-eight degrees in the shade during the day and up to a few minutes before four o'clock when gathering clouds gave evidence of some decided meteorological disturbance. Shortly afterward the storm broke, and, with a suddenness equal only to its coming, swept across the hill-fenced town, laying a great portion in ruins. The wind, which rose to the height of a tornado, struck the town on the west side and tore its way with unparalleled fury northward a short distance, when it took an easterly course, sweeping through the entire length of the village, leveling to the ground buildings, tearing up trees, and scattering the contents of residences and business houses. Frame houses were wrenched from their foundations and dashed against brick structures, which crumbled and toppled before the furious gale, and fell one mass of ruin. Fences were torn from their posts, the air for a time being fairly filled with beating timber sticks, as numerous as flying sparks from a great conflagration. The awe-stricken people were so completely taken by surprise by the sudden bursting of the storm and its lightning-like rapidity as it plowed its way through the doomed town, that they had little or no time to prepare for safety in flight, and as a consequence large numbers were overwhelmed by falling buildings and either killed outright or crushed and maimed, so that their lives are despaired of. There were few of the citizens killed, their bodies for the most part being terribly mangled. Some were caught under falling timbers, others were impaled by splintered boards, while some were dashed to death by being caught up in the storm and thrown against buildings, or thrown with great force to the ground. The carnage is reported to have been terrible to an alarming degree, and when the wind had passed by its path was marked by ruined buildings, and dead, dying and wounded inhabitants. Immediately after this tornado had died away a heavy rain storm set in, the water falling in perfect torrents, extinguishing at once the slight flames which were springing up, probably from a blacksmith's shop, which shared the fate of many other buildings. In addition to the rain there was also a heavy hail storm, the weather having suddenly turned cold. The dead, so far as could be ascertained, are Joshua Richards, Mr. John Loomer, Mrs. Thomas Richards, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, Miss Thompson, daughter of Edward Thompson, who, together with his son, is supposed to have perished; also a son of Joseph Jackson. Between fifteen and twenty persons were wounded. The first news of the disaster was brought into Galena, Ill., by couriers, who were at once sent out from Hazel Green for medical assistance. All the doctors available at once went to the scene of the disaster.

The village of Hazel Green has a population of probably 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated ten miles directly east of Dubuque, and ten miles north of Galena, in the extreme southeastern portion of Grant county, Wis., and not more than half a mile from the Illinois State line. It is almost wholly a mining village, and is situated in very nearly the heart of the best Wisconsin diggings. It is one of the oldest villages in the lead-bearing regions, and in 1835 was quite a village, when Dubuque and Galena were places of less than 1,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a fine farming as well as mining territory, and contains several stores, a hotel, and all the usual adjuncts of a country village. The town stands on a high, level prairie, and hence must have received the full force of the fearful storm which bore death to so many of its inhabitants.

Hazel Green is noted as the place where the poet J. G. Percival died twenty years ago, and is situated in the heart of the best Wisconsin diggings. It is one of the oldest villages in the lead-bearing regions, and in 1835 was quite a village, when Dubuque and Galena were places of less than 1,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a fine farming as well as mining territory, and contains several stores, a hotel, and all the usual adjuncts of a country village.

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THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

The Space Allotted and Marked Off to the Various Nations.

Table listing countries and their allotted space in square feet for the Centennial Exhibition. Includes Italy (8,167.5), Norway (8,877.0), Sweden (17,755.8), Austria and other colonies (24,070.0), Canada (31,773.0), France (45,314.5), Switzerland (6,648.8), Belgium (15,358.8), Brazil (8,877.0), Netherlands (15,490.0), Mexico (6,594.8), Chili and Argentine republic (5,672.0), Peru (1,462.5), Congo Free States (1,057.5), Japan (16,666.9), China (7,504.0), Denmark (2,510.9), Germany (2,022.0), Egypt (2,022.0), Tunis (2,022.0), Spain (2,022.0), Sandwich islands (1,574.5), Portugal (1,238.0), Russia (11,802.8), Austria and Hungary (24,670.8), German empire (25,735.5), United States (182,231.1).

Space in machinery hall has been allotted as follows: Great Britain (35,725), Germany (1,096), France (11,219), Belgium (1,219), Brazil (4,000), Austria (1,596), Sweden (1,596), Canada (4,900), Spain (2,448), Russia (1,596), Denmark (1,585), Chili (4.8), Norway (360). The United States will occupy probably three hundred thousand square feet of space in this building.

The following facts and figures, gleaned from the "Army Register" for 1876, now ready for distribution, possess more than ordinary interest in view of the much talked of reduction of the army: The aggregate strength of the army, counting every one connected with the military service, except contract, or acting assistant surgeons, and teamsters in the employ of the quartermaster's department, and including the professors and cadets at West Point, is 28,346, as shown by the subjoined statement:

Table showing military personnel counts: General officers and staff departments (579), Staff officers in excess of legal complement (47), Regular troops (2,879), Five regiments of artillery (280), Twenty-five regiments of infantry (877), Officers retired (144), Ordnance sergeants (115), Commissaries (37), Enlisted men unattached to regiments (3,168), Signal service detachment (450), Superintendents of national arsenals (71), Veterinary surgeons (9), Indian scouts (300). Total: 24,995. Add professors, nine, and cadets, three hundred and twelve: 25,316. Aggregate: 28,346.

The acts of June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875, reorganizing the staff corps, provide "that no officer now in service shall be reduced in rank or mustered out by reason of reductions made by said acts." There are now in the service in excess of the number allowed by these acts four inspectors general (colonels), four judge advocates (majors), one colonel and seven storekeepers (captains) in the quartermaster's department, and eleven ordnance storekeepers (captains). Veterinary surgeons and superintendents of national arsenals are recognized as civilians.

An Old-Time Office-Seeker. Governor Jack Tyler, of Virginia, and old Jack Dade had been chums. If Dade was illiterate he was a good soul and companionable, and Tyler, one of the old-time fellows and a man of great ability, liked him anyway. After Tyler was inaugurated Dade made a trip to the capital to see him. The interview was characteristic.

"Jack, old boy! how are you? Come in," said the governor, greeting the old man as of yore.

"Governor Jack," said Dade (for they always called each other Jack), "I want a office."

The governor laughed. "Jack," said he, "what are your qualifications for office?"

"Well, now, Governor Jack, I kin mix drink, and your port wine sanger and your toddy, and Jack Dade, going over a catalogue of compounds, and I kin drink 'em, and you know it."

So they laughed together on the strength of reminiscences.

"Well, Jack," said the governor, "what kind of an office do you want?"

"Governor Jack," was the response, "I want a office with bang-up big pay and nothing to do."

The Centennial Legion. The Centennial legion, which is to parade at Philadelphia on next Independence day, as escort of the President of the United States, is composed of one military company from each of the original thirteen States.

New Hampshire—Amoskeag Veterans, Massachusetts—Boston Light Infantry, Rhode Island—First Light Infantry, Connecticut—New Haven Grays, New York—Old Guard, New Jersey—Phil. Kearney Guard, Pennsylvania—State Fencibles, Delaware—American Rifles, Maryland—Fifth Maryland Infantry, Virginia—Norfolk Light Artillery, North Carolina—Fayetteville Rifles, South Carolina—Washington Light Infantry, Georgia—Clinch Rifles.

Each command will wear its own uniform, and carry the flag of its State, and a medal commemorative of the occasion will be presented to each member of the legion.

Waiting for Better Times. "You are not having many nice dresses this year," said one Chicago belle to another, the other evening.

"No, I know I don't," was the reply. "But why don't you?" continued the inquisitive friend.

"Well, I will tell you, Madge," was the answer. "You see pa says that we've got to scrimp along a little for a while until he can make an 'assignment' or something, after which he says we can 'splurge' all we want."

AGE OF THE SEXES.

How to Tell the Long from the Short Lived.—The Hairs and the Fingers Indicate Vitality.

Dr. Lambert, of New York, gave an interesting lecture on woman and her nature, duties, needs, and entitlements. He in a good natured manner spoke of his peculiar treatment of the subject, and said it was a new lecture, and gave a little sketch of his own history. Coming directly to the lecture itself, he discussed the question of the comparative length of life in American men and women, and between people of this country and those of Europe. He showed statistics to prove that, contrary to the popular opinion, the people of New York were longer lived than those of the world.

The E. plus girls, so often spoken of, for blooming cheeks and rosy lips, for showing these qualities to their outdoor life, the damp coldness of their native island and their fondness for the national beverage, beer. The fact was, the women of this country were longer lived than the English men. There probably was no place in the world where so many old people could be found in proportion to the population as in New Hampshire, and three out of every four of the people who had reached the age of ninety years in New Hampshire were women.

The constitution of woman was substantially the same as the constitution of man, and the duration of their earthly existence, as a general rule, on the American continent, was the same. Gliding into the peculiar marks and foregoing the body as indications of a long life, the lecturer said that if a lady wore a heavy wreath, or her hair was pulled down in a queue, or she presented a distorted appearance, this indicated a short life to the owner of the weak member. On the contrary, should the hair retain its natural position over the forehead, the length of the gristle pointed to a long life, and so forth.

And so with fingers. If a hand had very short fingers, that had an indication of longevity, whereas long fingers were indicative of a short span of life. It was not found that the proportionate number of men and women dying at the different ages varied materially. After reaching the age of twenty girl was liable to live to a good ripe old age as a man at the same period. As a rule, female beauty and longevity were not companions; those azure eyes and very fair hair, that carry off short lived young men are not long lived.

Another wonderful fact was the constant change going on in the body. The air of the hall was at that moment full of particles of the brains and organizations of those present. Every day, a change is ever taking place. The speaker said that he would like to see women withdrawn from the post-office counting rooms, and other positions of labor where they were half paid, and young men put in and paid double the amount support the women.

Every man had a woman beside him, and should work for her instead of having her earn her living outside of the household. The young men, he thought, ought not to be crowded out of the places and sent West. Men of long life usually had some great and strong principle in their characters, some stamina which synthesized a vigorous and enduring vitality.

The importance of play for children and young people is the subject of the annual prizes of the academy of sciences, letters, and arts of Amiens. The prize is a gold medal worth \$40.

Poor Organs. The following, from the New York Christian Advocate, written by its editor-in-chief, Dr. Currie, some years since, is yet more true to-day than when it was written, as the popularity of the instrument has extended, and the number of incompetent makers has increased. There are now few articles in reference to which the public is more deceived and imposed upon than in parlor or cottage organs. This is attested by the standing utterances of the country, which are but a few months of years old:

"CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS.—As usual in such cases, the new and large demand for these instruments has induced a great number of persons to engage in their manufacture, on some of whom are quite unequal to the business they have undertaken. It requires something more than the mechanical skill of the artificer in wood and iron to make and prepare for use a musical instrument; and yet some have evidently engaged in their art in the hope of becoming rich, and the country is becoming filled with inferior and defective instruments. Large sums of money are expended for valueless articles, and the people are defrauded of their needed musical education. The evil is intensified by the fact that these inferior instruments are, on account of their inferiority, most industriously urged upon the public. Because they cannot compete with better ones in the open market, they are pressed upon the public by direct solicitations; and because they offer larger commissions, they are more commonly offered by agents and hawked by the streets. And as most purchasers are unable to judge of the relative merits of these things, the inferior articles are often bought when better ones are desired, and would be cheerfully paid for.

In view of these considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellencies. We have presented this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers, and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools and families have been compared, all of which with singular unanimity concur in assigning the place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision which corresponds with our own previously formed convictions. \* \* \* We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary interests we may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object we have sought especially to promote, and in that interest we have presented our inquiries, and now we record our convictions.—New York Christian Advocate.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JEROME'S Ointment. Sent only to get only that made by Cassell, Hamann & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—Gm.

See notice Family Bitters.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Fierro's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a skin may possibly be prevented from becoming so again, where the blood is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of these diseases, however, from the common tincture to the worst scrofula, is with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial. The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 500 elegantly furnished rooms, electric, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken care of from the depot to the hotel. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money than at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Playages and cars pass the hotel constantly to the parts of the city, and to Philadelphia, etc.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES. The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WOOD TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MARIANNE PILLS, and it takes before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, whether chronic or acute. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off; the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Wood Tonic must be used to cleanse the system, and to give the Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstruction, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the system is purified.

Schenck's Sea Wood Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by acting on the stomach, and the healthy condition that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely feel well if care is taken to prevent fresh colds.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by mail, should send to Schenck's Dispensary, No. 233 North Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's Medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Markets. Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullsheads 63 @ 125, Common to Good Texas 68 @ 67.00, Hog—Common 10 @ 10.00, Dressed 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, Sheep—Common 10 @ 10.00, Cotton—Middle 13 @ 13.00, Flour—Extra 5 @ 5.00, Wheat—Red Western 1.30 @ 1.30, No. 2 Spring 1.20 @ 1.20, No. 3 Spring 1.10 @ 1.10, No. 4 Spring 1.00 @ 1.00, No. 5 Spring .90 @ .90, No. 6 Spring .80 @ .80, No. 7 Spring .70 @ .70, No. 8 Spring .60 @ .60, No. 9 Spring .50 @ .50, No. 10 Spring .40 @ .40, No. 11 Spring .30 @ .30, No. 12 Spring .20 @ .20, No. 13 Spring .10 @ .10, No. 14 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 15 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 16 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 17 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 18 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 19 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 20 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 21 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 22 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 23 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 24 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 25 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 26 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 27 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 28 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 29 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 30 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 31 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 32 Spring .00 @ 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.00, No. 151 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 152 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 153 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 154 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 155 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 156 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 157 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 158 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 159 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 160 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 161 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 162 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 163 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 164 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 165 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 166 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 167 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 168 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 169 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 170 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 171 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 172 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 173 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 174 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 175 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 176 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 177 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 178 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 179 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 180 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 181 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 182 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 183 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 184 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 185 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 186 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 187 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 188 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 189 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 190 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 191 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 192 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 193 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 194 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 195 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 196 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 197 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 198 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 199 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 200 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 201 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 202 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 203 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 204 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 205 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 206 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 207 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 208 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 209 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 210 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 211 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 212 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 213 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 214 Spring .00 @ .00, No. 21