

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Summer Care of Hogs.

The principal diet of hogs in summer should be grass, rich soil, fruits and vegetables, and some corn; these, with the worms and insects obtainable on a range, are amply sufficient to sustain a steady growth until the cool autumn weather sets in, when a diet of sound corn with some slop should be continued until they are fat enough for killing or for market. This process of taking hogs through the summer applies equally to hogs that have been wintered, or to spring pigs, except the pigs should be fed stronger on account of their more rapid growth.

Summer is the time to make pork; making it in winter is much like riding a boat against a wind and tide; it requires too much food to keep up the supply of animal heat. If hogs have plenty of grass in summer, and about half the grain they will eat, they will fatten rapidly, and about three pounds of pork can be made in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the grain.

Another important consideration in favor of such a diet is cost, which is merely nominal as compared with grain alone. Free access to water and a good shade is essential to comfort and consequent growth and thrift of the pig. The hog delights in a cool, damp locality, and is very sensitive to heat and cold, and suffers extremely from exposure to any unusual exercise will be fatal to a hog that is fat on a hot day, if it has not free access to water.

Hogs are not apt to root when there is plenty of grass on the ground, but rings in their noses have many great advantages and by all means should be used. They should be allowed to have all the spring they will eat as early in the spring as possible, and clover and timothy is good for them in winter. Hogs that have run to grass and slop all summer can be shut up in a pen and fed to advantage six weeks or two months, but no longer.

A pig should never be allowed to stop growing; in fact, the rule holds good during its entire life. A poor, mangy pig is of no value; close confinement in filth and dirt will check the growth, however narrow the feed. A pig that is starved at the same time, it will be a mercy to both pigs and owner to send them to the manure pile.

Milk is a very cooling drink, and almost indispensable in raising young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months old. The effects of corn and raw corn meal on the young pigs are these: These pigs will first be costive, then they will scour. They will rub against everything they come in contact with, and will not eat any more. Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will begin to form on them, and the more of the corn meal that they eat the poorer they will get. The best thing that can be done for a pig in this condition is to give him a thorough washing in warm rain water or sour milk. Sour milk is best. Coarse flour or middlings from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs except bread and milk. Bread, if given to young pigs because it has been leavened with yeast, will ferment before it is digested, and it fed to young pigs before fermented, it will overtask his stomach and spoil him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours on him. The middlings should be put in a bucket, and right after the feeding, has been done, allowed to be in the milk trough in the night, never allowing the swirl tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swirl should never be allowed to get warm. Hogs and pigs raised in this manner will grow to satisfaction and prove profitable. —G., in Ohio Farmer.

RECIPES. POTATO PIE.—Boil or wash common or sweet potatoes and strain through a fine sieve; to each pint add one and half pints of milk, a little melted butter, two eggs, salt, nutmeg to the taste; bake in one crust, like custard pie.

BUTTERED MUFFINS.—One quart buttermilk, one cup butter, the size of an egg, two flat spoonsful soda mixed in a little water; or one spoonful saleratus, two spoonfuls salt, flour to make a thick batter. Bake in rings in a quick oven.

TO BOTTLE RED CURRANTS.—Pick them unbroken from the stalks into dry wide-mouthed bottles, adding, as you fill, some finely-sifted loaf sugar, so that it may fall on each layer of currants; fill the bottles, rosin in the corks, and keep them in a rack, with the neck downwards.

CURSTARD IN CURTS.—Beat three eggs with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little nutmeg and twenty minutes later half a cup of rice flour with salt and pepper. A little chopped parsley is an improvement. After adding the rice flour stir frequently, to prevent scorching. Strain into a hot tortoise.

FAMOUS RHUBARB PIE.—For one large pie, or three deep ones. Take the stalks; cut off the leaves, and rinse in cold water (do not strip off the skin, as it contains much of the flavor), cut in half inch lengths, and add from one to three teaspoonfuls of sugar, according to the acidity of the rhubarb; stir in a large bowl, so that the materials may be well mixed; add one lemon cut up very fine, seeded, and all the juice well squeezed in, one nutmeg grated, one tablespoonful of essence of lemon, one good pinch of salt, one tablespoonful of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter; make a nice crust, and bake from half to three-quarters of an hour; make a deep ran, and fill with the pie, and bake in a deep pan, so that its chief excellence shall not waste by boiling over.

Many of the old naturalists entertained the notion that geese were produced from trees. It was supposed that on the banks of a river in the Orades, a tree grew that produced live geese like fruit, and in an old volume printed at Basel, 1550, entitled "Mysterium Cosmographicum," is a curious engraving representing the barnacle goose dropping from bursting pods on the tree into the stream beneath, and swimming away. A similar cut is to be found in "Aldrovandus" and at the end of "Gerrard's Herbal." The early navigators and travelers related the most extraordinary stories of this character.

Fashion Notes.

Tinted veils are very fashionable.

The fashionable veil is of medium size. Veils cover the whole face this summer.

The "Lavenne" overskirt grows in favor. Wide collars and deep cuffs are much worn, and worn with negligé costumes.

Gray is the color for a mountain or side suit. The "Amice" is a new and favorite style of slipper.

Japanese fans are still the favorites for ordinary use. Low shoes are worn as much as but not boots this season.

Old-fashioned pongee is again used for dresses and wraps. Fancy organdie dresses are trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

One of the novelties in dress goods is the "bonnet-batiste." Smyrna lace is out of favor, and is not seen on any of the late garments.

Surplice blouses are worn by matrons; blouse waists by girls in their teens. Swiss and muslin neckties, edged with lace, are worn with negligé costumes.

Chambury and carnation are one of the prettiest materials for summer dresses. French laces and grass fringes are the most popular trimmings for all thin materials.

Kid gloves for evening wear have the wrists finished with platings of lace or ribbon.

Morning wrappers and saques are extensively trimmed with colored embroidery.

Torlon and Russian laces are very much in vogue this summer for trimming white suits.

A new pastime for ladies is making curtains of Japanese silk and pasting figures upon them.

Carpets are now made to resemble the raw silk material so much in favor for furniture covering.

Draperies are made fuller and more flowing, with shorter skirts, than with princess-shaped dresses.

Small gilt fringes, strands of gold beads, and feathers tipped with gold are among bonnet trimmings.

Young ladies wear for a neckpiece a band of black velvet to which are attached tiny tinkling bells.

New riding hats are in the shape of a helmet with the back piece left off, and look very much like jockey caps.

One of the recently imported bonnets has a wreath formed of birds so large that only ten were required to surround the crown.

Jet is the fashion again, and has superseded clear de lune and every other kind of bead except gold, steel, silver, and amber.

A panache of from three to six, short, slender ostrich tips, bunched together, is used on bonnets that are to be worn in maner.

A pretty home dress is of stone colored bourette, trimmed with killing of the same, plastron sleeves and bows of olive green faille.

YOUNG GIRLS' HATS.—The Derby hat is the shape chosen for general use by ladies. This has a stiff high crown that may be either round or square topped, and a narrow brim that curls upward all around. Black or brown chip is most useful for such hats, and the trimming is a band and binding of wide galloon, or else folds of black grenadine, with a gray wig or a dark ostrich tip stuck in the left side.

For more dressy occasions, broad-brimmed chip, Leghorn, or rustic straw hats are worn with oddly indented brims, and are trimmed with ribbon or gauze and a half wreath of flowers in colors to suit the dress. Thus a pretty dress of pale blue is trimmed with white chip hat trimmed with blue and daisies; a dress of ecru pongee, made with a wash-er woman over skirt and pleated blouse trimmed with cream-colored gauze and deep red Jacquenet roses. A white corset bodice with pleated yoke and a black and white striped skirt with a plaid sash of gray, black, and scarlet bars. The round hat is of white organdie muslin shirred on fire wire, and trimmed with bows of ribbon like the sash.

A Dry Goods Palace Car. A correspondent of the American Manufacturer says: The United States Rolling Stock Company, at their shops in Chicago, are getting up what may be called a new departure. This is a palace dry goods car. To be used on railroads that handle dry goods, carrying samples along as well as stock to be delivered when sold. This car is sixty feet long, not including platforms at each end, or sixty-six feet long over all. It is built as light as possible and yet is strong. The construction of the body is very simple, having only two large windows on each side for lighting purposes, but at each end there is to be a stateroom for the traveling merchants to occupy nights or days, while on the route. These staterooms are lighted by three small windows each. The inside of the car was not finished for use, so we cannot tell just how it is to be arranged, but no doubt convenient for the purpose. This car has a sub-cellar, as they call it, between the fore and aft trucks, where may be stored large quantities of domestic goods while in transit, and it has what may be called a mansard roof, or double deck, for light and ventilation, giving it the appearance of a sleeping car—except the finish. This is a new enterprise, and it remains to be seen upon trial if it shall prove a successful one.

Spanish Train Robbers. The Express which leaves Barcelona at 10:25 P. M. for the French frontier by way of Gerona and Figueras, was stopped the other night a short distance north of the San Andres station, not far from Barcelona, and all the passengers were stripped of what they had about them. The brigands who achieved this exploit surprised one of the signal men, and having gagged him, turned on the danger signal. The engine driver stopped the train, and while the passengers were looking out of the windows, and the engine was stopped, where passengers were inclined to be recalcitrant, the robbers placed the muzzles of their revolvers in unpleasant proximity with the persons of the victims. After the carriages had been carefully examined they sacked the contents of the luggage van and then disappeared. The train put back to Barcelona, and arrived there at about one in the morning.

INSANITY.

The Ratio to Population and the Causes of Madness.

In England and Wales the ratio of insanity to the population is one to 873; in Massachusetts, one to 423; New York, one to 587; Illinois, one to 866; and Iowa, one to 1,101. This shows that the density of population has a more or less predisposing effect, producing, as it decidedly does, a deteriorating influence on the human race, morally and physically. The increase in the number of insane in the State of New York for the past quarter of a century is over 100 per cent., and, according to experts in mental diseases, this increase is not confined to any particular sections of the State, but is more or less general.

No one who has been a constant reader of the daily newspapers for the past few years can fail to have been impressed with the great increase in the reports of suicides, homicides and the commission of alleged lunatics to the different city and county asylums. While much of this is directly due to the rapid increase of population of New York and neighboring cities there must be other causes for the disease. It is interesting to note that the increase in insanity has been accompanied by a disease-producing surroundings, bad sanitary arrangements, which, by lowering the tone of the people, both in a moral as well as a physical point of view, directly predisposes the very poor and middle classes to be insane.

Dr. Luke, well-known London alienist, has written a work under the title of "Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life." In this he elaborately investigates the causes of mental diseases in Great Britain, where the increase of lunatics has been estimated at large during the last half century. After a careful examination of all the statistics, showing that the number of insane people confined in asylums in England and Scotland at the present time exceeds 6,000, Dr. Luke concludes that the principal causes of mental disease at the present time are: First, intemperance, including the action of alcohol and allied stimulants, not only in the individuals taking them to excess, but upon his or her offspring, whose weakness produces degeneracy in the succeeding generation; second, that defective nourishment, leading as it does to exhaustion and malnutrition of the nervous centers, causes degeneracy of the race, the evidence of which can be seen in large, insufficiently fed populations. Closely allied to this, Dr. Luke considers bad sanitary arrangements, and overcrowding in filthy dwellings. Under the third class of causes he considers moral influences, "partly mixed in character, which excite or depress the emotions profoundly, as a dissolute life, depraved habits, and the like; thirdly, religious excitement, disappointment in love and general overwork." Under the fourth and last head is considered intellectual strain as a cause of insanity, which he holds to be the least frequent of all causes.

An examination of the reports of the principal lunatic asylums in this country, public and private, confirms to a very great extent the observations of Dr. Luke made in England.

A Girl Vanquishes a Wolf.

Five miles from Eureka, Kan., lives a prosperous farmer named Robert May, who is engaged in raising sheep. His "boys are all girls," and one of his daughters, Mary Belle Loy, barely fourteen years of age, is the shepherdess, whose rosy cheeks, sun-burned face and graceful form as she mounts her pony would excite the envy of many city belles and charm the eye of a connoisseur in search of a sensitive rose to complete the latest work of his easel. Some weeks since, while looking after her woolly wards, she discovered a full-grown wolf in the corral, and she immediately called to her large one stealthily approaching the dog, when she put her horse to his speed, and the wolf, feeling that his sanitary condition in that locality was very unsatisfactory, the race and chase commenced, over the hills and prairie, neither showing any signs of fatigue, until he was compelled to consider himself "run down." Now came the "tug of war," and any one who has ever seen a coyote at bay snapping and snarling, holding his position against a dozen dogs, can realize her situation as the aggressor. Next she seized the wolf by the unbacked her bridle rein, and with the ring at the end, and this only made good her position as mistress of the situation, and without alighting from her saddle she had soon disabled her foe, saved her lambs, and deprived him of at least one thousand dollars worth of sheep. She started out for the nearest neighbor to the battle-ground, nearly two miles distant, for assistance, but found no one at home who could assist her save another girl, who mounted another pony, and armed only with a dull knife, these two young girls galloped over the prairie to save the scalp, for which the county pays a "royalty" when presented to the proper officer. When they returned, the principal of this Red Riding-Hood escapade had partially recovered, and was moving off. At this juncture he was again seized, and he remained while one girl threw him down and the other proceeded to administer Western justice by searching for his jugular vein with the knife. Such instances of feminine bravery as this are rarely met with, even on the frontier.

American Ingenuity at the Exposition.

A correspondent writes from Paris: The Paris Exposition is the interpreter of the thought, and the orator of the text. Now that the world remains in the hand of American labor as you see, and study it in the Paris Exposition, and trace it over the earth. In all the gorgeous sections of the more pretentious ancient nations, there is not one that does not partly pay unconscious tribute to American ingenuity. The agricultural implements of England are many of them modeled after American originals. The watchmakers of Geneva admit the successful competition of the New England chronometer. The printed cottons of Manchester yield to the superiority of Massachusetts fabrics, often sold to British countries to foreign customers. The jewelry of Italy is woven out of the finest fibers of the gold of Nevada. The delicate processes of French refining and metallurgy are conducted with the machinery of California. American sewing machines are for sale in all the cities in Europe; American scales are used in the distant capitals of the Orient. American pianos and parlor melodians are bought by the humble foreigners, and even by those in good circumstances, who cannot afford the costly instruments of Paris and London, and even trained experts prefer the former to the best product of the great piano makers of Germany. The cutlers of Sheffield admit the finish of the cheaper and better work of American manufacture.

An Old Woman of Durham, England, in 1739 first made table mustard and for years would not reveal the process.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The Progress of these Institutions in England.

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune has an interesting letter on the system of furnishing supplies by the co-operative stores, and he gives a history of the rise and progress made by these stores, as follows: The happy idea of co-operation for mutual defence and protection secured to some clever persons engaged in the civil service, and a small club was formed. Indeed, it is said that its beginning was both humble and accidental. It originated thus: Only a dozen years ago some clerks in the General Post-office combined and bought a chest of tea, and they found the saving so great that they pursued their joint stock operations in the purchase of other articles of daily necessity. Their fellows in the office, finding the advantage, desired to join the company. They bought a similar room, and fitted it up with shelves and counters; a competent and trustworthy man was placed in charge, and articles of daily household consumption were bought at wholesale prices and sold to the members of the club at the small advance which would cover the expenses of the shop. The advantages of the system became more and more patent; the number of those desiring to enter the association rapidly increased, as the knowledge of its advantages widened. Some of the original members of the club, who were in the Post-office Supply, and started a company on a larger scale, establishing themselves in the Haymarket, under the name of the "Civil Supply Association." This the enterprise grew into a warehouse, the one now conducted the business was multiplied by scores, and by hundreds of shopmen, porters, warehousemen, superintendents of departments, buyers, and managers; there were a board of directors, a secretary, and a chairman. One great weakness of the original club was that the goods of every imaginable sort, clothing, groceries, stationery, books, furniture, tobacco, pipes, toys, jewelry, in short, almost everything from a button to a helmet, that any man, woman, child, or animal could desire, was purchased at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more than they could get from the tradesmen. The rash for membership, of course, became prodigious. Barristers, solicitors, medical men, clergymen, ministers, and all of all professions, as well as those connected with the civil service in all its branches, sought admission, which could be gained by the payment of five shillings (£1.25) a year for membership—in token of which you received a card having your name engraved upon it.

This card has to be shown to every shopman from whom you make a purchase, and to the cashier, with whom you settle your account on the spot. This card must be renewed every year by the payment of the annual fee. The business expanded to such great proportions that it was found necessary to set a limit to the number of members, and admission into the old or first "Civil Service Stores," as they were called, is now so great, that it is admirably, and honestly administered, that notwithstanding the wholesale prices for defraying current expenses, is so small, I believe a handsome dividend accrues to the members.

A short time ago Speth, the Walnut street optician, received an order from a Columbus judge to send him the largest pair of spectacles he had on hand. He picked out a pair from an old stock, but that looked as though they might have been made expressly for the judge. He was following his fight with Tom Allen, and sent them by express to the judge's address.

A few days later the package came back, with an accompanying note saying the frames were altogether too small. He was in a hurry for the glasses, and he had a head that could be used for both eyes at the same time. Speth puzzled over the matter a day or two, and then took out the bow between the glasses, put in a new one of double size, and sent the spectacles back to Columbus, confident that he would soon get a complaint that they were altogether too large, but he was determined to convince the judge he had brought his work to the right shop, if he didn't make a cent on the job.

But back they came again, with a testy note from the judge that he didn't want any more children's spectacles sent up that way. He wanted something that a full-grown man could wear, and that, too, without any more nonsense. He was in a hurry for the glasses, and he had a head that could be used for both eyes at the same time. Speth puzzled over the matter a day or two, and then took out the bow between the glasses, put in a new one of double size, and sent the spectacles back to Columbus, confident that he would soon get a complaint that they were altogether too large, but he was determined to convince the judge he had brought his work to the right shop, if he didn't make a cent on the job.

By this time Mr. Speth had got mad in earnest, and made an emphatic declaration that the goods wouldn't be thrown back on his hands again for the same cause. He then set to work and forged a pair of frames specially big enough to fit a mule, and sent them forward with a request to notify at once by telegraph if they were too small and he would send on his sign.

A day or two afterward a Columbus man dropped in and inquired of Speth if he had yet sent the sign.

"Good heavens! no!" said the optician. "Did he want it?"

"Well, no," said the visitor with a queer smile. "The specs were a little bit tight, but he thought he could manage to get along with them till he could come down and leave his measure."

"Well," he stamped, "I'll send him a pair of them framed for a joke. What sort of a head does that old judge tote around anyhow?"

"Him? Why bless your life, man, he's got a head like a flour barrel, and everybody says that's what made him bow-legged. You just ought to see how he's em on. Blamed if they don't give him a cramped look that makes a fellow fidgety," said the gentleman; "they do, honest. It's a pity you didn't spread 'em just a little mite more."

Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case from the effects of a cold, a simple pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a tablespoonful from time to time. It is well known to effectually cure the ailment.

Pervian Temples of the Sun.

Of the early history of the Peruvians we have but little knowledge, owing to that barbarian policy exercised by the followers of Cortez and Pizarro, in destroying everything belonging to the deities which they conquered. Like the Mexicans, the Peruvians had advanced in art, science and learning, under the administration of successive wise rulers, and their State archives contained written histories of their country, from the dawn of civilization among them to the period of the conquest. But the superstitious Spaniards committed these works to the flames, because of their heathen origin, and we are obliged to depend almost exclusively on the truth of tradition, for the knowledge we possess of the history of this people during the Inca dynasty. The most magnificent of all the Peruvian temples, was that of the sun of Quuzco. The mode of worship in this temple was similar to that of Heliopolis in Egypt, where this great luminary was adored. His golden image occupied a large portion of one side of the interior of the temple, and before this the worshippers prostrated themselves with rich offerings in their hands, which were received by the attendant priests. Two or three virgins, selected from the first families in the kingdom, were in constant attendance, whose duty it was to make oblations of wine to the burning deity, and chant hymns of praise to the great Father of Light. Like other aborigines of this continent, the Peruvians were nomadic and lived a life of wandering, by hunting and fishing. Superstitions of the extreme, their objects of worship were as numerous as those of the Egyptians.

Do You Diet Much?

"Do you diet much this warm weather?" asked a friend of old Fuzbus, as he took off his hat and mopped his brow the other day.

"Dye it! dye it!" answered Fuzbus, running his hand through his hair, and looking at his fingers. "What do you mean, sir?"

"Why, you look good and hearty, and as for color—"

"Color, color! What is it to you, sir, whether I dye my hair or not? Hang it, sir, if I had such an awful looking mass of hair as you've got, I'd dye it sky blue."

"Look here, old Fuzzy, what in the deuce are you talking about? I asked you if you dieted, seeing that you were complaining of dyspepsia the other day, and you begin to rave about hair dye."

"Dye it! dye it! Oh, ah! I see! I didn't understand."

"But I do, and find that in your case one must never say dye."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

HANDY TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE.—There is nothing like Grace's Salve for the immediate relief and speedy cure of Burns, Scalds, Flesh Wounds, Cuts, Felons, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Erysipelas, old Sores, &c. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GHEW THE CELEBRATED "MAYTAG" TOBACCO, Wood Cut Plug TOBACCO.

PERFECTION IN COOKERY.—The nearest approach to perfection in cooking designed for kitchen use in that of Dooy's Yeast Powder, which is always sure of delicious biscuits, rolls, bread, cake, etc., every time.

PARSONS' Purgative Pills are a priceless boon to the people of the South and Southwest. They effectively prevent fever and ague and all malarial diseases, and cost only 25 cents a box.

Burnett's Cod-liver Oil is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, cures itching scalp, and promotes a vigorous growth of the Hair.

The horrors of war are nothing to the horrors of Neuralgia. Immediate relief may be had by bathing the head with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and sending it up the nostrils.

The greatest discovery of the Age is Dr. FOLIAS' VEGETARIAN HOUSE LINDIMENT, in Pain Relief, and the relief of all rheumatic, dysentery, Colic, and Spasms, taken internally; and Orop, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, and Pain in the Lungs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. Dr. FOLIAS' VEGETARIAN HOUSE LINDIMENT, in Pain Relief, and the relief of all rheumatic, dysentery, Colic, and Spasms, taken internally; and Orop, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, and Pain in the Lungs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. Dr. FOLIAS' VEGETARIAN HOUSE LINDIMENT, in Pain Relief, and the relief of all rheumatic, dysentery, Colic, and Spasms, taken internally; and Orop, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, and Pain in the Lungs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents.

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