

CURE FOR BLINDNESS.

An Operation Which Restores the Sight and Vision of the Blind.

English surgeons have devised a new and beneficent operation by which the retina of the eye is exposed, and the pressure upon the optic nerve removed, and the brain itself is relieved. The operation is performed by means of a special instrument carrying a concealed knife which is projected by means of a spring. Only one other attempt at this sort was made, and the results were being satisfactory. The operation was performed by Dr. Carter, of Liverpool, at the same meeting which took place after hearing of Dr. Carter's first case, he has performed the operation himself in two cases, in one of which temporary restoration of sight was followed by a relapse, but in the other the result was favorable.

—N. Y. *Chicago Journal.*

TRAINED SENSES.

Some Instances of Extreme Skill With Eye and Hand.

We hear a great deal about the wonderful precision and accuracy of machinery in these days, and of course it is wonderful, but the degree of accuracy to which the human hand can be trained is equally wonderful.

Playing cards are required to be cut with the sides quite parallel to each other, because if a pack be trimmed by the machine slightly wider at one end than the other, they become turned "end for end" in dealing, the excess in width of some cards over others at the end of the pack will be double the variation in any one card, which would facilitate cheating, a very minute variation being perceptible. The men who test these cards for this, make calipers of their finger and thumb and by passing them along from one to the other, detect a difference in width between the two ends which it is difficult to measure by any other means.

There are men employed in factories where dried yeast is made whose business it is to put the yeast into packages weighing a certain amount each. It is on a table in front of them in a large plastic mass, and there are the scales for weighing it. But the men do not use the scales. They simply separate from the mass with their hands a lump of it and put it up, and you may choose at random and put it on the scales, and it will weigh exactly the right amount, the scales being just balancing.

Where large numbers of eggs are handled and shipped to market there is a process known as "candling" eggs, which consists in taking them up in the hands (usually two eggs in each hand at a time) and holding them up before a lighted candle. The light shining through them reveals to the practiced eye the exact condition of the contents. But some of the men soon get so that they do not need to use the candle, the mere contact of their hands with the shells denoting the condition of the egg just as infallibly and much more quickly. And they distinguish in that way not merely eggs, which are decidedly bad, but those which are just beginning to lose their freshness.

Here are three different ways in which extreme skill of the hands is shown by persistent training: First, in detecting slight differences in magnitude; second, in weight, and lastly, in texture or character of surface handled.

—*American Mechanist.*

He Was a Clam, Sure Enough.

"Laura," exclaimed the youth, as he laid his arm timidly on the back of her chair, "now that you have promised to be mine it surely does not seem like asking too much if I—"

"Well, George?"

George took her hand in his, swallowed once or twice spasmodically, and proceeded:

"As your affianced husband, Laura, whom you will some day promise in the sight of high Heaven to love, honor, and—er—cherish, you will not think me presuming, dearest, I hope, if—"

"Well, George?"

"—If I venture to claim the privilege of a kiss—"

The lovely maiden laid her head trustfully on the young man's shoulder, a tender light shone in her dreamy eyes, and her fragrant breath swept the cheek of the rapturous lover as she softly murmured:

"George, don't be a clam!" —*Chicago Tribune.*

VISITING CARDS.

Their Introduction Not as Much a Matter of Etiquette as of Evolution.

It is not easy to determine with precision where and when visiting and invitation cards originated in Europe. In reality they were not so much a matter of invention as of evolution. The first person who obtained the white book of the playing card to write his name on, when he failed to find his friend at home, or to leave a message, was entitled to the title of "visiting card."

We know that in England these cards had their origin in the way in which Dr. Carter, in English Medical Cases, says that in examining a set of old papers he came across a number of such cards dated 1744-1745, many of which were printed from English playing cards on the backs of old playing cards. The visiting cards were small, the backs having been cut, and those of the Earl and Countess of Northampton were printed on the back of the tray of cards and of the queen of diamonds respectively. The invitations to card parties, printed from copperplates, were large enough to cover the whole back of a playing card. The Duchess of Grafton's card is printed on the back of the ten of hearts and Lady Northampton's on the back of the ten of spades and ten of hearts. At the bottom of the latter was added the words "Without honor if agreeable."

It is presumed the large backs of these days intended access to the "cash-table." It would appear that the use of such invitation-cards, especially in conjunction with card-playing, had become established in London in the first half of the eighteenth century. Presumably invitations to such parties were sent to be only sent through servants.

The writing on the back of playing cards was to prevent mistakes as well as from an appreciation of the symbolical appropriateness of the form. Card-reading proper, as we know it, had not yet been invented. The custom was found convenient, and so was extended to calling cards, and became fashionable. Some thirty-five years ago a house in D. street, Soho, the residence of either Hagarth (1698-1744) or his father-in-law, was in course of repair. On removing a marble chimney-piece in the front drawing-room four or five playing cards were found on the back of which names were written— one that of Sir Isaac Newton (born 1642). It has been conjectured these were visiting cards, but it is really doubtful whether the philosopher would have employed such. Might they not have been produced by the artist as studies for his art? In plate IV of his Marriage-a-la-Mode, several such cards are represented lying on the floor in the right hand corner of the picture. On one, the painter, with his wonted caustic humor, has attributed the ignorance of the upper classes by inscribing on it the following indignantly misapplied polite inquiry: "Count Hassel begs to see how Lady Spunder sleep last night." In a second card the "Spiritual Q. d. d. d." published in Bath in 1796—the scene being laid in that city in the time of Ben Nash, who died 1769—a preacher is called to account because, while he is continually inveighing against gaming, he has in his pocket a pack of sealed cards ready for his engagements or pleasures. A note says: "A set of blank cards has since been invented by which the above absurdities may be avoided." This note seems to date the substitution of visiting cards proper for inscribed playing cards. Nor must we overlook the passage in chapter 12 of *St. Roman's Well*, in which "the Captain presented to Lucky Doldis the fifth part of an ordinary playing-card much grimed with snuff, which bore on the back side his name and quality."

Whether Ben Johnson's expression "You shall cartel him" points to an earlier use of these cards in affairs of honor, we do not take it on us to decide. —*American Notes and Queries.*

TUSSLE WITH A FISH.

A Two-hundred Pound Tarpon Engages Battle With a Florida Man.

Some of the mill men engaged in rafting lumber at Tampa, Fla., narrate a very unique and peculiar battle that occurred on a timber tow at the mouth of Little Manatee river recently, in which a huge tarpon, weighing two hundred pounds or more, had a set-to with two men on the raft. J. M. Boyett, the owner of the tow, with some of the lumbermen, were in the water getting the raft in shape for towing. Suddenly a big tarpon sprang out of the water close to the raft's edge, and, after going several feet into the air, came down head first between two logs, his weight forcing them apart, the fish escaping into the water. No sooner had the men recovered from their astonishment at such a sudden visitor than the tarpon sprang out a second time, leaping several feet into the air, but on this occasion landing lengthwise on the logs, where it flopped and plunged in a terribly mad way. Mr. Boyett jumped upon the raft and getting an ax advanced to secure the fish. He struck it one good blow, but the next moment was facing a dozen feet by the heavy swipe from the fish's powerful tail. He again advanced, but more cautiously, but the fish got in its good work, and both man and fish were foundering around so that it was almost impossible to tell which was which.

Boyett would kick and strike at the tarpon, while the latter would respire with good interest by means of its tail-like tail. Boyett was getting the worst of the fight, when one of the tow men ran up and struck the huge fish several heavy blows with a hand spike over the head. The tarpon turned upon its new enemy, but thinking probably that it had won sufficient glory for one day it rolled over to the edge of the raft and disappeared with a sputter of its tail that sent showers of water over its late antagonist, Mr. Boyett was severely bruised up, and for several days he could hardly walk.

The tarpon is a lively fish, and his captor always has an exciting contest, but this is the first instance known where it sought out and defeated man in his own element. —*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Analysis of natural gas shows the proportion of each constituent in 100 parts of the gas to be as follows: Carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, 6.10; methane, 83.90; ethane, 1.00; hydrogen, 1.00; nitrogen, 5.00.

—In the course of some experiments made under the direction of the North-western railroad of France, it has been ascertained that natural gas may be converted by a process of cooling with alcohol, and so effectively as to render it as valuable for lamp, reflector, or other purposes.

—The latest made time piece of the Swiss and French, who have so long held the supremacy as watch-makers, has not been surpassed as an expression of American machine-making. The American machine-made watch is an English and American as to its strength, compactness, and, of course, ready service.

—An English Engineer writes to the *London Evening Standard* that five may be put out by a mixture of particles of mica and alum. His plan is to throw the mixture contained in a combustible bag upon the fire. An combustible mica bag, to hold up the bag, must necessarily be affixed to every building to render his plan practicable.

—Dr. Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, has collected considerable evidence which goes to show that the ear is the dominant organ of the mind in some people and the eye in others. Those in whom the ear is the dominant organ are designated as "aural-minded," those in whom the eye is the dominant organ are called "ocular-minded." A dog is usually "aural-minded," or "aural-minded."

—A new method of weather prediction has been discovered by Ch. M. Signey, a French physicist. He has discovered that the variations of stars increase before many storms, indicating disturbance of the upper atmosphere, hours before the meteorological instruments show any change. The storm the storm the more is the strength of the variations increased.

—A belief has been generally prevalent that printing was invented by Gutenberg, about the middle of the fifteenth century. It is said, however, that Professor Karabasi has recently demonstrated, at a conference at the museum of Vienna, that movable type of wood, both in letter press and ornaments, were in use in Egypt 500 years before the printing of Mainz.

—Prof. Ormond Stone states that only four cases have been found in which the known motions of the principal bodies of the solar system can not be fully explained by Newton's law of gravity. The unexplained disturbances are the motion of the perihelion of Mercury, and the accelerations of the moon motions of the moon and of Europa and Wino's comet.

—The top of pine and spruce trees are now utilized in the manufacture of paper. The discovery is of immense value, as it makes marketable a vast mass of what has hitherto been waste material. Hereafter the branches of all evergreens will be gathered, and after a process of steaming to extract the resinous matter will be ground into dry pulp, which may be shipped to any distance.

—French physicians have adopted a new system of curing consumption, based on sulphuric acid in medicated inhalations. Sulphur slightly moistened with alcohol is burned in a heater, a little benzoin or powdered opium being sometimes added to make the fumes less disagreeable. The patient is required to stand twice a day in this sulphurous chamber and inhale the medicated atmosphere until his lungs are saturated with sulphuric acid. The treatment is said to be markedly successful.

STRANGE DISCOVERIES.

The Tomb of Madoc ap Idris, a Great Welsh Warrior.

Great interest has been excited in North Wales by the announcement that the tomb of Madoc ap Idris, a great Welsh warrior in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, grandson of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, had been discovered in the ruins of Walle Cranis abbey, Llanegwillyn. Rev. H. T. Owen, warden of the abbey, who is now engaged upon some excavations, was searching for old stained glass in the dormitory, when he discovered a large stone slab bearing the name of Madoc and an inscription which has not yet been fully deciphered. Down the center of the stone is an inscribed sword in sheath. Further excavations led to the discovery of four other stones, each about five feet by eighteen inches, two bear furrowed crosses, one an inscribed lot, and the other a Grecian ornament. The stones form part of the vaulting of the corridor leading to the old burial-ground of the monks. The warrior founded the abbey, which was a Cistercian monastery, about the year 1200. After the venerable building became a ruin, the chapter-house and scriptorium were used for several generations as a farmstead, and were practically destroyed by fire. During the repairs it is conjectured that the stones of Madoc's tomb were used to complete the vaulting. In 1861 the debris covering the area of the abbey was removed by Lord Dufferin, and the tombs of benefactors buried in front of the high altar, and a stone coffin, were laid bare. During the excavations of last year the monk's well and spring were discovered. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sweet Use of Adversity.

The touch of adversity is just as necessary to bring out the best there is in some men as is the touch of the frost to reveal the glories of the autumn. What is more beautiful than a tree or forest flecking with all the colors of the rainbow? How delightful is a drive with those bouquets of nature lining the roadside! It is said these splendors of the autumn foliage are the sunshine which the trees have been silently storing up during the summer when the sun has been shining upon them. Happy is the man who, in the sunshine of prosperity, has enriched his life with those graces of character which will shine out most beautifully when the touch of adversity or sorrow comes! —*Christian Inquirer.*

BEFORE IT IS BORN.

Some Thrilling Instances of Natural Birth.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in being asked when the tracing of a child should begin, replied, "A hundred years before it is born."

Are we to infer from this that the present generation is responsible for the condition of the world in which we live from the time of the birth of the first man? The natural result of the proper diet and conditions of a hundred years ago?

It is contended in other lands that most of the wonderful developments of the world in the present have come from the same cause. Our grandfathers were reared in ignorance, and suffered hardships and trials.

But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would undergo hardships without apparent fatigue that would excite those of the present day.

Why was it?

One of the propensities of the people now only known as the "old-time" has been a tendency to overeating, and this has been the cause of the present generation's ailments, such as indigestion, nervousness, and all sorts of ailments, improving upon those that had their origin in an effort without a cause. This overeating has done the fact that the whole human system is now so weak that it is unable to stand up to the hardships and trials of the present day.

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After eating and sleeping much they have obtained the freedom to generally used for various ailments.

Now the question is, how will the whole human system be able to stand up to the hardships and trials of the present day, when the present generation is so weak that it is unable to stand up to the hardships and trials of the present day?

Among them it is known as the "Warrior's Log Cabin Syrup," and this is the remedy that is used to combat the weakness of the present generation. It is a natural result of the proper diet and conditions of a hundred years ago.

Warrior's Log Cabin Syrup and Compound is a natural result of the proper diet and conditions of a hundred years ago. It is a natural result of the proper diet and conditions of a hundred years ago.

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ABOUT HORSE-POWER.

The Application to the Measurement of the Capacity of Engines.

A great deal of trouble has arisen from the application of the horse-power of steam engines to the measurement of the capacity of steam boilers. The boiler is not one factor in the power-producing system. It furnishes the heat. It is the magnitude where it is accumulated and stored the pressure resulting from the conversion of the latent energy of coal into that of steam, but this force requires to be exerted through space against resistance, through the length of an engine cylinder, against the resistance to movement of the piston which it forces, to effect the development of power. Now some engines use steam much more economically than others, and a boiler which could furnish steam to develop power at the rate of one hundred horses with the load of three might not be able to do thirty-horse power with the weight. Now what is the "horse-power of the boiler?" The capacity of a boiler for developing power depends upon its ability to convert water into steam. To meet the complications which arise from this cause, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers appointed a committee to investigate the subject of the commercial rating of boilers, and they adopted as a standard the evaporation of thirty pounds of water per hour from feed water of one hundred degrees F. into steam at seventy pounds pressure to constitute a horse-power. Some engines can develop a horse-power on this number of pounds of steam per hour, others can not, and many can on less, yet it is about the average present practice, and supplies a unit with some degree of prestige or authority for the settlement of disputes upon the subject. —*Food Worker.*

—Economy in wealth, wealth breeds extravagance, therefore economy is the mother of extravagance. —*Harper's Bazar.*

—Nothing in election race fight, both sides are confident. Reputable merchants feel, however, that it is a matter of time before Kansas City, is advertising on.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

MANHATTAN (100 lbs.)

CATTLE—Shipping steers	1 1/2	1 1/2
Range steers	1 1/4	1 1/4
Native steers	1 1/4	1 1/4
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	10	10
WHEAT—No. 1 red	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 red	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 red	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 white	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 white	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 white	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 yellow	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 yellow	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 yellow	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 blue	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 blue	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 blue	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 green	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 green	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 green	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 black	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 black	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 black	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 brown	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 brown	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 brown	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 grey	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 grey	1 1/4	1 1/4
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Do No. 1 grey	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 grey	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 3 grey	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 white	1 1/2	1 1/2
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Do No. 1 white	1 1/2	1 1/2
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Do No. 3 black	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 brown	1 1/2	1 1/2
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Do No. 3 brown	1 1/4	1 1/4
Do No. 1 grey	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 grey	1 1/4	1 1/4
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Do No. 1 white	1 1/2	1 1/2
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Do No. 1 grey	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do No. 2 grey	1 1/4	1 1/4
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