msa_sc3326_scm8208-0537 ©Maryland State Archives

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890. VOL. XIX—NO. 3

J. H. C. LEGG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
213 ST. PAUL Street, Baltimore, Md.

Prompt attention paid to all professional business. Nov. 21-tf.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'S STORE.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Produce and Foreign Fruits,
118 E. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
We report all sales daily and send checks every Monday; oftener if desired. We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The People's Bank of Baltimore. Jan 1-y

C. WRIGHT SPRY,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
seccessors to Wright & Sparks.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' Natic Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
303 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Wholesale LIQUOR DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Brandies, etc.
PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

BUY THAT
FROM WHICH YOU
Get the Greatest Returns

LEA'S
NEW PROCESS
FLOUR
MAKES MORE BREAD THAN ANY OTHER.

COAL AND WOOD
We will [illegible] attention of the community to [illegible] Coal and Wood. And we will just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the
LEA WHITE ASH COAL,
which is the best Coal for general use that we can buy, and will sell at a small margin for the Cash, but all bills which are not settled within 30 days, interest will be charged from day of sale. We also give
2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.
Our office is on Cannon street, near Princess
My prices for JULY will be $5.25 for Egg and Nut and $5.50 for Stove.
J. T TWILLEY,
July [illegible], 1889.—tf.

OUR CONVERSATION TO-DAY
—IS—
SHOES!

We have so frequently been asked, "Do you keep Shoes?" Our customers know that we have always shown a disposition to accommodate them in whatever they wanted in the Clothing line, and they think it is a duty we owe them to provide them with
SHOES AT MODERATE PRICES.
We have therefore added in connection with Clothing a full line of
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Shoes.

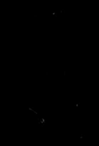
OUR SPRING STOCK OF
CLOTHING!
CONSISTS OF
All the Leading Novelties
from the best makers,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
A. FRIEDMAN,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

J. HERMAN IRELAND'S
Insurance Agency,
Kennedyville, Maryland.
Fire! Lightning! Life!
INSURE YOUR HOMES!
INSURE YOUR STOCK!
INSURE YOUR LIVES!
I represent only first-class companies. My rates are low and all losses promptly paid. To all persons desiring insurance I ask them to write or call and see me.
J. H. IRELAND,
Kennedyville, Maryland.

BLACK RESIDUUM
In Fine Merchantable Condition,
For Corn & Peach Trees
This Residuum is regarded by those who have been using it for years as a Sure Remedy for Worms in Peach Trees and an almost certain preventative of Frenching of Corn.
FOR SALE BY
T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Cypress Fencing,
Cypress Fence Railing 2x3 & 2x4.
Large Stock just received from Roanoak River.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Building Lumber
on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

POWELL'S
FERTILIZERS
For All Crops.
POWELL'S RED BAG FERTILIZER,
FOR CORN AND TOMATOES;
BONE AND POTASH,
Especially prepared for Asparagus, Peach and Pear Trees.
POTATO FERTILIZER
Particularly adapted to the growth of Irish Potatoes. A trial of these brands will result in entire satisfaction to purchasers. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
FOR SALE BY
J. W. SHALLCROSS,
f27-6m. LOCUST GROVE


Beautiful New Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, only $165. New Organs, only $34. Greatest Bargains Ever Offered. Est. 23 Years. GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. Washington, N. J., U. S. A.

GOOD STOCK.

We have all the facilities of large manufacturers for turning out Good Stock at the lowest cost. Take our $10 Suits as an instance of how natty and well we make even low-priced goods. Large assortment at $12, $14, $15, $16, $18 and $20, and every additional dollar brings its full value in better materials and trimmings.

A. C. YATES & Co.
THE YATES STORES { 6th and Chestnut St. / 13th and Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA.

TOMATO GROWERS!
TRADE MARK
Read This Carefully:
We have been manufacturing for years a SPECIAL TOMATO MANURE that is particularly adapted to the growth of that crop. It has been used year after year by the most prominent growers and canners in the country, as well as by the largest and most successful truckers in New Jersey. Materials being considerably off this spring, we are prepared to sell you lower this season than ever before. Please, therefore, write or see us concerning before making your purchases.

MR. WM. R. ALLABAND, of Wyoming, Del., says:
I used your Fertilizer on Tomatoes by the side of Green Bone Phosphate and Sun Guano. The Green Bone was cracked so high I put it next to the road to show off big, and the Sun Guano next, and the last, Hubbard's, away back, as its merits were kept quiet; but when visitors came to see my patch of Tomatoes I always polluted out the ground on which all three kinds were, and Hubbard's got the credit of being far superior to the others. When picking time came it was all in all. I have used it on other crops with the same results, and believe it to be the best Phosphate in the market.
MR. HERMON PYLE, of Harford, Md., says:
He used 400 lbs. per acre of Hubbard's alongside of other standard brands on his Tomatoes, and that there was a perceptable difference, in favor of ours. The plants kept greener, bore prettier and consequently more fruit, and that is why he used it again.
MR. PHIL PARKER, Sweedsboro', N.J., says:
He used ours alongside of Mapes, that cost $44 per ton, and that ours was equal in every respect.
MR. J. B. HANWAY, of Joppa, Harford, Md.,
Used the first year 8 tons; next, 24 tons; next, 55 tons; and the next he and his brother used and sold together 98 tons, and it not only gave satisfaction last season, but wherever used.
MR. EDW. PLUMMER, near Worton, says:
He put his Young Peach Orchard in Tomatoes; used our goods; sold to Lynch's cannery in 1888, and they netted him $47 per acre.
MR. JOHN F. COPPER, near Chestertown,
Has been using it for years with satisfaction.
MR. JAS. R. MASSEY, of Darlington, Harford, Md., says:
He grew for the canners. Used our goods alongside of Dis. Animal Bone and Oriole Phos. and that his product netted him $14 more per acre.
MR J. W. KNIGHT, of Webster, Harford county, Md.,
Used our goods alongside of high grade. The result was the Sugar Corn was better and larger eared; Tomatoes fuller and smoother and the vines kept green till the frost killed them.

OUR CORN FERTILIZER.
MR. ALLEN WALLACE, of Sweedsboro', N. J., says:
I could tell to the very row where I used your Fertilizer on my Corn, and when I came to mow my grass where the goods had been used, there was such a difference in the crop that some of my friends asked me why I mowed part of my field and let the other stand. when the truth of the matter was your Phosphate made the grass five or six inches higher. It was more marked from the fact that the Corn rows ran diagonally across the field, and I could see the difference in the second mowing. I believe it to be grand, good stuff, and that is why I continue to use it.
MESSRS. ANDREW HALL & SON, of Harford county, say:
The 15 tons used on their Corn did as well as any ever used, and whatever they use this year, will be our goods; think it will be 20 or 25 tons.
GEORGE W. BAKER'S SONS, Wm. B. and J. B., say:
That it has compared favorably with anything they used.
WE COULD GIVE THE NAMES
Of hundreds who have used our goods on their various crops, and should you want to plant Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions or anything in the Vegetable line, write for one of our circulars.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
MAMUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHING
FROM THE
MANUFACTURERS!
It Is the Only Method of Saving the Middleman's Profit.
IT ALSO ASSURES YOU THE
Best Goods for the Lowest Price.
Likes, Berwanger & Co.,
ARE EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE, AND OFFER

Children's Suits from - - -	$2 to $10
Boys' " " - - -	$4 to $14
Youths' " " - - -	$5 to $18
Men's " " - - -	$9 to $25

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,
LEADING ONE-PRCIE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles,

THOMPSON LINE CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS, GASOLENE AND BITUMINOUS COAL.
Kainit, Salts, Laths, Lime, Plastering Hair, Cement, Plaster and Seeds.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DAYTONS, Road Carts, Buckboards & Wagons
of every description.
We also have the agency for THE REMINGTON and the "WORLD" TYPE-WRITERS. Every business man should have one.
FREIGHTING!
Our Schooners, the "ADAMS" and "REMITTANCE," are still running in our line, soliciting freight. Advancement made on grain to reliable parties.
JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
Feb. 28, 1889. MANAGER

ESTABLISHED 1876.
E. T. COMEGYS,
DEALER IN GRAIN,
LOCUST GROVE, Maryland.
NEW CORN WANTED!
EITHER ON COB OR SHELLED,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
delivered at any point convenient to farmers As I am buying derect for the manufacturers, I can pay more for grain than those who buy on the market.
Yours truly,
Jan. 1-89. E. T. COMEGYS

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

JUNE.

BY FRANK M. IMBRIE.

She came so still we scarce could hear the rustle
Of opal garments, draped wich filmy gauze;
So swift, we caught but aureate glint and shimmer;
So near, then gone, with but a moment's pause,
Like memoried joy, that smiling, bids us catch it,
Then mocking, taunts us, as it luring draws.

She oped her volume, bound in gold and azure,
Scattering its leaves by zephyr's weird unrest;
Some fluttering earthward, dotted lawn and meadow,
Bequeathing hues to deck her emerald crest;
Some 'neath the heavens unrolled their sapphire brightness,
Till earth and sky were garbed in gorgeous dress.

She filled the blossoms' chalice proffered to her
With rippling draughts of odorous, sunshine-wine;
When dreamy languor stole she gave elixir
From crystal dews, wooed from the summer-time,
Then whispered to the noters, pulsing softly,
To "Ring her triumph in the flower-bell's chime."

As twinkling vespers cleft the twilight quiet
And bird-notes rippled down wood arches green,
An unseen presence lit the bright star-tapers
To guard the slumbers of this summer queen,
While Luna folded round her dreamless treasure
Her own soft robe of radiant, studded sheen.

Her burnished shield made brooklets fret their borders,
Where feathery cresses slake their living thirst;
But gloaming, cooled their waveless, placid surface,
Tells of no noonday strife, no tempest-burst.
So we, in life's sweet June-time, pause and question
If hope's bright bloom could be by blight accursed.

Some sunbright Junes we listened to the voices
Of moonlight, sunlight, blossoms, breezes, *love;*
Then, all unwilling, heard the cadence troubled,
Vibrating, as with flight of wounded dove;
But then, as now, some cheering, blithe-some presence
Swung hope-lit lamps in the blue arch above.

WHAT MRS. GRUNDY SAYS.

That a new wrinkle is for doctors to have their office away from their homes.

That more hired than private "traps" appear in Central Park every pleasant day.

That handwriting on the wall reads that "society actresses" have had their day.

That preliminary chatter about the coming season of opera is heard along the line.

That projects for two new hotels in New York for 1892 have already been started.

That jumping-jacks would be good Christmas presents for the aniseed fox hunters.

That the scene of a number of fashionable scandals is laid on the ocean steamers.

That the world's fair will necessitate a large increase in local hotel accommodations.

That too many scribblers ignorant of their subject are employed on the daily papers.

That fifth avenue is largely in the hands of those who tear down to build up again.

That it is the ambition of some men to be directors in as many institutions as possible.

That the superfluity of brokers makes it very difficult for some of them to be honest.

That one-half the fashionable folk at Newport do not know how the other half exists.

That the expensive suits in apartment houses are not going off with hot cake rapidity.

That a great many New Yorkers this season have been "around the world in "eighty days."

That eccentric computation of the fractions of a day continues to make trouble at hotels,

That the races and gambling houses are helping Long Branch go down hill very rapidly.

That gambling on ocean steamers keeps all respectable men out of the smoking-room.

That there is to be a great craze this season for what are known as "exclusive fashions."

That there is good reason to apprehend a social revolution in Gotham the coming season.

That the prettiest and most stylish women in all the world are those of New York city.

That the yachting season usually terminates just when the best weather for sailing comes.

That a poor American girl will be struck by lightning before she weds an English lord.

That Lenox as a fashionable autumn resort seems to be considerably ahead of Newport.

That divorces have already followed two of the most fashionable of last season's weddings.

That fashionable tailors make honest customers pay for the debts of those who are in arrears.

That another infliction of imported English burlesque women for city theatres is threatened.

That it is more of a mistake now than ever to suppose every well-dressed man a gentleman.

That such things as the "belle's of summer hotels" are now wholly obsolete in good circles.

That in two many down-town buildings incompetent boys are employed to "run the elevator."

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Dick Turpin robbed the rich and gave to the poor. Bill McKinley robs the poor and gives to the rich.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The McKinley bill is a misnomer. It has caused enough slugging matches between Republican giants to be called the "Mills" bill.

Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, has been telling the Hon. Grover Cleveland: "Take no more cases in law. Get ready for the people. They need you."

The Republicans found a Surplus, and are facing a Deficiency. They meet the demand for lower taxes by heaping the burdens higher.—*N. Y. World.*

In 1888 we paid in pensions $80,288,508.77. In 1889 we paid $87,624,779.11. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at $91,726,293. Besides our pensions, our army costs $30,000,000.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Republican leaders of the House complain that Speaker Reed declines to recognize them, and they propose to hold a sort of sub-caucus—to compare snubs, as it were. The muzzle which they invented for the minority is now used to gag themselves; and it acts so efficaciously that the Speaker has little need to heed their frothings.

Mr. Cleveland's appearance as just a simple, every-day lawyer, to plead a small case before the Supreme Court, two of whose members he himself had appointed, was a rather interesting thing in its way. Such a thing never happened before in the history of this country. Of all the lawyers who have been elected to the Presidency no other, we believe, ever went back to the practice of law; certainly no other ever appeared at the bar of the Supreme Court, some of whose members owed their appointment to him. It was a good, Democratic thing to do, and Mr. Cleveland stood higher than ever with the people when he refused the flattering offers to become president of this or that corporation at a fabulous salary and chose to resume practice at his old profession. It showed that he wore a hat of the same size as before his election to the Presidency, and the people liked him for it.—*Boston Herald.*

I see gentlemen rising on that [Republican] side of the House, one contending for a high duty on lead, another for a low duty on lead, each one of them declaring that his particular industry will be ruined unless his theory is carried out. On the other hand one wants a high duty on glass and another low duty; and so on throughout the whole schedule. It is not a question as to whether the government needs the revenue or not, it is not a question whether we are levying duties for the purpose of raising revenue to go into the Treasury; it is not a question whether the majority of the American people are to be benefitted by this bill; but it is a scramble, a trade, and a bargain on the part of gentlemen on that side of the House to see who can get the most of the steal in this bill. It is a mere bargain and sale, a trade, a scramble, a grab game; and it seems that those who have got the maw into it are standing watch so as to crowd all the rest out. The whole thing is a steal and a robbery of the great American people.—*Representative Bland's five-minute speech in the House.*

McKinley and the Farmers.

The present tariff on important farm products is useless to men who grow more than the country can consume, and who must look abroad for that market which the protectionists promised them at home. Last year we sent abroad $42,000,00 worth of wheat, $45,000,000 worth of wheat flour, $33,000,000 worth of corn, $17,000,000 worth of cattle, more than $2,500,000 worth of butter and $8,000,000 worth of cheese. The farmer is to be protected by the McKinley bill from competition with similar foreign products. Having supplied his own market, protection having failed to give him that generous demand which is promised to him, he sends this large surplus abroad; and yet Mr. McKinley has faith enough in the farmer's ignorance to tell him that he must have more protection, that he is suffering from foreign competition in the visionary home market.

We imported last year less than one-thirtieth as many cattle as we exported; less than $4000 worth of wheat, about $1200 worth of corn, less than $6000 worth of wheat flour, only $18,000 worth of butter, less than one-fifth worth of cheese as we exported. As to potatoes, we exported about as much as we imported. In other words, all our agricultural importations are in considerable quantities along our borders, and constitute a smaller trade than might have been expected to go on between neighboring farmers.

The attempt to delude the farmer is likely to turn out as useless as it is dishonest. It is a desperate effort to mend the chains of a slavery which were first voluntarily assumed and which are now rapidly breaking.—*N. Y. World.*

THERE is a man in our town
And he is very wise, sir.
When e'er he doesn't feel just right
One remedy he tries, sir.
It's just the thing to take in spring
The blood to purify,
He tells his friends, and nothing else
Is he induced to try,
because, having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, tone it up, and enrich the blood, and finding that it always produces the desired result, he considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is: "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." That's why he pins his faith to the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

A CROP OF OATS, cut when the seed is in the milky stage and cured, is excellent for stock, and serves as an agreeable addition to the regular diet in winter. In some portions of the South, where but little hay is grown, the oats and straw are passed through a fodder-cutter and fed to horses and cows with good results. By cutting the crop when in the milky stage the nutrition is arrested in the stalk on its way to the seed-heads.

ALL ABOUT STRAWBERRIES.

The Queen of Berries Variously Dressed

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM.—Pour a pint of scalding milk on a well-beaten egg and an even tablespoon of cornstarch mixed smooth in a little cold milk; stir it over boiling water until it begins to thicken; when cold, mix it with a pint of strawberries that have been mashed with a half pound of sugar and rubbed through a colander.

STRAWBERRY ICE.—Crush two quarts of strawberries with two pounds of sugar; let them stand an hour or more, squeeze them in a straining cloth, pressing out all the juice; add to it an equal measure of water, and when half frozen add the whisked whites in the proportion of three to a quart.

STRAWBERRY CAKE.—Work half a cup of butter and two of sugar to a cream, four eggs, well-beaten, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder; bake in flat pans, a little thicker than for jelly cake; mash strawberries and make them very sweet, spread them thickly between the layers, sift sugar over the top, and serve with or without cream.

STRAWBEERY CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—Six eggs, one ounce isinglass, one quart milk. Sweeten to the taste and flavor with extract of vanilla. Pour into moulds. Then put it on sponge-cake, covered with strawberry jam, and pour around the dish whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with wine.

STRAWBERRY CREAM.—Four quarts of thick, sweet cream, four quarts of strawberries. The berries must be mashed or bruised, caps and all, with a teacup of granulated sugar to each quart. After standing several hours strain through a thin, coarse cloth. Put four teacups of white sugar to the cream, and then add the juice of the berries. Whip or froth the cream with a patent egg-whip or common egg-beater. Pour two-thirds of the cream into the freezer, reserving the rest to pour in after it begins to freeze. Raspberry cream may be made by the same receipt.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Equal weight of sugar and strawberry juice. Press some ripe strawberries through a delicately clean cloth; then strain the juice very clean, and stir into it an equal weight of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved put into a double boiler over a clear fire, and let it boil for half an hour, skimming it carefully as the scum rises. Put into glass jars or pots, and when cold cover it over with brandy paper, and secure it closely down with paper moistened with the white of an egg.

SUN-COOKED STRAWBERRIES.—Pick over the strawberries and weigh them; then put them in the preserving kettle. Add to them as many pounds of granulated sugar as there are strawberries. Stir, and place on the fire; and continue stirring occasionally until the mixture begins to boil. Cook for ten minutes, counting from the time it begins to boil. Pour the preserve into large platters, having it about two inches deep, and place in the sun for ten hours or more. The preserve is now ready to be put into jars and placed in the preserve closet It will keep without sealing. Remember that these preserves are put into the jars cold; that no water is used in cooking them, nothing but the strawberries and sugar; and that they will be very rich, so that only a small quantity need be served to a person. The flavor of the fruit is perfect. Only fine ripe strawberries should be used. The platters of preserve can be placed on a table in a sunny window, or on a sunny piazza. It is so early in the season that there is not much trouble with flies. I do not see why the fruit could not be put in the jars and the jars placed in the sun for two days. I shall try it this year with some of the preserves. It would make the work much easier.—*Good Housekeeping.*

If strawberries from the market always come to our hands as free from dust and grit as the hot-house specimens forced during the winter months, or as the carefully protected fruit of English conservatories, which are usually served with the stems on and without washing, it would only be necessary to arrange the beautiful scarlet cones on a pretty dish and serve them *au naturel*, to be dipped in sugar and eaten with the fingers, as they usually are served on English tables.

But most of our strawberries need washing, and we want to eat them covered with cream and sugar, and with a spoon or a fork, as some extremists in table manners would have us do. Yet in washing and hulling them much of the piquant flavor which distinguishes the strawberries may be lost if they are not carefully handled. Usually as soon as they are hulled they begin to "bleed," and if then they are put into water much of their delicious juice is lost. The way to avoid this is to wash them before removing the hulls. Do not pour the water on and off them as careless servants will sometimes do, leaving sand and berries in the bottom of the dish together, but drop them gently into a pan of water, stir them around a little to dislodge all particles of grit, etc., then lift them out a few at a time and lay them in a colander to drain. It is an excellent idea to use a square of new cheese cloth, kept for the sole purpose to dry the strawberries. This absorbs the moisture much more rapidly and thoroughly than it will drain off. Take the berries from the colander, a few at a time, and let them lie on the cloth as you hull them one by one. The cloth must be scalded each time it is used, and dried, but not washed with soap and ironed; of course it will show stains, but will be clean.

When the strawberries are washed, remove the hulls carefully with a silver knife, pinching them off may be as well, but it is difficult to avoid bruising ripe berries in doing so. Arrange the strawberries in a pretty glass dish; the finest on the top—following the example of the market men—and if strawberry leaves, which are the prettiest, are not to be had, a few young, crisp leaves of lettuce, as a garnish, make an effective contrast. The leaves may be laid around inside the dish before putting in the strawberries.

Some persons like strawberries sugared and set away on ice a little while before serving, and when they are not very ripe or a little tart it is a good way; but they do not look so pretty, and, unless all the family like them so, it is better to let each one add cream and sugar according to individual taste.

THE INCUBATOR CHICKEN.

Backward, turn backward, oh, time, in your flight;
Make me an egg again, smooth, clean and white.
I'm homesick and lonely, and life's but a dream,
I'm a chicken that was born in a hatching machine,
Compelled in this cold world sadly to roam—
No mother to shelter, no place to call home,
No mother to teach me to scratch or to cluck,
I hardly can tell whether I'm a chick or duck.
My brothers and sisters have all gone astray;
If a pullet I prove, I'll loaf around all day,
And never a bit of an egg will I lay.
So backward, turn backward, yet once more, I beg,
Reverse the new process—turn me back to an egg.

FARM NOTES.

Clover, chopped fine and sprinkled with bran and meal, is a cheap and excellent food for hens and ducks.

Sunflowers will grow wherever corn will thrive. They produce a large amount of seed, but need plenty of manure.

For feeding purposes it is estimated that 100 pounds of beets are worth 19 cents; 100 pounds of rutabagas, 15 cents, and 100 pounds of the flat turnip, 11 cents.

When procuring a thorough bred male aim to secure one that is better than the stock he is to improve. Too much attention cannot be given the matter of selection of the male.

Sow Hungarian grass this month. It keeps down the weeds and produces several cuttings of hay, growing rapidly and thirving well during the warmest portion of the year.

About twenty-five pounds of wool per 2-year-old merino sheep was obtained at the shearing of the Saline (Mich.) sheep breeders in April. This does not apply to washed wool.

The cheapest way to kill very young weeds is to harrow the ground. As a large space of ground can be harrowed in a day it will require but little labor and saves arduous work later on.

Every weed that is allowed to secure a stand will deprive the crop of a certain proportion of plant food and moisture. Every weed that is allowed to go to seed increases the work of eradication a hundred-fold.

In some portions of New Jersey the peach trees have been injured by the changes of warmth and cold during the winter as well as the fruit. Lice have also appeared on peach trees, and damage is likely to result therefrom.

As the roots of trees extend a great distance from the trunk the proper mode of applying manure to trees is to spread it over the surface of the ground for a distance around the tree, and not apply it in a compact mass close to the tree.

Humanity's Averages.

The average weight of the male adult is about 130 pounds: of women, about 110 pounds. The average height of the American is about five feet nine inches. The average height of all English-speaking nations is about the same as above; of women, five feet four inches. One inch of height adds two pounds of weight on the average, especially from five feet two up to the general average. The specific gravity of the body ranges from 0.950 to 1.030.

The heart ways 260 grammes in women and 320 grammes (10¼ ounces) in men; the average weight is 292 grammes. The period of its maximum weight is between the ages of fifty and eighty years.

The amount of blood in the body is one-thirtieth the weight of the body, or five or six quarts or eleven or twelve pounds. The average man dies when he has lost one-fifth of his blood. The heart with each contraction ejects six ounces of blood from each ventricle, at a pressure in the left ventricle one-fourth of an atmosphere. The heart sends all the blood around the body of the average man once every thirty seconds, or in about thirty-five contraction of the organ. A deadly poison injected into the veins kills in fifteen seconds on the average; injected under the skin in about four minutes. A cubic millimeter of blood contains 5,000,000 blood cells in the average man, and about 4,500,000 in the average woman. There are 300 red cells to every one white blood cell. The red cells have and an average diameter of 1-3,200 of an inch, the white cells of 1-25,000 of an inch, The specific gravity of blood is 1.055. The frequency of the new born is 150; in infants one year old, 110; at two years old, 95; from seven to fourteen, 85, in adult man, 75; women, 80. The respirations are one-fourth as rapid as the pulse.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Literary Notes.

One of the brightest women in New York, Mrs. Isabel Mallon, who, perhaps, knows more about woman's dress and fixing than any woman in America, has been add to the editorial staff of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mallon is an experienced editorial writer, and will conduct one of the fullest and strongest fashion departments in the *Journal* ever attempted in a general magazine. Her new position makes her the best paid fashion-writer in the country. Mrs. Mallon is young, pretty, and one of the best-known women in New York society.

Among the books recently recommended to travelers abroad in the *Christian Union* are W. Clarke Russell's sea stories "The Wreck of Grosvenor" and "A sailor's Sweetheart. These are for the voyage. For travel in England, Badeau's "Aristocracy in England," and Walter Besant's widely read novels, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" and "The Children of Gibeon," are suggested. For those who intend visiting the Low Countries, the sketch of the early history of the Netherlands at the beginning of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" is commended. In this same category might have been placed Boughton's "Sketching Rambles in Holland;" and all European sight-seers should read Theodore Child's charming notes of travel, "Summer Holidays."

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00.