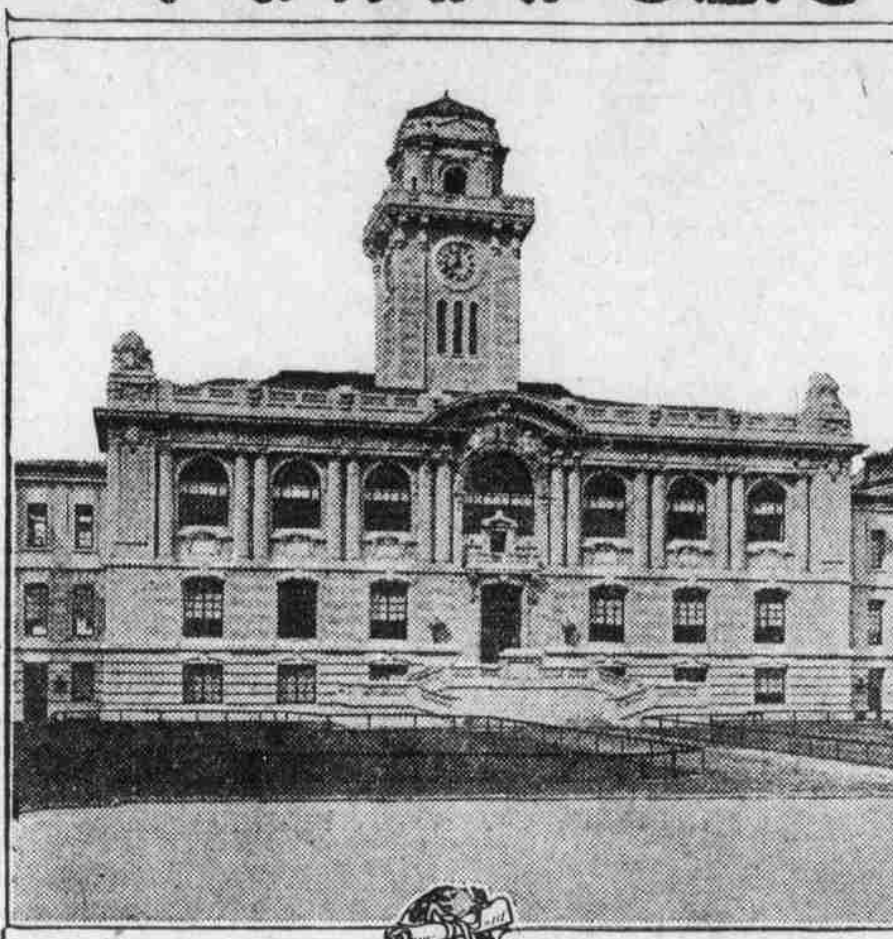


# GRADUATION WEEK AT ANNAPOLIS



ACADEMIC BUILDING, NAVAL ACADEMY

**C**ADET no longer—long live the officer! When the cheers died away Friday, June 6, Annapolis had passed through one of the most brilliant weeks since the Hon. George Bancroft, secretary of the navy under James K. Polk, founded the Naval Academy in 1845.

Friday terminated the cadet week of work and play. When the cadets were lined up, glistening like diamonds in the afternoon sun in their dress uniforms, to receive their diplomas and listen to the address of the Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, it was the last dress parade on the old grounds for many, for on the morrow the uniform of the commissioned officers replaced the garb of the cadet. The day marked an epoch in the lives of these boys who have spent four long years of study, a day the pleasant memories of which will come back to them in the cold dim watch of the midnight hour.

This year was the second in the annals of the academy that the cadets graduated as commissioned officers.

## Official Reception.

At 10 o'clock the board of visitors arrived and the entire morning was devoted to an official reception. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the board of visitors gathered at the superintendent's quarters, where another reception was tendered them. Then the cadets were drawn up, resplendent in their dress uniforms, to go through the evolutions of dress parade. After the parade the awards were made.

The professional prizes, open to any member of the graduating class, last year went to Midshipman Howard E. Saunders. They are: Class of 1871 sword for practical and theoretical gunnery, cup offered by National Society Sons of Revolution for excellence in practical gunnery, cup offered by Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York and graduate of class of 1868 for practical navigation.

On Monday night the Masqueraders, an organization made up of midshipmen, presented their annual play.

On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock there was a street riot and skirmish drill by the first battalion. At 10:45 an artillery drill by the second battalion. At 2:30 the board of visitors inspected the buildings and grounds. At 6 o'clock dress parade. At 8 o'clock the superintendent gave a dinner to the board of visitors, and another performance by the Masqueraders was held at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday morning at 9:15 the cadets took part in a competitive artillery drill, and in the afternoon at 2:30 in another competitive drill in seamanship. At 6 o'clock the cadets formed for dress parade. At night the cadets gathered their mothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends at a garden party given to the members of the graduating class by the superintendent.

On Thursday a competitive infantry drill was held in the morning at 9:15, torpedo and gun drills and exercises in practical engineering at 2:30 and 4:30 in the afternoon. After the dress parade at 6 o'clock the presentation of colors for general excellence took place. The right to carry those colors is an honor which is keenly fought for by the cadets. The annual alumni dinner was held at 8:30 on Thursday night and from 9 to 1 the members of the first class again gathered their friends at their German.

On Friday graduation exercises took place, and Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, addressed the cadets. The farewell ball started at 9:30 and at 12:30 the farewells were said.

## Society Stars There.

The social gaiety of the week is one of its biggest features. For months the belles of all the big cities in the east and many in the west live in anticipation of the joys awaiting them during "June week" at the famous training school. Here fair femininity holds court for five days. Along the promenades of the romantic

## WORK LATE POTATOES

Eternal Vigilance Is Price of Substantial Yield.

Imperatively Necessary to Maintain Dirt or Dust Mulch to Prevent Needless Waste of Moisture by Evaporation.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)

During July and August the right kind of work must be given the late potatoes regularly, for eternal vigilance in the potato patch is the price of a good yield of tubers. If they are properly looked after they will clean in the rows, with hardly a weed in hills.

As soon as the plants show in rows across a field start the cultivator and set the teeth to run four or five inches deep the first time over the ground. This loosens up the compacted soil and gives the tiny rootlets a better chance to penetrate between the soil particles.

From then maintain a dirt or dust mulch in between the rows and around the hills. This is imperatively necessary to prevent the needless waste of moisture by evaporation. To check this the dirt mulch acts as a blanket by cutting off the multitudes of little holes which appear through the crust and through which the sun pumps the water out very rapidly.

It is a puzzle sometimes to know just what is the best tool to use at all times in cultivating potatoes through the growing season. The horse weeder is one that may be used at certain times in the potato field to alternate with the spring-toothed cultivator, especially when the potatoes are planted in drills.

It levels the ground and destroys a multitude of weeds. Then for a few days the cultivator takes hold and does better work than it would if the teeth followed right in the same teeth tracks as before.

The weeder sometimes does more damage than good, if used improperly. I like to use it in the afternoon as it does less injury in breaking off tender plants.

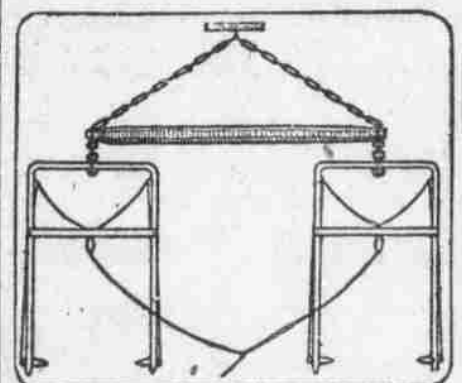
I keep the cultivator going very frequently over the same ground between the rows, working as close to the hills as possible. But if the season is wet I get out my old shovel plow and corrugate the surface quite deep.

This is for the purpose of exposing a much larger portion of the surface soil and thus hasten the evaporation of the excess of moisture therein. A moderate drought during the growing season does not do as much injury as too much moisture.

## HANDLE VERY FINE DRY HAY

Difficulty of Unloading Obviated by Use of Rig Shown in Illustration—Material Needed.

Where the hay is very dry and fine it is difficult to unload it with a horse fork, as so much of it slips off the load, writes Henry S. Arnold of Minnesota, in the Farm and Home. Here is a rig we used with great satisfaction. To fix up this rig you will need a piece of chain about six feet long, three clevises, two double harpoon forks and a piece of wood about three inches in diameter and four feet long. Sharpen down the ends of the stick



Original Hay Fork Hitch.

so they go through a link in the chain. Leave enough slack in the chain so that the middle is about one and a half feet from the middle of the stick. Fasten a fork to each end of the chain. The forks should be set crosswise to the spreader stick when set in the load. Set the forks opposite each other on the back end of the load and then on the front end. The advantages of this rig are that it will take a big forkful of hay and take it up clean. We use a sling on the bottom because it cleans the hay off so nice.

## Man Without a System.

The man who is always behind in his work and frets and worries because he has so much to do is working without a system. No use trying to do more than one thing at a time and if one will adhere to this rule and have a time for doing everything day after day and month after month, the kinks will soon straighten out and he could do his work easily and without friction.

## Feeding Place.

Pigs should never be fed on the ground in a yard or pen where their own excrement abounds. Changing from place to place in the pasture does very well in the summer, but in the winter a good feeding floor should be provided.

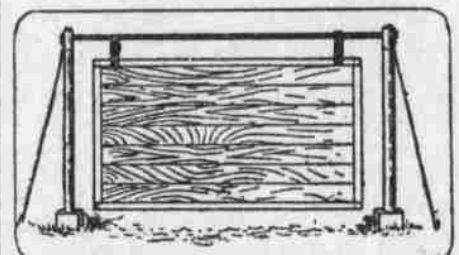
## Keep on Studying.

What do you know about the things that grow on your farm besides the ones you make money out of? Good plan to study these things a bit now and then.

## PROPERLY-MADE FLOOD GATE

Device Saves Many Fences From Being Put Out of Commission During the Rainy Seasons.

Now that the season of heavy rains is at hand the farmers whose fields are traversed by creeks and ravines will be subjected to the annoyance of having their fences washed out. Flood gates save many fences from being put out of commission, but unless they are properly made and hung they are apt to come to disaster during some violent flood when the streams are running swift and carrying wreckage, trees limbs, etc. The flood gate should be built for strength and should be made long enough to reach out a good distance on each side of the creek or ravine. The timber used in its construction should be heavy—unfinished boards are the best. The frame should be made of 2x8. The other lumber—the boards which go across the frame—should be one inch thick and twelve wide. Use spikes and ten-penny nails. The best way is to bolt



Good Flood Gate.

the frame pieces together, says the Iowa Homestead. After the gate is made it should be hung securely. If there are no trees in line with the fence, or near enough to make their use permissible, poles must be set. A good, heavy pole should be selected. Set it as deep as possible. To be of any service it should be set in concrete. Two poles so set are sufficient to swing a gate. If dirt is stamped around the poles the lapping water will soften it and the pole will soon fall over or be washed out. Brace the poles well with wires which should be attached to the top, then tied to several surrounding trees. If there are no trees the wires can be pegged down. The gate is suspended by iron hasps to a wire cable stretched between the two posts. A dozen strands of heavy telephone wire twisted together makes a good one. When it is desirable to fence against high water the gate can be nailed to the bottom of the gate to fill up the opening at the bottom if there should be one.

## SPEEDY REMEDY FOR BLOAT

Many Good Animals Are Lost Because Owner Did Not Know How to Treat Case Properly.

(By E. S. HANING.)

As long as green clover pasture lasts bloat will cause the death of many a good animal simply because the owner did not know how to treat the case to effect a speedy remedy. Tapping, as every one knows, will usually give relief, but aside from being a particular piece of work it has the disadvantage of leaving a wound that cuts the animal down in flesh, and it must be protected from the flies during the healing process. Here is a treatment that I have used in a dozen cases. It has never failed, although in some instances the animals were down on their knees. As soon as the animal is known to be affected get a pail of cold water and pour it slowly over the distended sides of the animal and along the backbone. Repeat a few minutes later.

Bloat is caused by a moist steam or vapor generated from the green, wet stuff in the animals paunch, aided by the natural heat of the animal's body. The cold water quickly lowers the temperature, causing the steam to condense and form water, which then passes off by way of the bowels.

## Disposal of Manure.

The most important part of the stable sanitation from the other fellow's standpoint is the disposal of the manure.

The liquid manure should be absorbed by the bedding and the bedding changed every day. The solid manure should be cleaned up morning and evening and thrown in a flyproof box or vault. If possible have it hauled away daily.

## Calf Disorders.

Bowel troubles in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low in butter fat is usually better for young calves. Indigestion in older calves is usually due to unclean milk or feed, unclean vessels, close confinement in dark, unsanitary stalls, and irregular or excessive feeding. In some cases it appears to be due mainly to sheer weakness and inability to digest.

## Care of Milk Utensils.

Milk cans or utensils should never be allowed to set around the stable, as many careless men will thoughtlessly do. Milk is very susceptible to germs and odors, and the greatest care should always be exercised in handling. Clean utensils are important essentials in dairymaking.

## Breeding Place for Flies.

Remember that house flies breed in horse manure in preference to any other place, and the only way to keep them down is to keep them away from the breeding place.

## Market for Drafters.

The autotruck will not materially affect the market for draft horses.

## Social Forms and Entertainments



### Idea for Cotton Wedding.

The first year of wedded life brings the "cotton" celebration and the occasion may be made a regular frolic if only a congenial few are bidden to make merry. Make the invitation spool shape, a good sized one. Then decorate with cotton batting sifted over with diamond dust; mass it on the window sills, mantel, on the piano and everywhere that it will be effective. The host may wear a cotton suit for this occasion and it will be easy for the hostess to wear a cotton gown. If a suit cannot be managed for the bridegroom, he can wear a cotton shirt and necktie. Perhaps it will be possible to get real cotton plants with the bursting cotton pods which may be used in lieu of flowers. Here is a laughable stunt with which to start the evening's fun. Have narrow white cotton tape arranged as for an old-fashioned spider web, wind it in and out, over and under furniture, but instead of having all the guests play at once ask one person at a time and allow three minutes to see how much tape he can entangle and roll up in that time. When the umpire calls, "Time's up," the piece of tape is cut off, and after all have had a chance, each piece of tape is measured and the one having the longest piece is awarded a prize, which should be of cotton fabric. In the instance where this was done the reward was a cotton batting doll candy box filled with candy. We have all seen the cotton Santa Claus figures and the little doll Christmas tree ornaments? Well, these would be just the thing for favors at an affair of this kind.

Another pastime would be to pass a basket filled with different colors and lengths of cotton tape with knots tied in them and the trick is to see who can untie the greatest number of knots in the time set. A prize may be offered for this. In the south little bales of cotton may be obtained, which would be appropriate souvenirs for this celebration.

### Novel Hard Times Party.

Here is a new version of a "hard times" or "poverty" party. The invitations were written on brown paper such as butchers use for wrapping meat, and the lettering was done with a heavy lead pencil. At the top of the sheet was this nursery rhyme:

Hark hark; the dogs do bark;

The beggars are coming to town—

Some in rags, and some in tags,

And some in a silken gown.

Followed by the request to dress "in gladdest rags" and come to the address on the day, date and hour given.

Masks to be removed at 10:30. The hostess handed each "beggar" a dance program number as high as the number of her guests, and as each entered the large living-room, which had been cleared for dancing, a number was pinned upon the back so votes could be registered as to "who was who," for the best (or worst) costume. One may imagine the fun such a party would make. Prizes were awarded and card tables were provided for those who did not care to dance. Refresh-

ments were served after the unmasking. Some of the beggars represented were the typical tramp with his entire worldly goods done up in a bandanna handkerchief, which he carried on a stick over his shoulder; the wandering band of gypsies in gaudy colors and many beads and gew-gaws; an old organ grinder with a life-sized toy monkey, which was a mechanical toy and performed most natural stunts, and the little flower girl with her twin sister, the "match" girl.

### Alphabet Contest.

Perhaps some of you can devise a better name for this pastime, but I am sure every one who knows their "A, B, C's" can play it.

The answers to all the queries are made by simply using letters, and it will be well for the hostess to give several examples before beginning the contest:

1. Containing nothing, M T (empty).
2. Statement of indebtedness. I O U (I owe you).
3. Part of a house. L (ell).
4. An insect. B (bee).
5. To behold. C (see).
6. A famous poem, L E G (elegy).
7. A tent. T P (teepee).
8. A number. A T (eighty).
9. Unit of measure used in printing. M (em).
10. All right. O K.
11. Slang expressions, G or O G or O U (gee—oh gee—oh you).
12. A foe. N M E (enemy).
13. Indefinite quantity. N E (any).
14. A vegetable. P (pea).
15. Intemperance. X S (excess).
16. An image. F E G (effigy).
17. Poorly dressed. C D. (seedy).
18. Two of a kind. W (double u).
19. To covet. N V (envy).
20. A bird. J (jay).
21. A verb. R (are) or B (be) or C (see).
22. A common beverage. T (tea).
23. A girl's name. L C (Elsie).
24. Another one L N (Ellen).
- 25 Yet another, F E (Effie).
- 26 Still another. K T (Katie).
27. A literary effort. S A (essay).

### Bible Contest.

Some days ago a correspondent requested a Bible guessing contest to use when she entertained her Sunday school class. Here are a few questions and may be helpful, and I have no doubt others may be added to make it longer. The answers are not given, for it will be much more instructive if they are looked up, with the aid of a concordance:

Give the first and last words of the Bible.

Whose three daughters were the fairest in all the land?

How old was Methuselah when he died?

Who was called "a ready scribe in the law of Moses?"

Give the names of the three persons who were put in the fiery furnace.

Who was the author of the expression, "What hath God wrought?"

Who was Moses' brother?

Who went down into a pit on a snowy day and slew a lion?

Who said: "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved?"

Who was the mother of Samuel?

MADAME MERRI.

### Vaporous Blouses.

Summer blouses of chiffon or net, as delicate as the stuff that dreams are made of, had an irresistible appeal even when they were first shown in the chilly days of spring. Their own intrinsic charm won immediate popularity for them then. But now, with the days of mounting mercury at hand this diaphanous quality is to be the supreme touch of elegance of the season. It characterizes entire toilettes composed of layers of net, chiffon and filmy materials.

## PRETTY SHAMROCK ALPHABET



Three little leaves of Irish green  
United on one stem  
On Irish soil are always seen,  
They form a magic gem.

One leaf is truth and valor won,  
The other one is love;  
These three little leaves are blest  
By dewdrops from above.

The dainty woman's belongings may be made daintier by using letters with this emblem of pretty sentiment embroidered on them.