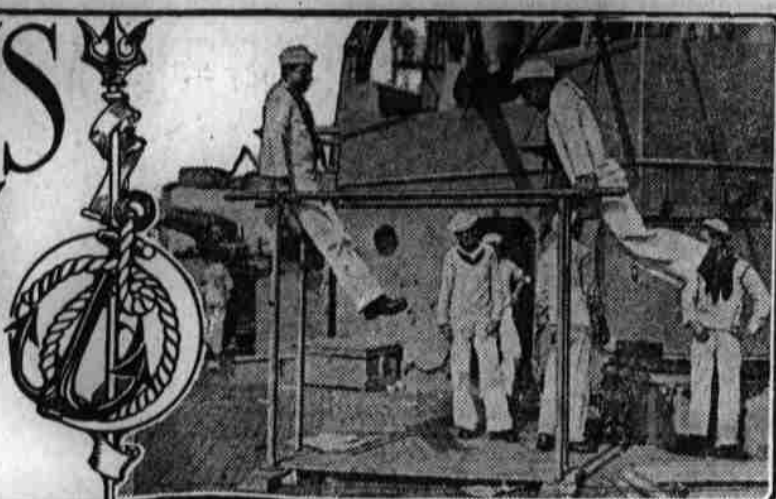


BLUE JACKETS ARE EXPERT ATHLETES



JACK at play is quite as characteristic a fellow as when back of a 12-inch gun sending a little pleasantry to a hostile foe. Not that he takes his pleasure seriously; quite the contrary, but he does put the same vim into it whether, in the memorable words of Fighting Bob Evans, "it's a frolic or a fight."

"Whatever he does," the fleet athletic officer, Lieut. S. C. Hooper, remarks in summing up the situation, "he does right."

It is this determination to be satisfied with nothing short of the best that makes the American sailor such a power to be reckoned with, whether afloat or ashore, at work or at play. In athletics alone the American sailor is an expert, though many are not aware of the fact, and a football team made up of Jackies is quite the equal in physique and prowess of the average college outfit. No nation in the world has developed athletics in the navy to the extent we have done, and so important does Uncle Sam consider the development of sports among the enlisted men that now every ship has its specially appointed athletic officer to direct recreative amusement; to encourage it there is no need.

In contests with sailors of other nations in foreign ports, whether on the China station, in the Philippines or elsewhere, the American sailor emerges triumphant. But Jack has to have the equipment to begin with. He must have the spike-nail shoes for baseball and the up-to-date outfit that goes with each sport, but given that he is then ready to bestow his whole attention on getting there, and that he succeeds beautifully every athletic officer aboard ship will convince you. With great pride they will tell you how the men under their command compare professionally with college athletes not only in football but in wrestling, rowing, boxing or any other sport.

So to further this specialty there is in the navy a regularly organized fleet athletic committee composed of five officers. Lieut. S. C. Hooper of the flagship Connecticut is at the head of it. This committee exercises a general oversight over all sports and arranges dates for regattas and sporting events. Outside the daily participation in sports, there are four distinct seasons when Jack is put on his mettle so far as athletics go. They are when the games are pulled off at Guantanamo, Newport, Bar Harbor and Boston, when the fleet is together. At such times interest ashore is quite as great as aboard ship.

If rosters for college games think themselves the acme of infectious enthusiasm it is because they haven't seen a navy contest. It takes a bunch of Jackies, effervescing with the excitement of an intership contest, to give the former cards and spades in emotional pyrotechnics, for the games are always vigorously contested, the various ship's crews being represented on the side lines, howling encouragement in their own peculiar fashion.

As a rule competition in the events is eliminative, the ships first contesting by divisions in championships playing each other for fleet championship.

For the last two years the Connecticut team has won the football trophy—a wooden football, gilded.

It is when the fleet is in southern waters for aerial target practice that baseball is particularly enjoyed.

"Then," says Lieutenant Hooper, "baseball parties are landed each day and the games are as hotly contested as those of the major leagues. The men are as rabid 'fans' as those ashore and keep as sharp tabs on the official scores as any landsman. Each evening about 8 o'clock the scores of the various games in the National and American leagues are sent from the flagship by 'radio'."

"When it comes to the boat races," says the chief athletic officer, "the sailor is naturally in his element and the races are highly spectacular. The course is usually between the line of ships and as the boats skim over the waters all the men 'man the rails' and cheer their favorite team to the echo."

For this competition the regular twelve-oreared service cutter of the navy is used, that is, unless, as sometimes happens, the men of a special ship get together and buy one of their own. Such a craft is generally termed a "tailor-made" boat because of its superior style and finish. The Battenberg cup, presented by Prince Louis for the crew races, is most desired and all efforts are bent at winning it. A large number of other cups have at various times been put up for competition, among them one by August Belmont.

Money prizes are sometimes offered, too, and a ship will sometimes win as much as \$5,000 in purses. One year the Indiana won that sum, and the Maine \$2,800 in a special event, a three-mile race, which was pulled off in 26 minutes. On the same occasion the marines on the Indiana won a purse of \$3,000 besides the Dutch challenge cup.

In Guantanamo also occurs the final bout to determine the fleet championships in boxing. For this the men train as industriously as though they were really the "white hopes" of the professional class, and in spite of the fact that their



ON THE PARALLEL BARS



BOXING MATCH ON SHIPBOARD



SECRETARY MEYER THROWING BALL TO START GAME AT ANNAPOLE

training facilities are limited the navy has turned out some of the best men in the boxing world today.

For example, there are Sailor Burke and Tom Sharkey, both graduates of the navy prize-fighters, and Sammy Robideau, lightweight champion of the navy, who is considered one of the best lightweights in the country either in or out of the navy.

"The constant change in the personnel of the men," says Paymaster Bowne, "not only means constant work on the part of the officers to mold them into shape, but it also means that Uncle Sam is just so much richer by every man who leaves the navy after serving his apprenticeship. He has just so many more to call on in case of necessity, for a man never forgets the A B C of the war game once he learns it. So for this reason, as well as because it contributes to the health and pleasure of the men, nothing they can get in the way of training is thrown away on them."

"And, too, the sailor's life is a pleasant one. There is lots of hard work, to be sure, but there is plenty to eat, a clean place to sleep and a good share of recreation. In the matter of athletics, as well as in other ways, the government does more for its sailors than any other country. Where will you find it a matter for active education and concern it is with us? Certainly not in the British navy."

"The superiority of the American sailors in athletics has been demonstrated often. Our men are satisfied with nothing but the best. They want to be expert in whatever they undertake; therefore they train systematically and are furnished with every facility in the way of equipment they need. This is provided for from the canteen profits. It is arranged that the profits of the ship's stores can be disposed of for this purpose, so the men lack nothing in the way of paraphernalia that will conduce to their success in athletics."

"As an illustration of the aptness of the American sailor in athletics an officer tells this experience of his when on the China station. The ship was stationed at Hongkong and one day a group of American sailors tried to induce some British sailors to join them in a football game. The latter preferred soccer. Finally, however, the Britishers agreed; they would play football if our men would learn soccer. This was accord-

or something that especially appeals strikes up the impulse will move them to take a turn around the deck.

Personally Jack has a love of betting. Gambling amounts to a passion with him and at the big athletic events a considerable sum of money is apt to change hands. But Jack doesn't confine himself to big events, for as one sailor says, he bets at the drop of a hat.

He carries his propensity for wagering to the possible destination of the ship, whether he will have salt or fresh water in which to wash his hammock, and a thousand and one things beside. You see one of Jack's duties is to give his hammock a thorough scrubbing once a fortnight, and sometimes when the vaporizers that turn salt water into fresh fall to work he has to use salt water for the purpose.

Every minute of Jack's day has a corresponding occupation for him, and from reveille when the bugle's "I can't get 'em up," penetrates to every part of the big battleship, until taps is sounded the sailor's life is a busy one. First of all Jack arises at 5:30. His first duty is to turn to and wash down decks and slick up things generally. Mess gear comes at 7:15, which interpreted means letting down the tables for breakfast. Then comes "pipe down" for mess. This is a long drawn note on the bo'n's whistle.

Mess lasts half an hour usually and then follows the call for colors, quarters, prayer and drill, and before he knows it Jack's morning is gone and it is a quarter to twelve, when dinner time has arrived.

"Stand by, scrub and wash clothes," is the next order from the bo'n's, and this comes at ten minutes past one. This arduous duty over, there is drill until 4:30, when the bo'n's calls "Pipe down clothes if dry," for meanwhile Jack's clothes are swinging on the line. Now the "smoking lamp" is lit and for a while Jack is lost in contemplation of the delicious weed.

"Lighting the smoking lamp" is one of the picturesque customs that have come down from the old navy and at this time the men are privileged to enjoy their pipes and cigars. In earlier years the smoking lamp, an ordinary copper affair, was brought up from below decks at stated intervals during the day, and it was the signal to "smoke up," but while in more recent years the actual operation has been abandoned the term remains.

The manure spreader should be the generally used tool on the farm, but this is no reason why it should be left unprotected in the storms and wintered in the snow bank. A shed for the spreader would be best economy.

To produce milk economically we should use the roughage of our farms wherever it is possible, for by so doing we not only save the labor of hauling bulky material, but it will also build up the fertility of our land. If we must buy feed let it be concentrates and such material that is high in nitrogen and carbohydrates.

Passed. "Well, Binks," said Dobbieigh, "I see that they have just had their commencement up at your boy's college. How did he stand the examination of his mental luggage?" "All right," said Binks, "they didn't find anything dutiable."

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

Eradicate the quack grass.

Stubble will catch the snow.

Paint beautifies the farm house.

Paint puts the profit-making touch onto the buildings.

Cabbage which is to be stored should be handled with care.

If there were fewer whips in the world there would be fewer ugly horses.

It is just as necessary to fit a collar to a horse as it is to fit a shoe to the foot.

The young calf should be trained to lead. This habit will be decidedly appreciated in later years.

A man cannot work on bottled turpentine alone; neither can a horse work on a diet of straw and fodder.

Alfalfa is injured by pasturing, and can not be recommended if the fields are to be kept for meadow purposes.

It is entirely possible that you may be able to double the income from your cows by selling half the cows.

Hens afflicted with scaly leg cannot possibly give the best service in egg production, and rough shanks look bad.

Well-managed poultry is preferable to farm crops, in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

It costs a good deal of money to buy a satisfactory team. In most cases this can be avoided by the farmer raising his own.

When a bird becomes ill, separate it from the rest of the flock. By doing so the spread of an infectious disease may be averted.

Always tie your team or put them in a barn when you go to town. It is much cheaper than having to buy a new harness and wagon.

The horse that is all the time being tapped with the whip never knows what his master means by it, and comes to think he means just nothing.

Indigestion is the cause of more than half the diseases of the horse, and largely caused by improper food and working horses on a full stomach.

"The cream is the dry-land farmer's milk ticket," says a dairy writer. Farmers in the humid sections have found the cream can a good meal ticket, too.

All implements that are not needed further this summer should be taken to the toolhouse and protected from the sun. A dollar saved is equal to a dollar made.

By raising standard-bred poultry one will be able to sell stock and eggs for breeding purposes and get much better prices than when selling eggs and fowls for food only.

Slow milking causes a loss of cream. It has been proved that the cow milked by a rapid milker yields more butter fat than the same cow does when milked by a slow milker.

The San Jose scale is not capable of living and thriving on all kinds of plants, and it is extremely important that the grower should know which ones are most liable to attack.

There is no question but that a cow will produce more milk if fed grain while on pasture, and if a large yield is of more importance than economy of production, grain should be fed.

Men who are inexperienced in alfalfa growing should have forced on their attention the important lesson that it pays well to put a little labor on the surface after removing each crop.

Present indications are that hog prices will make another slight within the next five or six months. This ought to be a good time to get a bunch of shoats together and feed them skim-milk.

The cow gets up on her hind feet first, her head down. For this reason the manger should be low and the cow allowed enough freedom in her stall so that she can rise with ease.

Keep a sharp lookout for footrot, and at the very first signs of lameness cut out all the affected parts of the hoof and force the entire flock to walk through a shallow trough containing disinfectant.

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Flow the garden in the fall.

The separator is an essential.

Make experiments with fertilizers.

Cut out the extra strawberry vines.

A sheep that is damp to the skin is never a well sheep.

Roots of peony and bleeding heart should be planted in the fall.

In order to have good-sized sheep grow them rapidly while young.

It costs less to deliver butter fat than any other crop on the farm.

Sheep are not found on enough farms, and it is the wonder why they are not.

The one great secret in producing milk that is pure is to keep it clean and cold.

It requires quite as much care in packing butter for storage as in canning fruit.

All dead limbs from trees in the orchard should go into the brush heap or woodshed.

Eleven dozen of eggs per year is a fair average for hens and pullets kept in large flocks.

As the potatoes are dug, sort out the small ones and keep them for the hens this winter.

Hogs fed in the field gained nearly one-third more rapidly than those fed in the yards.

Rotten fruit which has fallen to the ground should be picked up and consigned to the fire.

Pork was produced with less gain by hogging off corn than by feeding ears or snapped corn in the yard.

Trees that are badly infested with the San Jose scale appear as if they had been dusted over with ashes.

Decay soon spreads in fruit or vegetables in the cellar. To be on the safe side they should be culled over frequently.

If you had good luck with pumpkins and squash this summer, better save some seed for next year, from the best specimens.

Don't neglect the seed corn which so many lost last fall and winter because it was not thoroughly cured and dry when zero appeared.

A good quality in the Dorsets is their pugnacious disposition which makes them able to use their big horns in a defense against dogs.

It is well to change the sheep occasionally to the different pastures. Don't mate them too early, and, if possible, have a thoroughbred buck.

The demand for good draft horses is nearly every state is better than ever before and sound, well-formed animals bring from \$200 to \$400 each.

Horses should never be made to eat moldy hay as nothing is worse in leading to worrying, whistling and other derangements of the wind.

A thorough preparation of the soil before planting, if possible, is always best in the garden. The seedbed that is poorly prepared is always harder to cultivate.

The doors to the farrowing house should be placed in the center with a wing at the edge in order to prevent the wind from blowing in on the sow and young pigs.

Alsike clover is a perennial and can be grown on ground that is too low and moist for the medium red or mammoth, but it is grown equally well on high ground.

Breed horses to some definite purpose. That is, go in for drafters, coaches or saddlers. A finished animal of either of these breeds will always bring more than a mixture of all.

Let the colts have all the grain and bright hay they will eat up clean. Keep them going during the first winter as that is the time when the foundation for future strength and growth is laid.

If your teams are to be used much in handling heavy loads where backing is necessary, use a harness with very wide and heavy breeching. It will add to the horse's confidence and his backing power.

In a recent experiment oats, corn, dog fennel and some flower seeds were exposed during 118 days to a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. Afterward nearly all of the fennel, oats and corn seeds and some others germinated.

In buying a ram for mutton lambs his size alone is not the only thing to be considered. He must have all the other good qualities and even if he is a little under size it will do no harm.

A drained soil readily absorbs fertilizers which may be applied to it. It is more easily prepared and requires less labor to put in condition for seed. The seed will germinate more quickly and the plant will grow more rapidly.

It is reported that investigators of the California experiment station at Berkeley, have discovered that cotton growing in the Imperial valley is a success. The plant is said to yield more than it does in its native home in the south.

The secrets for egg production consist in a good supply of grit, good health, plenty of exercise, pure food, green food, fresh water, cut clover hay and green cut bone, freedom from lice, regularity in feeding, cool houses in summer and warm ones in winter, and breeding only from the best laying stock.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LARGE ANNUAL LIQUOR BILL

Amount Paid Out for Drink in United States Estimated at About Two Billions of Dollars.

The annual drink bill of the United States is estimated at about \$2,000,000,000. It is absolutely impossible to grasp the significance of this statement. A few comparisons will give us perhaps a better idea of the magnitude of this sum. This is an age of militarism. The enormous cost of modern armaments, and the burden of the military establishments of the great nations of the world, cause great concern to statesmen everywhere. And yet the sum total of the combined military budgets of the ten leading nations of the earth, Germany, France, Russia, Great Britain, Japan, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Italy and Turkey, for 1910 was only \$1,665,889,000, or about \$350,000,000 less than the drink bill of the United States for the same year. If the money spent for drink in the United States in one year could be transferred into one dollar bills, it would be sufficient to give a one dollar bill to each inhabitant of the earth, and still leave a surplus of \$500,000,000. With it we could have paid off the interest bearing national debt, twice over. Our total exports in 1911 were valued at \$2,013,549,000. Our imports in the same year amounted to \$1,527,945,000. Comparing this with the amount spent for intoxicants we begin to realize the great drain upon our resources caused by the drink habit and the drink traffic.

ENSLAVED BY LIQUOR HABIT

One Million Men in United States Pay Daily Tribute to Saloons for Intoxicants.

The saloon business cannot exist without slaves. You may smile at that statement, but it is absolutely true. Is not the man who is addicted to the drink habit a slave? There can be no question about it. There are 1,000,000 such slaves in the United States. They are slaves of the saloon. They go out and work a week or a month, draw their pay, go into the saloon and hand the saloonkeeper their money for something which ruins their lives. Is not this slavery? Has there ever been in the history of the world a worse system of slavery? Think of 1,000,000 men, enslaved by the liquor habit, carrying their earnings to the saloonkeepers every day in the year. It is quite natural of course, that the slaveholders should not care to liberate these slaves.—Richmond P. Hobson.

PREVENTION OF DRUNKENNESS

While Sale of Liquor is Permitted Money Must Be Spent in Fight Against Alcoholism.

Within the past few years the campaign against tuberculosis has been waged with such remarkable success that many people are hopeful that it will, in another decade, cease to be a menace to the public health. "Why," asks the student of social conditions, "cannot an equally successful campaign be carried on against intemperance and the use of alcoholic liquors?" One of the speakers at the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Boston, stated the reason, in a convincing way, when he said, "We don't organize anti-tuberculosis campaigns and then open places in the same community for the sale of tuberculosis germs."

So long as we permit the sale of drunkenness germs, we must needs spend money and energy in fighting alcoholism—in places high and low.

WRITE IT EVERYWHERE.

Write it on the workhouse gate, Write it on the schoolboy's slate, Write it in the copy book

That the young may on it look: "Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it on the churchyard mound, Where the rum-slain dead are found; Write it on the galloos half, Write it for all passers by: "Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it on the nation's laws, Blotting out the license clause; Write it on each ballot white, So it can be read aright: "Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it on the ships that sail, Borne along by storm and gale; Write it in large letters plain, Over every land and main: "Where there's drink, there's danger."

Write it over every gate, On the church and halls of state, In the hearts of every land; In the laws of every land: "Where there's drink, there's danger."

Wish With a Reserve. I wish well to all trades, but with a reserve. I hope the baker may bake and sell more bread. I hope the clothier may sell more yards of cloth and make more coats. I hope every farmer may sell more wheat. But I cannot say in my heart and conscience that I hope the brewer may brew more beer, or the distiller still more spirits, or the publicans sell more of both. The prosperity I wish to this one trade is that it should cease.—Cardinal Manning.

Changed Views.

"It's all cranksy nonsense, this everlasting harping on temperance, in the public schools, and the Sunday schools, and the Christian Endeavor society, and the church prayer meetings."

Fifteen years later: He is a rabid prohibitionist.

(Reason: His own son has become a drunkard.)

Poisoners General.

All who sell spirituous liquors in the common way to say that they will save poisoners general.—John Wesley.

RECOVERING A FALCON

A curious story about a falcon is told in "Game Birds and Wild Fowls." A colonel in the English army on a visit to Canada took with him two peregrines. During the voyage across the Atlantic one was missed, and the owner made up his mind that it was irretrievably lost.

While in Halifax some weeks later, he happened to see in a newspaper a paragraph to the effect that an Ameri-

can schooner, just arrived in port, had on board a fine hawk that had come on board during the passage from Liverpool. It at once occurred to the colonel that it might be his falcon, and he lost no time in visiting the schooner.

The captain of the craft was inclined to doubt his story, but the colonel suggested that his claim to the ownership of the bird be put to a

test. He was to be brought into the presence of the hawk, and if the bird was his he felt sure that it would show signs of recognition that would convince the bystanders that he was its owner. The trial was agreed upon, and the hawk was brought into the room.

The door was hardly opened before it darted for the shoulder of the colonel, and evinced by every means in its power its delight and affection. It rubbed its head softly against his cheek, and taking hold of the buttons

of his coat, champed them playfully between its mandibles. The proof was sufficient, and the bird was promptly given over to the rightful owner.—Youth's Companion.

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