

LIFE ABOARD THE OLYMPIA.

The Routine on Admiral Dewey's Flagship From the Bugle's Reveille to Pipedown.

JACK AT WORK AND AT PLAY.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The life of the sailors aboard Admiral Dewey's flagship, the cruiser Olympia, is a duplicate of the routine peculiar to every other boat in the United States Navy. The discipline has not been relaxed because the jack tars acquitted themselves so well at Manila. On the contrary, an extra effort is made by the crew to hold by good behavior in peace the laurels they won in time of war. The men-o'-war's men of the Olympia are feted and petted while ashore, but once under the Admiral's eye they return to the stern realities of life on the ocean wave.

It is not a very fascinating or wildly hilarious life that of the man forward on board a modern warship. There is a monotony and sameness of things that eat into the heart at times, and it is only the excitement caused by a wreck or a storm or a series of battles like that recently experienced that lends a welcome air of diversion to the naval day. To rise at 5.30 to the harsh notes of a bugle and drum is the order, except during the few winter months, when a half hour's grace is permitted. The "musics," as the marine drummers and buglers are called, are summoned ten minutes before time by the corporal of the guard. The two lads, rubbing the sleep from their eyes, take their stand near the forward hatch, and, at the word from the officer of the deck, break into the stillness of the early morning with an infernal hubbub technically known as "reveille." The hideous uproar speedily brings a chorus of grunts and

sprinkles a little water upon the spot, then spreads his shirt, previously soaked, upon the deck. Then with salt water soap and a scrubbing brush he sets to work. A subsequent rinsing completes the task and the garment is fastened with bits of twine to the clothesline stretched from mast to mast.

Holystoning decks and scrubbing



AT MESS ON BOARD THE OLYMPIA.

ladders and gratings with sand and canvas continues until ten minutes of 8 o'clock, when the call to "spread mess gear" is sounded by the boatswain's mate on watch. This is also the signal to clean up, and each jackie grabs a deck bucket, gets his share of fresh water from the captain's part of the ship, and makes his toilet, which, if not elaborate, amply suffices for his needs.

After the washing, the sailor's toilet consists of a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel—his own private property—and a hair brushing with the aid of an ancient brush and a small wooden-framed glass generally carried in the little chest, or ditty box, which is the officially approved trunk of each jackie.

At the stroke of eight bells, 8 o'clock, the call to breakfast is given. Salty air and an open, free life produce excellent appetites, and there is no dawdling in the race for the mess tables on the berthdeck.

Breakfast over, the men have until 9 to smoke, then all hands are turned to and the ship is cleaned up for quarters. This latter ceremony is conducted daily, rain or shine. During



WRITING HOME.

(On board the flagship Olympia.)

yawns, not unmixed with something stronger, from the occupants of the hammock-crowded berth deck, and presently the ladder leading above is thronged with half-clad figures mounting upward in a ghostly procession. Each figure carries upon his shoulder his individual hammock, carefully lashed and fettered. This he deposits in the receptacles prepared for the purpose and then hies himself to his mess, where he finds steaming coffee without milk and barely sweetened, but extremely welcome as an eye-opener.

The spotlessly clean decks of naval vessels are proverbial. This cleanliness, which seemed novel even to royal eyes, is the result of hours of hard, constant work every morning on board every ship in the service. It is to the executive officer that all praise or blame in reference to the condition of a ship belongs, and directly after the crew has had its early coffee he is on deck personally superintending the holystoning and scrubbing and perhaps painting. Here he relieves the officer of the deck, who goes below for a light lunch, and then sees that the boatswain's mates and the captains of the different parts of the ship distribute their men to the best advantage. If it be wash day the crew is allowed to attend to its laundry work before the scrubbing begins, for, be it understood, there are no "Hop Lees" or colored women in the naval service.

It is seldom that the ship's cook, who has the exclusive privilege to make and sell dried apple pies at twenty-five cents a pie, and the ship's barber, who pursues his tonsorial art at the rate of \$1 each quarter for every man on his books, scrub their own clothing. They are rich enough to hire a needy landsman or coal passer to do it for them.

As the sailor's outfit consists solely of cloth or white duck trousers, flannel



CHAPLAIN REANEY, OF THE OLYMPIA.

week days the morning hours are generally devoted to drill. A settled schedule is made out when the ship goes into commission, and this is strictly adhered to. Each ship has its general quarters, fire quarters, collision drill, abandon ship, arm and away boats, broadsword exercise, or something of similar character, and from 9.30 until noon the decks are alive with men under instruction.

Dinner is followed by a short rest, and at 1 o'clock "turn to" is sounded again. During the afternoon five

see visitors and enjoy themselves according to their individual inclinations. With mess-gear in the early evening, the working day ends. Supper is followed by a period of relaxation until the mellow notes of the bugle sound taps, and the boatswain's mate's whistle echoes through the decks in the last call of the day—"pipe down."

There are many other incidents which go to make up the naval day. At sea, when the ship's company is divided into watches, the monotony is greater than in port. It is during the latter time, with the fleet at anchor off some friendly city, or when the ship is tied up to a dock in one of the home navy yards, that Jack finds his hours filled with variety and pleasures sufficient to satisfy even his desires. It is then the liberty list—a potent term in the navy—is made out. To dis-cover one's name on the liberty list

means shore with its fascinating attractions, and if there is anything on this footstool the average sailor loves it is to "hit the beach" with a few dollars in his pocket.

Sunday is, as far as possible, kept as a day of rest. After the morning scrub and inspection comes service by the chaplain. The old rhyme of Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou art able;

On the seventh, holystone the decks and scour the cable,

Is no longer appropriate, since all labor, except what is absolutely necessary, is dispensed with.

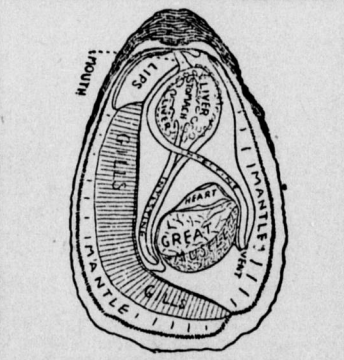
To attend divine service, dressed in



THE BARBER'S CHAIR ON THE OLYMPIA.

their best, is the one extra duty required of the men, and the afternoon is practically free until sundown. Chaplain Reaney, of the Olympia, is one of the most popular men aboard, and the men confide in him to an extent that is remarkable.

Oyster Opening an Art. It takes one hundred million oysters a week to satisfy the requirements of the New York market. This year the supply promises to be prolific.



ANATOMY OF THE OYSTER.

The oyster openers are a class by themselves, as distinct and clanlike as the "longshoremen for ocean liners." They receive \$1 a thousand, and it is a poor shucker that cannot earn \$5 in a day's work of eight hours. Many of them earn \$8 and \$9.

There are as many ways of opening an oyster as there are of carving a duck, and each shucker thinks that his way is the best. It depends upon where a man has been brought up to the business. Men who have been brought up in New York use nothing but the knife, but they use it in different ways. Not one man in a hundred is a good side knife opener.

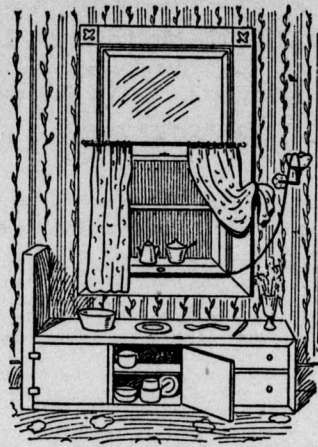
Other men who use nothing but the knife simply stab the oyster. Epicures declare that this spoils it, but oyster-men say that for the general trade it makes little difference. If a shucker has been brought up in the South, Baltimore or Norfolk, for instance, he uses a hammer as well as a knife in opening an oyster.

An Editor's Just Complaint. "Send in your items of news when they are fresh," says the Salisbury (Mo.) Press. "We don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, a death after the widow is married again, nor the notice of an entertainment after the job work is done elsewhere and the editor is charged for admission."

ODORLESS WINDOW KITCHEN.

How One Woman Does Light Housekeeping in One Room.

A neat little window kitchen is the invention of an ingenious woman who was compelled to do light housekeeping in one room in which there were no modern improvements. After struggling for some months with a



FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING.

small table and a gas stove, she discovered that, no matter how much care was exercised, light housekeeping would leave heavy odors. But she finally hit upon a plan that makes light housekeeping odorless, easy and practical, even if the keeper has only one small room.

She had a little box kitchen built outside of the lower part of her window. In this there were two shelves, the lower for a gas stove and the upper for a variety of culinary utensils. The window kitchen is a miniature extension, and can be made out of a strong pine packing box and attached outside of almost any ordinary window. It must be firmly screwed to the woodwork on either side, and the top slanted and covered tar paper. A row of holes about an inch in diameter should be bored through each partition of the miniature kitchen, to assure good ventilation and to carry out the steam and odors that come from cooking. A hole must also be bored in the lower sash of the window, large enough for a gas tube to pass through and be connected with the nearest gas jet. This allows the window to be raised without interfering with the tube.

In warm weather the upper shelf of the window kitchen can be used as a receptacle for food to complete the kitchen arrangements. Inside the room the inventor had a window seat built and upholstered. The upholstery and hanging could be removed while the meal was being prepared and the seat used as a table, while the drawers and compartments and cupboards built underneath served as a receptacle for dishes and table linen. She hung a neat little pair of curtains from the middle sash of the window, which could be moved back and forth when the stove was in operation.

After the dishes had been washed and restored to their shelves and cupboards the upholstered seat is put back and the end of the couch piled up with pillows. The curtains are drawn, and no one would ever know that a meal had been prepared.

A Relic of the Light Brigade's Charge. A soldier's mouldy hat has just been found under a huge stone in the "Valley of Death" at Balacava. Some boys had shifted the bowlder, as bees had built a nest beneath it, and the youngsters wanted to get the honey. From the design of the badge it is evident that the headgear belonged to a trooper of the Seventeenth Lancers, a corps which was included in the immortal Light Brigade. —London Chronicle.

Uncle Sam's Beautiful Girl Model. A beautiful little New York girl has the distinction of having her picture on every \$2 bill issued by the United States in 1896. Her name is Roso Marston, and she is but sixteen years of age. Little Miss Marston is said to be the most shapely child known to the New York artists. She is particularly remarkable for the beauty and grace of her arms, hands and feet, which closely resemble the old Greek models. On the 1896 \$2 bill there is a group of five beautiful female figures. The one which represents Roso Marston is that of the girl kneeling on the left of the group. The accompanying illustration gives a fair representation of the girl in one of her poses. She has posed for leading artists for over four years. The figures of Steam, Electricity and Manufactures on the 1896 \$2 bill were all



ROSO MARSTON.

sketched from her poses, and she was one of the models for the beautiful figure paintings that decorate the walls of the Congressional Library at Washington. It is said that Miss Marston earns \$50 a week as a model.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

The Top of the Pail.

There is an old saying among dairymen that the cow's profits are at the top of the pail. When feeding this should never be forgotten, and the dairyman should make it his business to see that the feed is of such a character that will allow the cow to put plenty of "top" to her milk.

For an ordinary dairy cow a ration of twelve pounds of clover hay, twenty pounds of corn silage, four pounds of corn meal, four pounds of wheat bran, and four pounds of gluten meal will assist the animal greatly in accomplishing the feat. It might also be well to bear in mind that a thoroughbred will greatly assist the milk in getting the "top."

Cutting the Chickens' Wings.

If a person cares to, it is possible to cut the wings when the chickens are young so that their flying ability will be effectually impaired for all time. This will often prove to be a great advantage, especially with fowls of the Leghorn, Hamburg and Minorca breeds. This is not difficult or painful to the chick, if done at the right time, and consists simply in cutting the wing at the last joint; the portion cut off is but a trifle when the chick is young, but when it is developed it makes quite a material difference in its wing power, so much so that it is a comparatively small matter to confine them, and so far as practicability is concerned, it does not impair their useful qualities in the least. If the work is done when the chicken is about ten or twelve days old, it is scarcely painful, and the chick soon recovers its usual activity.

Controlling the Potato Stalk Weevil.

The adult weevil passes the winter in the potato stalk, where it develops. The easiest method of getting rid of it is to destroy all the potato vines after the crop has been removed. The sooner the potatoes are dug the better. If the vines are left too long many of them will rot, leaving the roots together with one or more weevils in the ground. The Kansas experiment station calls attention to the fact that there are certain very common weeds which are in themselves great nuisances and aid in harboring the stalk weevil. These are ground cherry, stinkweed, cocklebur and bull nettle. These farmers should learn to recognize and keep out of potato fields. They should be pulled up roots and all and destroyed. If pulling is too expensive an operation the weeds should be cut down while young and allowed to dry up. Many of the larvae in the stalks will perish for want of proper food.

Great care should always be taken to promote vigorous growth by clean culture and fertilization. The heavy vine does not suffer nearly so severely as one that is in any way weakened. The greatest injury occurs to vines of low vitality which have suffered already from the attacks of other insects drouth or heat. Spraying with London purple and paris green has been recommended and may be of some use. Sweeping the vines with an insect net when the beetles are on the outside may result in getting rid of a great many of them. —New England Homestead.

Entrances to Fields.

In all country road making there is usually much plowing up of roadsides and scraping of the soil into the middle of the highway to make a good road bed. Most of this work is worse than useless, though there are places where the open ditch beside the road operates as a drain and thus does some good. But in any case the farmer who owns land adjoining the road should insist that if the ditch is needed the highway overseer must bridge the open ditch so that it will not obstruct the entrances to his fields. Out of those fields he will each year draw many loads of produce, and into them as many of manure. To have a good entrance to his fields is therefore the most important part of road making for him. Yet after the road tax is worked out it is often found that a high but very narrow roadbed has been made in the centre of the highway, and a ditch between it and the gate that he uses to enter his fields. The only way for the farmer then to do is to make at his own expense a culvert for water to pass through, and cover it nearly as high as the roadbed. It will make a bad place to turn if the roadbed is narrow as well as high.

When a farmer has a few such experiences he will probably come to the conclusion that working out his tax under the average path master is about the dearest possible way to keep roads in good condition, even though he does not have to pay out any money. The time is coming when deep underdrains beside the roadbed will make only a very slight rise in the centre necessary to insure a good track. The deep drain should be connected at frequent intervals with the loose stone or underdrain under the roadbed itself. This will keep the road always dry, and it will make it easy to turn out without breaking down or overturning an overloaded wagon. Then with a wide gate, so as to avoid danger of hitting either side when a loaded wagon goes through, there will be fewer losses by breakage of wheels, axles or gate posts, and the farmer will have the benefits of the good roads as much as those who merely drive on its roadbed. —American Cultivator.

Winter Feeding and Roup.

During winter in the morning I feed a warm mash composed of one scoopful of oats and corn, ground together, to twice the quantity of bran, about

one-half a scoopful of cut clover, a small handful of oil meal and what table scraps or boiled potato parings I happen to have. I mix the above with warm or scalding water and let it cool until just warm, when I feed it. If a little green bone is added, say an ounce to each hen three times a week, it would help it out greatly. Do not feed any more of this mash than they will eat up clean. About 10 o'clock I scatter oats, also wheat

—when I have it—in the litter on the floor of the scratching shed. This keeps them busy until noon when I feed any kind of green stuff that I have, such as cabbage leaves or potato parings. It is well to give a little chopped onion once in a while. About 2 o'clock I feed them their corn in the scratching shed, and they will find all of this by 4 o'clock when I give them all the boiled oats they will eat. I find that by feeding the corn in the scratching shed the fowls are much more active in the morning than when they are fed on the bare floor and not compelled to exercise. If your chicken houses are not made with the open scratching sheds attached, try and arrange some place that will answer the purpose, and you will be repaid in the number of eggs you will get, also in the good health of your fowls.

If your fowls are affected with roup I can recommend the following treatment as an infallible remedy: Go to your druggist and purchase five or ten cents worth of peroxide of hydrogen. If the affected bird's nostrils are stopped up, clean them out, and with a small syringe inject some of the hydrogen into them; also swab the throat with a feather saturated with the hydrogen. Then take a small cloth wet in the hydrogen and bathe the head. Repeat this treatment two or three times daily until the fowl is cured, which it will be in two or three days, except in cases of long standing. I have cured chickens that had the roup so badly that their tongues were swollen so that they were forced to hold their beaks open. —A. B. in the Agricultural Epitome.

Effect of Good Stabling.

In a perfect stable with all the conditions just right, about 18 pounds of good mixed hay a day will be used by a 1000-pound cow to simply exist, writes J. S. Woodward in Hoards' Dairyman. If no food is given beyond this, no production of milk can take place except at the expense of the cow's condition. Dr. Lehman made some very instructive experiments in which a flood of light is thrown on this question of feeding cows. He shows that the same cow that was kept in the pink of condition on 18 pounds of dry matter in hay, at all the way up to 25 pounds as she was placed in less favored conditions. That when turned out for a couple of hours each day, as cows are usually treated, she ate 21 pounds with no gain of milk production. He then continued to show the cost of milk production in food beyond this point.

His experiments were very instructive, showing that when eating 25 pounds dry matter in a cold stable no milk resulted, and the same when eating 18 to 21 pounds under more favorable conditions, so that in each case, the food eaten was entirely wasted so far as production of milk was concerned. That when eating 25 pounds of dry matter, under ordinary conditions, 11 pounds of milk was made at an expense of 2.27 pounds of dry matter for each pound.

But as the ration was increased for each two pounds of dry matter, the increase of milk was about 5.6, and at a gradual reduction in the amount of dry matter to produce a pound of milk.

The conclusions of the above turn a bright light on one grave mistake often made, that of deficient feeding.

A bright, clear headed man will look into this question, and will see that the milk costing the least is produced when the cow is fed an abundant ration, properly balanced. We have often heard farmers remark concerning a neighbor who was a liberal feeder: "Yes, I know he gets lots of milk, but it costs him all it is worth in feeding."

By the above it will be seen that it took just about half the food to produce a pound of milk when the cow was fed 32 pounds of dry matter that it did when she was fed 25 pounds, conditions being the same. Many feed their cows only about enough to maintain life. They get but little milk, and what they get costs high.

Chicken Chat.

B-an keeps the chicks in good condition.

Fumigate and whitewash the hen house at least twice a year.

A good plan is to divide the runway into halves and cultivate one section every year.

If any of the fowls acquire a habit of feather eating, separate them before the vice spreads.

A good hen should lay from 150 to 175 eggs a year. Cull out those which will not do that well.

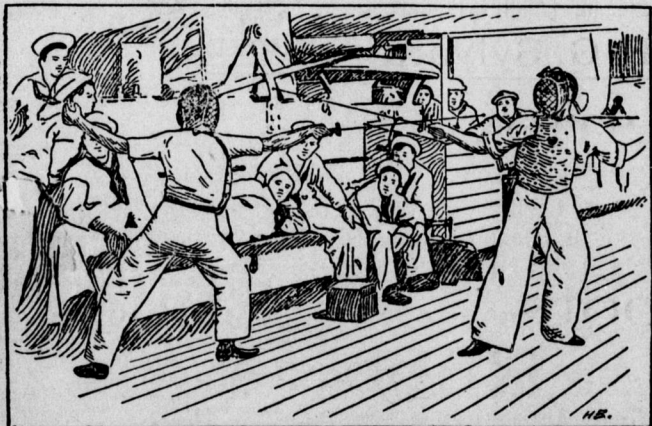
Unless the ground is light and mellow in the chicken run, a dust bath should be provided in summer.

Watch that grit box and see that it is always well filled. Many of the so-called cases of cholera came from this one neglect.

There is no better location for a poultry yard than the orchard. Many a stray worm or bug which might damage the trees furnishes food for the fowls.

If you have a crop of millet use some for your scratching shed this winter. The hens are fond of the seed, and get the exercise they require while searching for it.

The number of penniless men in the Klondike is placed at 3000.



THE FENCING DRILL.

nel inside and outside shirts and the ordinary cotton hose, the operation of washing does not call for skill or preparation. For instance, if the article to be renovated is the flannel shirt, Jack selects a clear part of the deck,

days of the week the crew is kept at work attending to the multifarious duties of the ship. Saturday afternoon is considered a half holiday, the smoking lamp is lighted, and if the ship is in port the men are allowed to